

THE
New STATE
OF
ENGLAND,

Under our Present MONARCH
K. WILLIAM III.

In Three PARTS.

CONTAINING,

- I. A General Account of *ENGLAND*. With a particular Description of its several *Counties, Cities, Universities, Market and Borough-Towns*; And a Survey of *WALES*.
- II. Of the *Original, Temper, Genius, Language, Trade, Religion and Government* of the *ENGLISH*. Of the *KING's Prerogative, Power, Court, and Revenues, &c.* Of the *Nobility and Gentry, Clergy, and Commonalty*.
With a Succinct *History* of the *KINGS and QUEENS* of *England*, to this Time.
- III. A Description of the *High Court of Parliament, Privy Council, and all Court of Judicature*. And a Catalogue of the present *Officers*, in *Church and State*.

The Third Edition, with great Improvements.

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Printed for *R. Clavel, H. Mortlock, and F. Robinson*, in
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TO THE

Right Honourable

JOHN Lord SOMERS,

Baron of *Evesham*,

Lord High Chancellour of *ENG-*
LAND, and One of His Ma-
jesties Most Honourable Privy-
Council.

My LORD,

THE great Figure You make
in the World makes me ambi-
tious, amongst others, to pay
my humble Duty to Your Lordship.
As You are a publick Person, and one
of the first Rank among Subjects; so I
beg Leave to do my Homage publick-
ly, and to own Your Elevation to the
highest Magistracy of this Land, as an

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The Epistle Dedicatory.

Effect of His Majesty's Wisdom. In which high Station Your Lordship has made sure, not only of the King's particular Favour by Your Inviolable Zeal for His Service, but also of His Subjects Universal Esteem and Respect by Your Wise and Impartial Administration of Justice. I therefore presume the Dedication of this W O R K to Your Lordship will not be Unacceptable, that has been so well Entertained by all the Loyal Party, ever since the Revolution. And, as this Impression do's far exceed the former by its great Improvements, so I hope, My Lord, You will the more readily Countenance it, and become a *Mecænas* to,

My Lord,

Your Lordships

Most humble Servant

GUY MIEGE.

THE PREFACE.

T*His Third Impression of the NEW STATE OF ENGLAND, does so far surpass the former, (not only upon the Whole, as being much better digested, but also in a great many new Particulars) that it is in a manner a new Piece of Work, fitted to the present Times. Amongst the Variety of Matters you will find in this Edition more than in the former, these are the principal.*

- I. *A Succinct History of the Kings and Queens of England, from Egbert the first Saxon Monarch to this Time; With a particular Account of the Eclipse of the Monarchy upon King Charles 1's. Martyrdom.*
- II. *The happy Influences of our present King's Reign, by working France into an Honourable Peace to all the Confederates, and England into a Prospect of a growing and flourishing Trade, with the Glory of keeping the Balance of Europe.*
- III. *An Account of the present Royal Family.*
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- V. *The Noble Mens Houses in every County, with the Episcopal Palaces.*
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VI. *An Abstract of the late Acts, for Regulating the Election of Members of Parliament, and their Sitting at least once in three Years.*

VII. *The Advantages of England above all other Nations, in point of Trade.*

VIII. *Several material Things, in the Description of London and Westminster.*

And, whereas the former Impressions were perplexed with two distinct Tables, the one for the first Part, the other for the Second and Third; in this you have but one Table for the Whole, by which all Matters may be found out with ease.

To conclude, What I have said in behalf of the English Nation, and to the praise of the King and Government, is far from being liable to Suspicion, either with Foreigners Abroad, or Ill-affected Men at Home. For, as I am the most free from Resentment, so great Care has been taken for near Five and Twenty Years, I serve the Publick with my Pen, that I should not be Transported with a Sense of Gratitude.

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and Subaltern, both in Church and State.*

THE

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Most of which relating to the I. Part of the Book, shews in what County lyes any *City, Market, or Borough-Town, &c.* either of *England, or Wales.* In which Respect, 'tis of it self a *Geographical Dictionary* for both.

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PART II. p. 23. l. 12. and 14. for 2 r. 3. p. 28. l. 36. after a r. *Country*. 44. l. dele *have*. p. 103. l. 4. remove of *Deſcent* to the next line after *Courſe*. p. 108. l. 3. for 8000. r. 6. or 7000. p. 125. l. 10. and 32. for *Their Majeſties* r. *His Majeſties*. p. 150. l. 18. r. *be thw*. p. 155. l. 30. for *eff* r. *ex*.

PART III. p. 3. l. 3. after *given* dele *by*. p. 40. l. 44. for *Converſation* r. *Conſervation*. p. 146. l. 20. for *Sir John Summers Knt.* r. *John Lord Summers*.

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the symptoms and the context in which they are occurring. It is important to gather as much information as possible about the problem, including any relevant history and current circumstances.

2. Once the problem has been identified, the next step is to analyze it. This involves breaking the problem down into its constituent parts and examining each part in detail. This step is crucial for understanding the underlying causes of the problem and for identifying potential solutions.

3. The third step is to develop a plan of action. This involves identifying the specific steps that need to be taken to address the problem. It is important to ensure that the plan is realistic and achievable, and that it takes into account any potential risks or challenges.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the plan into action and monitoring progress. It is important to remain flexible and adaptable, as the situation may change over time and require adjustments to the plan.

5. The final step is to evaluate the results. This involves assessing the effectiveness of the intervention and identifying any lessons learned. This step is crucial for ensuring that the problem has been successfully resolved and for preventing future occurrences.

I

THE
New State
OF
ENGLAND.

PART I.

CHAP I.

Of ENGLAND in general, and the Subdivisions thereof.

ENGLAND is the best and largest Part of the greatest Island of *Europe*, anciently call'd *Albion*, now *Great Britain*; which, before *Wales* was Incorporated with *England* in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* was divided into three principal Parts, *England.*

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and WALES.

The *First* in the South, the *Second* in the North, and *Wales* lying West of *England*.

ENGLAND contains in Length from North to South, as from *Berwick* to *Portsmouth*, about 320 miles; in Breadth, from East to West, as from *Dover* to the *Lands End*, 270. But Northward, upon the Borders of *Scotland*, its Breadth does not exceed 100 miles. However 'tis observed, that the most distant Place in *England* from Salt Water is not above 70 miles,

B

From

England. From *Scotland* it is parted a good way by the River *Twede*; from *Wales*, partly by the *Dee*; and from the rest of the World, by the Sea. Part whereof, called the *Channel*, divides it Southward from the Continent of *France*; as the *Irish Sea* divides it Westward from *Ireland*; and the *German Sea* Eastward, from the *Low-Countries* and Part of *Germany*. All which Seas, being properly under the Jurisdiction of *Britain*, are therefore called by one general Name the *British Seas*.

In reference to the Globe, *England* doth ly between the 51 and 57 Degrees of North Latitude; the longest Day in the most Northern Parts being 17 hours 30 minutes, and the shortest in the most Southern, almost 8 hours long.

England is said to be so called from the *Angles*, an ancient People of *Jutland* in *Denmark*; who, joining with their Neighbours the *Saxons*, went under their Name in the Conquest of *Britain*.

At first it was called *Engel-land*, by a Special Edict of the *Saxon* King *Egbert*, the first Sole Monarch of *England* since the Heptarchy; and that with the Concurrence of the States of the Realm assembled at *Winchester* in 819. Which Name of *Engel-land* was afterwards contracted into *England*, whence both the Nation and Language came to be called *English*.

When the *Romans* were possessed of *England*, they divided it only into two Parts. *Viz.*

<i>Britannia Prima.</i>	} Containing	{ the South the North }	} of <i>England</i> .
<i>Maxima Caesariensis.</i>			

And *Wales* was by them called *Britannia Secunda*.

Their particular Divisions were not of the Country it self, but of the Inhabitants. As the

Atrebatii, in *Barkshire*.

Belgae, in the Counties of *Wilts*, *Somerfet* and *Southampton*.

Brigantes, in *Yorkshire*, *Lancashire*, *Durham*, *Westmorland*, and *Cumberland*.

Cantiani, in *Kent*.

Catioculani, in the Counties of *Bucks*, *Bedford*, and *Hartford*.

Coritani, in those of *Lincoln*, *Liecester*, *Rutland*, *Nottingham*, *Northampton*, and *Derby*.

Cornavii, in *Cheshire*, *Salop*, *Worcester*, *Stafford*, and *Warwick-shires*.

Dammonii, in *Cornwal* and *Devonshire*.

Dobuni, in *Glocester shire*, and *Oxfordshire*.

Durotriges, in *Dorsetshire*.

Icenii, in *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Huntington*, and *Cambridgeshire*.

Ottadini, in *Northumberland*.

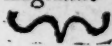
Regni, in *Sussex* and *Surrey*.

Trinobantes, in *Essex* and *Midlesex*.

Chap. I. of ENGLAND.

3

In the time of the Heptarchy, *England* was divided into seven Kingdoms, *viz.*



	<div>Kent,</div> <div>South-Saxons,</div> <div>West-Saxons,</div> <div>East-Saxons,</div> <div>East-Angles,</div>		<div>The County of that Name.</div> <div><i>Suffex, and Surrey.</i></div> <div><i>Cornwal, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Wiltshire, Barkshire, and Hampshire.</i></div> <div><i>Middlesex, Essex, and part of Hartfordshire.</i></div> <div><i>Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgehire.</i></div>
The Kingdom of	Mercia.	Containing	<div><i>Glocester, Worcester, Hereford, Salop, or Shropshire, Cheshire, Stafford, Darby, Nottingham, Leicester, Rutland, Lincoln, Huntington, Northampton, Warwick, Oxon, Buckingham, Bedford, and the rest of Hartfordshire.</i></div>
	Northumberland.		<div><i>York, Lancashire, Durham, Westmorland, Cumberland, Northumberland, and the South Parts of Scotland, as far as Edinburg.</i></div>

In the Reign of the Saxon King *Alfred*, about 800. Years since, it was first divided into Shires or Counties. Which are now 40. in Number, *viz.* 18. Maritime, or watered by the Sea, and 22. Inland.

The NEW STATE PART I.

The Maritime Counties are

<i>Cornwal.</i>	<i>Norfolk.</i>
<i>Devonshire.</i>	<i>Lincolnshire.</i>
<i>Somersetshire.</i>	<i>Yorkshire.</i>
<i>Dorsetshire.</i>	<i>Durham.</i>
<i>Hampshire.</i>	<i>Northumberland.</i>
<i>Sussex.</i>	<i>Cumberland.</i>
<i>Kent.</i>	<i>Westmorland.</i>
<i>Essex.</i>	<i>Lancashire.</i>
<i>Suffolk.</i>	<i>Cheeshire.</i>

Whereof the first seven take up the most Southern Parts, and lie all along the Channel. The next seven run from *Kent* and *Sussex* Northward, bounded on the East by the *German Ocean*. And the last four lie North-West, bounded by the *Irish-Sea*.

The Inland Counties are

<i>Nottinghamshire.</i>	<i>Surrey.</i>
<i>Derbyshire.</i>	<i>Middlesex.</i>
<i>Staffordshire.</i>	<i>Hartfordshire.</i>
<i>Shropshire.</i>	<i>Cambridgeshire.</i>
<i>Worcestershire.</i>	<i>Huntingtonshire.</i>
<i>Herefordshire.</i>	<i>Bedfordshire.</i>
<i>Monmouthshire.</i>	<i>Oxfordshire.</i>
<i>Glostershire.</i>	<i>Warwickshire.</i>
<i>Wiltshire.</i>	<i>Northamptonshire.</i>
<i>Barkshire.</i>	<i>Rutland.</i>
<i>Buckinghamshire.</i>	<i>Leicestershire.</i>

Among all which Counties, 'tis observable, that some of them take their Names from the old Inhabitants; as *Cumberland* from the *Cymbri* or ancient *Britains*; *Essex* and *Sussex* from the *East* and *South Saxons*, who settled here after their Conquest. Some from their Situation, as *Northumberland*, *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Middlesex*. To which add *Kent* (in Latin *Cantium*,) because it lies in a Canton, or Corner of the Island.

Others, from their Form, or Figure; as *Cornwal*, from the figure of an Horn; called *Kern* by the old *Britains*. And indeed this County, growing from East to West smaller and smaller, is not unlike a Horn; besides that in many places it shoots forth into the Sea with little Promontories, like unto so many Horns. Whereas *Devonshire* took its Denomination from the British *Devinam*, signifying low Vallies, of which this County does very much consist.

Others

Chap. I. of ENGLAND.

5

Others again, from some Accidents therein. As *Barkshire* England, from *Beroc*, a certain Place wherein grew good store of Box: *Rutland*, q. d. Red Land, from the Redness of its Soil.

But the most part from the principal Town of the County; as *Glocestershire* from *Glocester*, *Oxfordshire* from *Oxford*, *Cambridgeshire* from *Cambridge*, &c.

Of all the Counties of *England*, as *Yorkshire* is much the biggest, so is *Rutland* the least. In point of Situation, *Darbyshire* may be look'd upon as the Heart of the Kingdom.

For the publick Administration of Justice by Itinerant Judges, *England* is divided into six Circuits, viz.

1. Home Circuit.		<i>Essex, Hartford, Sussex, Surrey, Kent.</i>
2. Norfolk Circuit.		<i>Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk</i>
3. Midland Circuit.		<i>Warwick, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, Northampton.</i>
4. Oxford Circuit.	Containing the Counties of	<i>Berks, Oxford, Gloucester, Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, Stafford, Worcester.</i>
5. Western Circuit.		<i>Southampton, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Cornwall, Devon.</i>
6. Northern Circuit.		<i>York, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancaster.</i>

By the Justices in Eyre, and the Kings at Arms, *England* is only divided into two Parts, viz. North and South; the first containing all the Counties on the North side, and the South all the Counties on the South side of the River *Trent*.

For the Church-Government, this Kingdom (without *Wales*) is divided into 23. Dioceses or Bishopricks; whereof two Archbishopricks, namely *Canterbury* and *York*. The Bishops whereof,

England. being both Primates of *England*, have each his Province; the Province of *Canterbury* containing 18. Bishopricks, besides four in *Wales*, and that of *Tork* but 5.

The Dioceſes in the Province of *Canterbury*.

Canterbury,		part of <i>Kent</i> .
London,		all <i>Middleſex</i> , all <i>Effex</i> , and part of <i>Hartfordſhire</i> .
• Wincheſter,		all <i>Hampſhire</i> and <i>Surrey</i> , with the <i>Iſle of Weight</i> , and thoſe of <i>Ferſey</i> and <i>Garnſey</i> near the <i>Coaſt</i> of <i>Normandy</i> .
Ely,		all <i>Cambridgeſhire</i> .
Lincoln,		the Counties of <i>Lincoln</i> , <i>Leiceſter</i> , <i>Bedford</i> , <i>Bucks</i> , <i>Huntington</i> , and part of <i>Hartford</i> .
Coventry and Lichfield.		all <i>Darbyſhire</i> and <i>Staffordſhire</i> , with good part of <i>Warwickſhire</i> , and <i>Shropſhire</i> .
Hereford,	{ Containing }	all <i>Herefordſhire</i> , and part of <i>Shropſhire</i> .
Worceſter,		all <i>Worceſterſhire</i> , and part of <i>Warwickſhire</i> .
Bath & Wells,		all <i>Somerſetſhire</i> .
Salisbury,		all <i>Barſhire</i> , and <i>Wiltſhire</i> .
Exeter,		all <i>Devonſhire</i> , and <i>Cornwal</i> .
Chicheſter,		all <i>Suffex</i> .
Norwich,		all <i>Norfolk</i> , and <i>Suffolk</i> .
Gloceſter,		all <i>Gloceſterſhire</i> .

Chap. I. of ENGLAND.

7

England.

Oxford,	Containing	all <i>Oxfordshire</i> .
Peterborough		<i>Rutland</i> , and <i>Northamptonshire</i> .
Bristol,		the City of that Name, and all <i>Dorsetshire</i> .
Rocheſter.		Part of <i>Kent</i> .

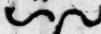
The Dioceſes in the Province of *York*.

York,	Containing	the better Part of <i>Yorkshire</i> , with all <i>Nottinghamshire</i> .
Durham,		all the County of that Name, with <i>Northumberland</i> , and Part of <i>Yorkshire</i> .
Cheſter,		all <i>Cheſhire</i> and <i>Lancashire</i> , with part of <i>Cumberland</i> , and <i>Yorkshire</i> .
Carlisle,		all <i>Westmorland</i> , and part of <i>Cumberland</i> .
Man,		the <i>Iſle of Man</i> .

Among all which Dioceſes, thoſe of *Gloceſter*, *Oxford*, *Peterborough*, *Bristol* and *Cheſter*, were all new-created by King *Henry VIII.* upon the Diſſolution of the Monafteries.

Now moſt Counties are ſubdivided upon a civil Account into *Hundreds*, and theſe into *Tythings*; a *Hundred* containing ten *Tythings*, and a *Tythings* ten Families. Only the County of *Durham* is divided into *Wakes*, *Nottingham* into *Wapentakes*; *Cumberland*, *Westmorland*, and *Northumberland*, into *Wards*. But ſome are more generally divided than into *Hundreds*; as *Yorkshire* into three *Ridings*, *Kent* into five *Latheſ*, *Suſſex* into ſix *Rapes*, *Lincolnſhire* into theſe three Parts, *Lindſey*, *Keſteven*, and *Holland*.

Likewiſe each Dioceſe into *Arch-Deaconries*, theſe into *Rural Deanries*, and the Whole into *Pariſhes*. The Number whereof, ſetting aſide the Counties of *Wales*, amounts to near 10000.



The NEW STATE PART I.

CHAP. II.

The Advantages of England from its Situation. The Temperateness of its Air, with the Conveniencies and Inconveniencies of it. The Natural Beauty of the Country. A Description of its principal Rivers. And lastly, of its Fruitfulness.

OF all the Countries in *Europe*, there's none more happy than *England*, considering the Advantages of its Situation, the Temperateness of its Air, the Richness of its Soil, but especially the excellent Constitution of its Government.

The Advantage of its *Situation* is great upon two accounts, 1. in point of Security from foreign Invasion, 2. in relation to Trade and Commerce into foreign Parts.

As to the first, 'tis plain that Islands are the most defensible Places, and the least open to Conquests. And tho' no Continent perhaps was oftener Conquered than *England*, yet 'tis plain by History, that she always had a hand in it, by the means of some discontented or corrupted Party in the Island. So that it may be said, *England* was never Conquered by foreign Force altogether, as we shall see afterwards.

In point of Trade, it has the Advantage of lying open to all Parts of the World that are adjacent to the Sea, either for the Exportation of home-bred, or the Importation of foreign Commodities. To which purpose as Nature has fenced her Sea-Coasts from the Irruptions and Inundations of the Sea with high Cliffs, so she has furnished her with abundance of safe and capacious Harbours for the Security of Ships.

The *Temperateness* of its *Air* is another Blessing, the more to be admired in so Northern an Elevation. For, whilst Continents in the same Latitude, and some of a much more Southern Situation, ly under Snow in Winter, and pinched with hard Frost, it happens often that our Fields are clothed with Grass, as in the Spring. And, whilst the Sun in Summer scorches the Plants, and the Inhabitants themselves of hot Climates, here it shines so Kindly, that it does but warm us by a moderate Heat. For, as in Winter-time the warm Vapours of the Sea on every side make the Air the less keen and sharp, so in Summer the frequent Interposition of Clouds often dissolving into Rain, and the usual Blasts especially from the vast Western Ocean, allay those

Chap. II. of ENGLAND.

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those excessive Heats which scorch other Climates, for want *England*.
of Wind and Rain.

'Tis granted on the other side, the Air is nothing so pure, nor the Weather so serene, or regular, as it is in Continents. In Winter-time especially we commonly live under a Cloud, seldom free from Fogs, or Damp and Rainy Weather. But, where-as hot Countries are subject to violent and impetuous Showers, which in Summer-time often drown the fairest Hopes of the Husbandman, here we seldom have but gentle soaking Rains.

As for the Changeableness and Irregularity of the Weather, it is such, that it seldom holds out many Days in the same degree. From which Mutableness of Weather proceed those frequent Colds, which are in a manner the Original Cause of most of our Distempers. However it creates Diversion by its Variety, and proves sometimes very comfortable; a warm Day after a fit of cold Weather being as welcome in Winter, as a cool Day in Summer after a fit of hot Weather.

And as for Hail, Thunder, and Lightning, Thunderbolts, Earthquakes, and Hurricanes, *England* is a Country as little subject as any to those dreadful Meteors.

But, if Nature be somewhat too prodigal of Moisture in this Country, she is as careful to cure it. For scarce a fit of Rain is over, but a Wind rises, most times from the West. And there are two Times of the Year seldom free from high Winds, which are the two Equinoxes, in *September* and *March*.

In short, whatever be the Disadvantages of *England* in point of Air, in respect to other Countries, the same is sufficiently contriv'd by its Temperateness; besides its wonderful Plenty of all Things necessary, and the Conveniency it has of being supply'd by Sea with all the World can afford, either for Delight or Fancy.

Its natural *Beauty* deserves also our Observation. For, where-as several Parts of *Europe* are overgrown with wild and unwholesome *Forests*, others full of horror by their dreadful high *Mountains* and deep *Abysses*, *England* is one of the most beautiful Countries to behold that are in the known World. Generally *Flat*, yet not without *Rising Grounds* here and there, yielding a charming Prospect to the Eye; an Advantage not to be had in Countries that ly altogether (as *Holland* does) upon the level. 'Tis likewise an *Open* Country, yet not destitute of *Forests*; such as seem only contriv'd for Variety, and the Pleasure of Hunting. Its excellent *Verdure*, and the Concourse of so many *Rivers* wherewith 'tis abundantly Irrigated, add much to the Beauty of it. And, as by reason of the Mildness of the Air, even in the Winter-season, it is commonly Green three Parts in four of the Year; so the Multitude of its Streams strive (as it were) to make it both Fruitful and Agreeable.

Its



The NEW STATE PART I

Its principal Rivers are

The { Thames
Medway
Severn
Ouse
Trent

The { Humber
Tees
Tine
Tweed.

Thames.

The *Thames* is a Compound of the *Tame* and *Ifis*, the first rising in *Buckinghamshire*, the other near *Cirencester* in *Glocestershire*; and both joyning together into one Stream by *Dorchester* in the County of *Oxon*, where it parts that County from *Barkshire*. Thence taking its Course Eastward, with many Windings and Turnings, it parts *Buckinghamshire* from *Barkshire*, *Middlesex* from *Surrey*, and *Essex* from *Kent*, where being swell'd with the Influx of several lesser Rivers, it discharges it self into the Sea. It waters by the way, among other Towns, *Reading* and *Windſor* in *Barkshire*, *Kingſton* and *Southwark* in *Surrey*, *London* in *Middlesex*, *Barking* in *Essex*, and *Graveſend* in *Kent*. A River the Water whereof is extraordinary wholfom, the Stream exceeding gentle, and the Tides very commodious for Navigation. For the Sea flows gently up the River about 80 Miles almoſt as far as *Kingſton*, being 12. Miles by Land, and 20. by Water, above *London*.

Medway.

The *Medway* is a *Kentish* River, not ſo remarkable for the length of its Courſe, as for the Depth of its Channel, and therefore made uſe of for harbouring the Royal Navy. It runs thorough *Maidſtone*, *Rocheſter*, and *Chatham*, a few Miles from whence it empties it ſelf into the Mouth of the *Thames*. This River loſes it ſelf under Ground, and riſes again at *Looſe*, not far from *Cox-Heath*.

Severn.

The *Severn* riſes in *Montgomeryſhire*, a County of *North-Wales*. From whence it runs through *Shropſhire*, *Worceſterſhire*, and *Gloceſterſhire*, where it does ſo expatiate it ſelf, that the Mouth of it is more like an Arm of the Sea, than any part of a River. It waters in its courſe *Shrewsbury*, *Worceſter* and *Gloceſter*, and chief Towns of the aforeſaid three Counties; and takes in by the way ſeveral Rivers of good note, two *Avons*, the *Temſ*, the *Wye*, and the *Uſk*.

Ouse.

The *Ouse* has its Source in the South-Borders of *Northamptonſhire*. From whence it runs through the Counties of *Bucks*, *Bedford*, *Huntington*, *Cambridge*, and *Norfolk*, where it diſcharges it ſelf into the Ocean; watering in its Courſe *Buckingham*, *Bedford*, *Huntington*, *Ely*, and the Sea-Port of *Lyn* in *Norfolk*. The River that runs through *York*, has alſo the Name of *Ouse*, being a Compound

Compound chiefly of these three *Yorkshire* Rivers, the *Swale*, *England*, *Toure*, and *Warfe*. And between *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* you will find the little *Ouse*, which parting these Two Counties, runs at last into the great *Ouse*.

The *Trent*, which divides *England* into Two Parts, North and South, has its Rise in *Staffordshire*; whence it runs through *Darbyshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, and *Lincolnshire*, where it falls into the *Humber*, not far from *Hull*. It waters in its course these three noted Places, *Nottingham*, *Newark*, and *Gainsborough*.

The *Humber* is a *Yorkshire* River, if that can be called a distinct River which has no Spring of its own, but is more properly a Compound (or rather a Mouth) of several Rivers joyning into one Stream, especially the *Trent*, and the *York Ouse*, the *Dun*, and the *Darwent*. The Town of *Hull* is seated upon it, before which Place it widens it self (much like the *Severn* at its Mouth) to a great breadth, and so falls into the Sea.

The *Tees* is another River in the North, parting *Yorkshire* from the *Bishoprick* of *Durham*, and running from West to East into the Sea.

The *Tine*, famous for its Coal-trade, parts for some Miles from *Durham* from *Northumberland*, running likewise from West to East Seaward, by *Newcastle*, therefore called *Newcastle upon Tine*.

The *Tweed* is the furthest River Northward, and that which parts *England* from *Scotland*. At the Influx whereof into the Sea is seated *Barwick*, called from this River *Barwick upon Tweed*.

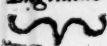
I come now to the *Products* of *England*.

Four Things particularly are requisite for the Subsistence of Man; viz. *Food*, *Raiment*, *Lodging*, and *Fewel*. Upon all which Accounts *England* is scarce wanting in any Thing.

For *Food*, there's hardly a Country better stored with *Corn*, *Cattle*, *Venison*, *Fish*, *Fowls*, and *Salt* to season 'em. Here the Orchards and Gardens yield Abundance of *Fruit*, *Roots*, and *Herbs*; not altogether (I confess) to that Perfection as in warmer Climates. To drink, here is made the best Beer and Ale in any Part of *Europe*; and, in the North of *England* especially, of that Strength and Fineness as exceeds *Wine* it self. Here is also Abundance of *Cider* made, richer and finer than any beyond Sea; besides *Perry*, *Mead*, *Metbeglin*, *Mum*, and many sorts of *English Wines*, such as is made of *Cherries*, *Currans*, *Gooseberries*, &c. of which sorts of Fruits *England* is most plentiful. Tho' we make little or no *Wine*, yet, when the Season does answer to our Care and Industry, we have sometimes as good and delicious *Grapes* as most Parts of *France*. The same may be said of some other Fruits, particularly *Peaches*, *Pippins*, and *Bergamots*, being with us of an exquisite Taste, whenever the Season proves any thing favourable.

For

England.



For Raiment, our fine *English Wool* is famous all over the World. Of which this Country yields yearly such a prodigious Quantity as to supply, not only its Inhabitants, but all trading Parts of the World besides, with broad *Cloths* made of it. For the Advancement of which Manufacture, *Fullers Earth* is now where produced in that Abundance and Excellency as it is in *England*. For *Linnen*, the Land in most Parts is very apt to produce both Hemp and Flax, tho' improved to other Purposes. And, as to *Leather*, no Country affords better, or in greater Quantity.

For Building, *Timber* is not indeed so plentiful with us as in other Parts; because we can improve our Land to better advantage, being supply'd with Timber from *Norway* at an easy Rate. But, for *Stones*, *Lime*, *Bricks*, *Tiles*, *Glass*, and *Iron*, Nature and Art supply us with all those Things.

For *Fewel*, here we have *Wood*, *Turves*, and *Coals*. This last, being the common *Fewel*, is dug out of the Bowels of the Earth in several Parts of the Kingdom, casts a greater Heat, and more lasting, than either *Wood* or *Turves*.

We have besides, for Carriage, Stout *Horses*; and, for keeping of Houses, *Dogs* of an unmatchable Courage.

For Physical Uses, here grows all sorts of *Simples*, excellent *Licorish*, and the best *Saffron* in the World. Nor is *England* wanting in hot Baths and Mineral Waters, either for the Cure or the Prevention of Diseases.

As for *Metals*, our *Cornish Tin* is admired all over *Europe* for its extraordinary fineness, not much inferior to Silver. We have also abundance of Lead Mines, and the most considerable in the Peak of *Derbyshire*. *Sussex* is noted for its Iron; *Cumberland*, and of late *Somersetshire*, for their Copper-Mines.

I have already hinted the Advantages of *England* in point of Situation as a little World by it self; of no easy Access for Conquest, but admirably well seated for foreign Trade. Whereby the *English* have not only the Opportunity of Inriching themselves by the Exportation of inbred Commodities, but also by Importation to please themselves with what the whole World can afford, either to gratify their Palates or Fancy. To which purpose, as *England* is not only provided with great many good Harbours, so for Shipping no Country affords better Oak.

Another Thing *England* is happy in, that there is scarce a Country so little troubled with hurtful and ravenous Beasts, with venomous Serpents, or noisom Flies and Vermin. For, without mentioning those dangerous and voracious Beasts so frequent in *Asia*, *Africk*, and *America*, we are free from those which are common in most Parts of *Europe*, such as wild Boars, Bears, and Wolves. These last, so pernicious to, and destructive of Cattle, were

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were hunted out of this Land (as History tells us) in the Reign of King *Edgar*. Who having commuted for 3000 Wolves the Yearly Tribute paid him by the Prince of *Wales*, the *Welch* grew so industrious and active in Wolf-hunting, that they cleared the Land of them. Thus, while other Countries are at the trouble and charge of guarding their Sheep, and housing them by the Night, here we leave ours feeding in the Fields Day and Night, secure from any Danger, unless it be sometimes from Men-Wolves or Sheep-stealers.

CHAP. III.

Of England in particular. And first of the Counties of Berks, Bedford, Bucks, and Cambridge.

BARKSHIRE, or the County of *Berks*, *Berchera*, is an In-land County, lying betwixt *Oxfordshire* on the North, *Hampshire*, on the South, *Surrey* on the East, *Wilts* and *Glocestershires* on the West. So that it contains in *Length* from East to West 45. Miles; in *Breadth*, from North to South, 25. In which Compass 'tis said to contain 527000. Acres, and near 17000. Houses. The whole divided into 20. *Hundreds*, where-in 140. *Parishes*, and 11. *Market Towns*, Four of which are privileged to send Members to Parliament, which you will find (for Distinctions sake,) Printed with a Star before them.

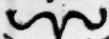
The Country is very pleasant, the Air sweet, and the Soil fruitful, especially the *Vale of White-horse*. On the North-side, 'tis watered by the *Thames*, which parts it from *Oxfordshire*; and Southward by the *Kenet*, which falls into the *Thames* at *Reading*.

The County Town,

READING, ly's 32. Miles West from *London*; viz. from *Reading*. *London* to *Colebrook*, 15; from thence to *Maidenhead*, 7; and 10. more to *Reading*. A goodly Town, consisting of 3. *Parishes*, well inhabited, and seated at the Influx of the *Kenet* into the *Thames*, over which Two Rivers it has several Bridges. In the Troubles under the Reign of *Charles I.* this Town was taken in 10. Days by the Earl of *Essex*, which startled very much *Oxford*, where the King had his Head-Quarters. The Market is kept here on *Saturdays*.

The

Barkshire.



The other Market-Towns are

* <i>Windsor</i>	<i>Newbury</i>	<i>East-Isley</i>
* <i>Abington</i>	<i>Hungerford</i>	<i>Langbourn.</i>
* <i>Wallingford</i>	<i>Faringdon</i>	
<i>Maidenhead</i>	<i>Ockingham</i>	

Windsor.

Amongst which, *Windsor* on the *Thames* is of chief Note for its Royal Castle and Chappel adjoyning, built by King *Edward III.* who was born in this Town. Here he likewise instituted the most Noble *Order of the Garter*, the Ceremony whereof has been usually since celebrated in this Place upon *St. George's Day*. This Castle stands upon a Hill, with a stately and spacious Terrass before it, yielding a delicate Prospect of a fine Champion and inclosed Country for the space of near 40. Miles. The same was beautify'd with great Cost and Charge by King *Charles II.* who yearly kept his Court here in the Summer-Season. In the Chappel ly buried Two of our King's, *Henry VIII.* and *Charles I.*

Abington.

Abington, also on the *Thames*, ly's between *Wallingford* and *Oxford*, five Miles from this. In the Year 1644. it was Garrisoned by the Parliament against *Charles I.* which proved a great Inconveniency to that Prince. *Charles II.* made it an Earldom in 1682, in the Person of *James Bertie*, the present Earl thereof. This is one of those few Borough Towns that send each but One Member to serve in Parliament, whereas all others send Two.

Wallingford.

Wallingford, on the *Thames*, is the *Guallena* of the Ancients, then the chief Town of the *Atrebatii*, and afterwards the principal of this Tract among the *West-Saxons*. In whose Time it was a Mile in Compass within the Walls, fortified with a strong Castle, and set out with 12. Parish-Churches. But in the Reign of *Edward III.* it was so depopulated, by a violent Pestilence, that there remains at this time but one Church, nor any thing of its Walls and Castle, but their Ruins.

Newbury.

Newbury, and *Hungerford*, both seated on the *Kenet*, are a few Miles distant from each other. The first, of good note for Two Battels fought there by the Parliamentarians against *Charles I.*; the other for its Trouts and Cray-fish, accounted the best in *England*.

Ockingham.

Ockingham deserves a place here, for giving the Title of Baron to *H. R. H. Prince George of Denmark*.

In the *Romans* Time this County was the Seat of the *Atrebatii*. In the Time of the *Heptarchy*, it made part of the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*. And now, with the County of *Wilts*, it makes the Diocese of *Salisbury*.

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The same was first dignify'd with the Title of an Earldom by King James I. in the Person of Francis Norris; who dying without Issue Male, the Title was conferr'd 5. Years after upon Thomas Howard, Viscount Andover, and Baron of Charleton. To whom succeeded Charles, and after him his Brother Thomas Howard, the present Earl of *Barkshire*.

Noble-Men's Houses, *Swallow-Field*, the Earl of Clarendon's; *Hampsted-Marshal*, and *Ashton-Park*, the Lord Craven's; *Wyghtham*, the Earl of Abington's; *Thurley*, the Lord Lovelace's.

BEDFORDSHIRE, *Bedfordiensis Ager*, or *Comitatus*, an Inland County, is bounded on the East and South by *Cambridge* and *Hartfordshires*; on the West, by *Buckinghamshire*; and on the North, by *Northampton* and *Huntingtonshires*. It reaches in length from North to South, 24 miles; and in breadth, about 14. In which Extent 'tis said to contain 260000. Acres, and 12170. Houses. The whole divided into 9. Hundreds, wherein 116. Parishes, and 9. Market-Towns, whereof the County-Town alone is priviledged to send Members to Parliament.

The River *Ouse* divides this Connty into two Parts, the North side whereof is the most Fruitful, and the better Wooded of the two. The South side is leaner, yet not altogether barren, yielding good Crops of as good Barley as any in *England*.

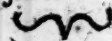
The County Town,

BEDFORD, a Town of great Antiquity, supposed to be the ancient *Lactodurum*, lies 40. miles North-West and by North from *London*, viz. 10. miles from *London* to *Barner*, 10. more to *St. Albans*, 8. from hence to *Luton*, 5. more to *Barton-Clay*, thence to *Bedford* 17.

A Town pleasantly seated on both sides of the River *Ouse*, which parts it into two, and over which there is a fair Stone-bridge. But it is of no great beauty or extent, though it consists of 5. Parishes, whereof 3. on the North, and 2. on the South side of the River. Near this Town was fought a great Battel betwixt the Saxon King *Cuthwolf* and the *Britains*, Anno 572. in which the Saxons prevailed, and put the *Britains* to the Rout. Lastly, this Town is noted for giving the Title of Duke to *John Plantagenet*, third Son of *Henry IV.* Lord Admiral, Constable, and Regent of *France*. Next, to *George Nevil*, in the Reign of *Edward IV.* Then to *Jasper de Hatfield*, Earl of *Pembroke*, half Brother to King *Henry VI.* with whom the Title lay extinct. In the Reign of *Edward VI.* *John*, Lord *Russel* of *Tavestock*, Lord President and Lord Admiral, was created Earl of *Bedford*, Anno 1548. In whose Line the Title has continued ever since, till his present Majesty improved it to a Ducal Title in the Person of *William Russel*, the now Duke of *Bedford*.

The

Bedford-
shire.



The other Market Towns are

Biggleswade,
Shefford,
Leighton,

Luton,
Dunstable,
Potton,

Woburn,
Amptbill.

Whereof the first two are seated upon the *Fvel*.

Dunstable.

Dunstable, supposed to be the ancient *Magiovinium*, is, next to *Bedford*, the chief Place of the whole County. Situate upon a Hill, in a chalky dry Ground; and having four Streets in it, with a Pond to each, fed with Rain, which is all the Water the Town is supplied with. For here are no Springs to be found, without digging a great depth.

Leighton.

Leighton lies near the Borders of *Buckinghamshire*; *Luton*, upon the Borders of *Hartford* and *Buckinghamshires*; and *Potton* upon *Cambridgeshire*.

Woburn.

Woburn, in the Road from *London* to *Northampton*, was formerly noted for its fair Monastery, as it is to this day for that excellent Fullers Earth which is dug in its Neighbourhood.

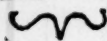
Amptbill.

Amptbill, five or six miles South of *Bedford*, is an Honour belonging to the Crown. Near which stands a fine Seat of the Earl of *Alesbury*, to whom this Place gives the Title of Viscount.

The Inhabitants of this County, together with those of *Hartford* and *Buckinghamshires*, went by the Name of *Catiueclanti* in the time of the *Romans*. During the Heptarchy it was part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, as it is now of the Diocese of *Lincoln*.

Noble-Men's Houses in this County. *Woburn-Abbey*, the Duke of *Bedford's*; *Wrest-House*, and *Harrold*, the Earl of *Kent's*; *Bletso*, and *Melchborn*, the Earl of *Bullingbrook's*; *Turvey*, the Earl of *Peterborough's*; *Amptbill*, and *Clopbill*, the Earl of *Ailesbury's*; *Hawnes*, the Lord *Carteret's*.

Bucks.



BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, or the County of *Bucks*, *Buckinghamia*, another Inland County, is parted on the South from *Berkshire* by the *Thames*, having on the North *Bedford* and *Northamptonshires*, on the East *Hartfordshire* and *Middlesex*, and on the West *Oxfordshire*. In length, from North to South, 40. miles; in breadth, from East to West, 18. In which Extent it contains, according to Mr. *Halley*, 441000. Acres, and 18390. Houses. The whole divided into 8. Hundreds; wherein 185. Parishes, and 15. Market-Towns. Five of which last, besides *Agmundesham*, have the Priviledge of sending each two Members to Parliament.

This Fruitful County, both in Grass and Corn, is of chief note for Grazing. South-Eastward it rises into Hills, called the *Chiltern*, which afford a great deal of Wood. The North parts are

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are watered by the *Ouse*; the Middle, by the *Tame*; and the South-East parts, by the *Coln*, which parts it from *Middlesex*. *Buckinghamshire.*

The County Town,

* *BUCKINGHAM*, (*Buckinghamia*,) lies 44. miles North-West and by West from *London*. *Viz.* 6. to *Aiton*, 9. more to *Uxbridge*, 9. from thence to *Amersham*, to *Wendover* 6. more, thence to *Ailesbury* 4. and 10. more to *Buckingham*.

Which stands in a low Ground, North of the River *Ouse*, in the North-West Part of the County. Over the *Ouse*, rising not far from hence, it has three fair Stone-Bridges. Anno 115. it was walled about by King *Edward* the Elder, and afterwards a Castle was built here, now wholly ruined. But this Town is of chief note for the Titles of Earl, Marquess, and Duke it has given to several Noble Personages. Amongst which *George* Viscount *Villers*, and Baron of *Whaddon*, was created by King *James I.* Earl, Marquess, and at last Duke of *Buckingham*. To whom succeeded *George*, the late Duke, who died without Issue in the late Reign.

The other Market-Towns are

* <i>Ailesbury</i> ,	<i>Oulney</i> ,	<i>Ivingo</i> ,
* <i>Marlow</i> ,	<i>Stratford</i> ,	<i>Newport Pagnel</i> ,
* <i>Wendover</i> ,	<i>Amersham</i> ,	<i>Risborough</i> ,
* <i>Wicomb</i> ,	<i>Beaconsfield</i> ,	<i>Winslow</i> .
<i>Colebrook</i> ,	<i>Chesterham</i> ,	

Alesbury, otherwise spelt *Ailesbury*, or *Aylesbury*, stands in the middle of the County, upon the rising of a Hill, watered by the *Tame*, and surrounded with a most Fruitful Soil, called the *Vale of Alesbury*. A noted Vale for grazing of Cattel, and feeding innumerable Flocks of Sheep, whose Fleeces are much esteemed. To this Vale *S. Edith*, bidding the World adieu, betook herself, to live a Retired Holy Life. The Town was dignified with the Title of an Earldom by King *Charles II.* in the Person of *Robert Bruce*, Baron of *Kinlos*, Earl of *Elgin* in *Scotland*, and Lord *Whorlton* in *Yorkshire*; created by the said King Baron of *Skelton*, Viscount *Bruce* of *Amphill*, and Earl of *Alesbury*, in the Year 1664. He died Lord Chamberlain to King *James II.* and left his Estate and Titles to *Thomas Bruce*, the present Earl of *Alesbury*.

Stony-Stratford lies in the way called *Watling-Street*, being a *Stony*-Roman Way leading from *London* to *West-Chester*. Here King *Stratford*, *Edward* the Elder obstructed the Passage of the *Danes*, whilst he fortified *Towcester* against them. Here also King *Edward I.* erected a beautiful Cross, in Memorial of his Queen *Eleanor*; whose Corps rested here, coming up from *Lincolnshire* where she died, to *Westminster-Abbey* the Place of her Sepulture.

C

To

Buckinghamshire.

Eaton.

Ascot.

To this County does also belong *Eaton* upon the *Thames*, opposite to *Windsor*. Which being neither Market, nor Borough Town, yet deserves a place here, for its fair Colledge and famous School of Literature, founded and liberally endowed by King *Henry VI.*

Here is also in this County a Manner called *Ascot*, which has long belonged to the Loyal Family of the *Dormers*, Earls of *Carnarvan*, to whom it gives the Title of Viscount.

In the *Romans* time, the Inhabitants of this County, together with those of *Bedford* and *Hartfordshires*, went by the Name of *Caticuchlani*. In the time of the Saxon Heptarchy, it made part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*; as it does now of the Diocese of *Lincoln*.

Noblemens Houses. *Chines*, the Duke of *Bedford's*; *Laters*, the Duke of *Devonshire's*; *Asbridge*, the Earl of *Bridge-water's*; *Wing*, and *Ethrop*, the Earl of *Carnarvan's*; *Quendon*, the Earl of *Lickfield's*; *Wobourn*, and *Over-Winckendon*, the Lord *Wharton's*; *Bulstrode*, the Lord *Jeffrey's*.

Cambridge
shire.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, (*Cantabrigiensis*) *Ager*, or *Comitatus*, an Inland County, is bounded on the East with *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*; on the West, with *Bedford* and *Huntingtonshires*; Northward, with *Lincolnshire*; and Southward, with *Hartfordshire*. Its Length from North to South is about 35. miles; its Breadth, from East to West, 20. In which Compass of Ground it contains 570000. Acres, and about 17350. Houses. The Whole divided into 17. Hundreds, wherein 163. Parishes, and 7. Market-Towns. Whereof *Cambridge* only sends Burgesses to Parliament, 2. for the Town, and 2. for the University. 'Tis for the most part a pleasant, fruitful, and Champian Country, plentiful of Corn and Pasture, Fish and Fowl, and yielding (as well as *Essex*) excellent Saffron. The North Parts indeed are Fenny, which is occasioned by the frequent Over-flowing of the *Ouse* and other Streams; and therefore less Healthful, nor so fruitful of Corn. But that Defect is abundantly supplied by the plenty of Cattel, Fish, and Fowl bred in those Fens.

In this County, not far from *Cambridge*, is a Ridge of Hills called *Hog-magog Hills*, fortified of old by the *Danes*, with a threefold Trench, some Part whereof is still to be seen.

Amongst the Rivers that run through this County, the *Ouse* is the principal; which divides part of it from *Norfolk*, till it empties it self at *Lyn* into the Sea.

The County Town,

Cambridge.

* **CAMBRIDGE**, Lat. *Cantabrigia*, anciently *Camboritum*, lies 44. miles North and by East from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *Walham* 12. miles; 8. more to *Ware*; thence to *Puckeridge*

5. to *Barkway* 7. more ; and 12. from thence to *Cambridge*. *Cambridge* Which Name it took from the River *Cam*, upon which it is *shire*. situate, some miles before its fall into the *Ouse*. 'Tis a large Town, consisting of 14. Parishes ; but the Glory of it is its being one of the two famous Universities of the Land. As such let us take a view of its stately Colledges and Halls, 16. in number ; viz. 12. Colledges, and 4. Halls. Wherein indeed it falls short of *Oxford*, which contains 18. Indowed Colledges, and 7. Halls. But, whereas these are not Indowed, it is otherwise in *Cambridge*, where both Colledges and Halls are Indowed. Nor does the Number of Students in *Cambridge* fall much short of that in *Oxford*. And, as Dr. *Fuller* observes, whereas *Oxford* is an University within a Town, *Cambridge* on the contrary is a Town within an University. For here the Colledges are not so surrounded with Streets as in *Oxford*, but for the generality seated in the Skirts of the Town, which afford them the better and the more delightful Walks and Gardens about them. Amongst which Colledges and Halls

1. *Peter-House*, founded in the 1256. by *Hugh de Balsam*, Bishop of *Ely*, has 22. Fellows, besides Scholars.

2. *Clare-Hall*, founded by *Rich. Badew*, Anno 1326. and afterwards re-built by *Elizabeth*, Grand-Child to *Edward I.* second Daughter and Co-Heir to *Gilbert* Earl of *Clare*, has 18. Fellows, &c.

3. *Pembroke-Hall*, founded in 1343, by *Mary de S. Paul*, Countess of *Pembroke*. Here the number of Fellows is uncertain.

4. *Corpus Christi*, or *Bennet Colledge*, founded in 1850. by *Henry* of *Monmouth*, Duke of *Lancaster*, has 12. Fellows.

5. *Trinity-Hall*, founded in 1351. by *William Bateman*, Bishop of *Norwich*, has 12. Fellows and 14. Scholars.

6. *Gonville and Caius*, founded in 1357. and so named from their Founders, has 26. Fellows, besides Scholars.

7. *King's Colledge*, founded in 1441. by King *Henry VI.* has 70. Fellows and Scholars.

8. *Queen's Colledge*, founded in 1448. by *Margaret*, Wife to *Henry VI.* has 19. Fellows and 17. Scholars.

9. *Catharine Hall*, founded in 1475. by *Robert Wood*, Chancellor of the University, has 6. Fellows.

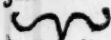
10. *Jesus Colledge*, founded in 1496. by *L. L. D.* Bishop of *Ely*, has 16. Fellows, besides Scholars.

11. *Christ's Colledge*, founded in 1505. by *Margaret* Countess of *Richmond* and *Derby*. Mother of King *Henry VII.* has 13. Fellows.

12. *St. John's Colledge*, founded in 1538. by the aforelaid Countess, has 52. Fellows, and 92. Scholars.

13. *Magdalen Colledge*, founded in 1509. by *Edward Stafford*, the last Duke of *Buckingham* of that Name, has 15. Fellows, &c.

Cambridge
shire.



14. *Trinity-Colledge*, founded in 1546. by King *Henry VIII.* has 60. Fellows, and 4. Conductors, besides Scholars.

15. *Emanuel Colledge*, founded in 1584. by Sir *Walter Mildmay* Chancellor of the Exchequer, and increased by Queen *Elizabeth* and other Benefactors, has 14. Fellows, besides Scholars.

16. *Sidney Sussex Colledge*, founded in 1598. by *Frances Sidney* Countess of *Sussex*, has 13. Fellows, besides Scholars.

Over each Colledge and Hall there is a Head, by the Title of *Master*, Except *King's Colledge*, the Head whereof goes by the Name of *Provost*; and *Queens Colledge*, by that of *President*.

Over the whole University there is, as in *Oxford*, first a *Chancellor*, usually a Noble-man, chosen by the University. But, whereas the *Chancellor* of *Oxford* is so *durante Vita*, that of *Cambridge* may be chosen every three Years, or continue in the same Office *durante tacto Consensu Senatus Cantabr.* He has under him a *Commissary*, who holds a Court of Record of Civil Causes for all privileged Persons and Scholars under the Degree of *Master of Arts*; where all Causes are try'd and determin'd by the Civil and Statute Law, and by the Customs of the University.

Next to the *Chancellor* is the *Vice-Chancellor*, by whom the University is more immediately governed. He is chosen every Year on the third of *November*.

As to the *Proctor*, *Registers*, and other Officers of the University, wherein *Oxford* and *Cambridge* agree, I refer the Reader to my large Description of *Oxford*.

The Degrees are usually taken in both Places alike, except in Law and Physick. For here six Years after one has taken the Degree of *Batchelour*, one may take that of *Master of Arts*, and after five Years more that of *Doctor*.

The *Batchelours* of Arts compleat their Degree in Lent, beginning at *Ash-Wednesday*. And the first *Tuesday* of *July* is always *Dies Comitiorum*, or the Commencement, wherein the *Masters of Arts* and the *Doctors* of all Faculties compleat their respective Degrees.

The Town is governed, as *Oxford*, by a Mayor, subject to the University. Who when he enters upon his Office, takes a solemn Oath to maintain the Priviledges, Liberties, and Customs thereof.

As to Situation and good Air, 'tis granted that *Oxford* has got the Advantage. But, in point of Antiquity, *Cambridge* may be said to have the Preeminence; which, in the time of the *Romans*, was one of their Colonies, and of the 28. Cities of *Britain*. Now the *Roman* Colonies had their Schools of Learning, wherein the several Professors of Arts and Sciences did instruct both the *Roman* and *British* Youth. And King *Arthur's Diploma* says, that *Lucius* was converted by the Preaching of the Doctors of *Cambridge*; for which Reason he gave Priviledges to that University

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niversity which were afterwards confirmed by King *Arthur*. O-Cambridge
thers, who take that *Diploma* to be counterfeit, assert those Pri-
viledges to have been granted by Pope *Eleutherius*, the 12th. *Shire.*
Bishop of *Rome*, who lived about the latter end of the second
Age. And this they prove by a Bull of Pope *Honorius I*, which
speaks to that purpose. But, whether the said Priviledges
were granted by King *Lucius*, or Pope *Eleutherius*, both the
Diploma and the Bull agree in point of Time. So that here is
proofenough to make it at least probable, that in the time of
King *Lucius* and Pope *Eleutherius* there might be a sufficient
Number of Learned Men in *Cambridge* to have instructed King
Lucius, in the Christian Faith; and that *Eluanus* and *Meduinus*,
who were sent by that King to *Rome*, for a fuller satis-
faction in that Point, might be of that Number. Yet the
Precedency is usually given to *Oxford*, which may be allowed of
upon the account of its Restauration, that hapned on the Sub-
jection of the *Danes* to the Saxon King *Alfred*. Whereas *Cam-*
bridges did not begin to flourish again, till the Reign of *Henry*
I. for his Learning surnamed *Beauclerc*, that is, about the begin-
ning of the 12th. Century, above 200. Years after the Restau-
ration of *Oxford*.

In point of Civil Honour, *Cambridge* has been dignify'd, not
only with the Title of an Earldom in several eminent Persons,
but also with the Title of a Dukedom in four Sons of the late
King *James*, when Duke of *Tork*, who all died very young.

The other Market Towns are

Ely,
Caxton,

Linton,
Merche,

Sobam,
Wisbich.

Amongst which *Ely*, a City and Bishoprick, stands in an I-
sland made by the divided Streams of the *Ouse* and other lesser
Rivers, turning a great part of this Tract into Fens and
Marshes, which make the Air unhealthful. Nor is the Town
either great or beautiful; the Cathedral being its chief Orna-
ment, which has been the Work of several Bishops. Yet here
was anciently one of the richest Monasteries of *England*, first
founded by *Ethelreda* Wife of *Egfred* King of the *Northumbers*,
and being then a Nunnery. Which Foundation being ruined by
the *Danes*, *Ethelwold* Bishop of *Winchester* refounded it, and stock-
ed it with Monks. The Bishoprick was taken out of that of *Lin-*
coln, and constituted by King *Henry I*. Anno 1109. *Harvey* Bi-
shop of *Bangor* being made the first Bishop thereof. The Bishop
of *Ely* heretofore had all Rights of a County Palatine, till they
were taken off in the Reign of *Henry VIII*. Yet the Revenues

Cambridg-
shire.

of this See are still so considerable, that it is counted amongst the best Bishopricks.

To conclude, the Inhabitants of this County (together with those of *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, and *Huntingtonshire*) went amongst the *Romans* by the Name of *Icenæ*. During the *Saxon* Heptarchy, it made, with *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, the Kingdom of the *East-Angles*. And now it makes the Diocese of *Ely*.

Noblemens Houses. *Thorney-Abbey*, the Duke of Bedford's; *New-market House*, the Earl of Suffolk's; *Catledge*, Lord North and Gray's; *Wisbich-Castle*, the Bishop of Ely's.

C H A P. IV.

Of Cheshire, Cornwall, Cumberland, and Derbyshire.

Cheshire.

CHESHIRE, (*Cestria*), a Maritime County in the North-West Parts of *England*, has on the East *Stafford* and *Derbysire*; on the West, the *Irish Sea*, with two Counties of *Wales*, *Flintshire* and *Denbighshire*; on the North *Lancashire*; and on the South, *Shropshire*. Its Length, from East to West, is about 45. miles; its Breadth, from North to South, 25. In which Compass of Ground it is said to contain 720000. Acres, and about 24054 Houses. The Whole divided into 7. Hundreds, 85. Parishes, and 12. Market Towns. Among which none but *Chester* sends Members to Parliament.

As flat as this County is, yet it has several Hills of note, particularly those which divide it from *Stafford* and *Derbysires*. Here are also many noted Woods and Forests, as namely *De-lamere* and *Maclesfield* Forests. And as for Parks, *Cheshire* has such Abundance of them, that almost every Gentleman has one peculiar to himself.

Heaths and *Mosses* are frequent here. But the first serve to feed Sheep and Horses, and Mosses to make Turves for Fuel.

With Rivers this Country is well watered, as the *Dee* in the South-West Parts, the *Weever* in the middle, and the *Mersey* in the North Parts, bordering upon *Lancashire*. The first has this Observable in it, that upon the fall of much Rain, it rises but little; but, if the South Wind do beat long upon it, then it is apt to swell and overflow.

Here are also many *Meres* and *Pools*, which (with the Rivers aforesaid, and many others) yield abundance of excellent Fish.

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The Country in general abounds more in good Pasturage, than *Cheshire*. Corn. Its peculiar Commodities are *Salt* and *Cheese*, both in request all over *England*.

The County Town.

* *CHESTER*, (Lat. *Cestria*, anciently *Deva*, *Devana*, and *Chester*, *Civitas Legionum*,) is 150 miles North-West of *London*. Viz. from *London* to *S. Albans*, 20; thence to *Stony-Stratford*, 24; to *Daventry*, 16. more; then to *Coventry*, 22; to *Lichfield*, 20. more; to *Stone*, 18; to *Nantwich*, 15; and to *Chester*, 15. more.

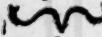
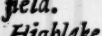
A large, fair, and rich City, seated in the West Parts of the County, on the Banks of the River *Dee*, over which it has a fair Stone-Bridge with 8 Arches, and a Gate at each end. Its Distance from the River's Mouth is about 25. miles; and from the New Key, where is the Station of Ships, 6. miles. For its Defence it is surrounded with good Walls above 2. miles in compass, with Towers and Battlements, besides a strong Castle of a circular form on the South side. On the North side stands the Cathedral, with the Bishops Palace, and the Prebends Houses; this being one of the six new Bishopricks created by *Henry VIII*, upon his Dissolution of the Monasteries, who made it subordinate to the Archbishop of *York*. The whole City consists of 10. Parishes, and is very populous, being well frequented both by Gentry and Tradesmen. And, as it is the usual Passage from *England* to *Ireland*, so it is frequently resorted to by Passengers to and fro. One peculiar Thing it is remarkable for, I mean the Rows, or Galleries made along the chief Streets, for preservation against the Rain. In this City are not only kept the yearly Assises, but also Courts Palatine; the County of *Chester* having been a County Palatine ever since the Norman Conquest, as we shall see afterwards. Lastly, 'twas in this City that the Saxon King *Edgar* had his Barge rowed (by way of Homage) by 7. petty Kings of the *Scots* and *Britains*, from *S. John's Church* to his Palace, himself as supream Lord holding the Helm.

The other Market Towns are

<i>Nantwich,</i>	<i>Congleton,</i>	<i>Altringham,</i>
<i>Frodesham,</i>	<i>Middlewich,</i>	<i>Knotsford,</i>
<i>Stockport,</i>	<i>Macclesfield,</i>	<i>Malpas.</i>
<i>Northwich,</i>	<i>Sandbach,</i>	

Nantwich, *Middlewich*, and *Northwich* are of chief note for their *Nantwich*, Salt-pits; but the first especially, which (next to *Chester*) is the *Middle*-greatest and fairest built Town in the County. Here is the best *wich*, and white Salt made, and great Plenty of it.

Northwich

Cheshire.

Macles-
field.

Higblake.

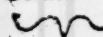
Maclesfield deserves a place here for giving the Title of Earl to the Lord *Charles Gerard*, created Viscount *Brandon* and Earl of *Maclesfield*, by King *Charles II.* Anno 1679. Succeeded in both Titles by his Son *Charles*, the present Earl of *Maclesfield*.

Here is also *Higblake*, at the *Dee's* Mouth, so noted in our late *Irish Wars*, for being the usual Station of our Transport Ships for *Ireland*.

In the Time of the *Romans*, the Inhabitants of this County went by the Name of *Cornavii*. During the *Saxon* Heptarchy, it made part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*; as it does now part of the Diocese of *Chester*.

Noblemens Houses in this County. *Clifton*, or *Rock-savage*, and *Frodsham Castle*, the Earl Rivers; *Gawsworth*, and *Aldford*, E. of *Maclesfields*; *Dunham Massey*, E. of *Warringtons*; *Dutton*, Lord *Gerards* of *Bromley*; *Chester Palace*, the Bishop of *Chesters*.

This County has been, ever since the *Norman Conquest*, a County Palatine. Whose Earls were of great Power, and more like Princes than Subjects; the first of them being *Hugh*, surnamed *Lupus*, Nephew to the Conquerour. From whom he received it, to be holden as freely by his Sword, as the King himself held *England* by his Crown; which was the Tenure of all Counts Palatine. The last that held it was *Simon de Montford*, Earl of *Leicester*; after whose Death (in the 13th. Age) *Chester* was re-annexed to the Crown, and has been since united to the Principality of *Wales*. So that the Prince of *Wales*, as such, is Earl of *Chester*, as he is Duke of *Cornwall*. However this County holds still the Rights and Privileges of a County Palatine; and hath for the Administration thereof, a Chamberlain, a Justice for the Common Pleas of the Crown, two Barons of the Exchequer, a Sheriff, and Escheator, and other Officers, to the great ease of the Country, in Expedition of their Business.

Cornwall.


CORNWALL, (*Cornubia*), the furthest County in the West of *England*, is on all sides surrounded with the Sea, except Eastward, where the River *Tamer* parts it from *Devonshire*. Its Length from East to West is about 70. miles; and the broadest Part, next to *Devonshire*, 40. In which Compass of Ground it contains 960000. Acres, and about 26760. Houses. The Whole divided into 9. Hundreds, wherein 161. Parishes, and 27. Market-Towns, Sixteen of which are privileged to send Members to Parliament.

This Country is for the most part full of rocky Hills, covered with a shallow Earth. The Parts towards the Sea are the most Fruitful, the Soil being there manured with a Sea-weed called *Orewood*. The middle Parts, except the Inclosures about Towns and Villages, ly generally waste and open, and serve chiefly for Summer-

Summer-Cattel, yielding besides good Game both for the Hawk *Cornwal.* and the Hound.

Rivers of any long Course cannot be expected in a Country, the greatest part whereof is but narrow. The *Tamer* aforesaid is the most considerable; next to which are the *Camel*, and the *Fale*.

Here the *Air* is very Keen, and as subject to Winds and stormy Weather; more apt (says my Author) to preserve than recover Health, especially to Strangers. The Spring something more backward, and the Harvest consequently later, than in the Eastern Parts; but the Winter is said to be milder.

Three Things especially this County is remarkable for; viz. its *Tin-Mines*, *Diamonds*, and *Pilchards*. The first yielding the finest *Tin* in Europe, not much inferior to Silver. Its *Diamonds*, found in Rocks, wanting nothing but hardness to bear the price of the best *Diamonds*; being of great beauty, some of them as big as a Nut, and (which is most admirable) ready shaped, and polished by Nature. For fishing of *Pilchards*, this is the Place; the neighbouring Sea yielding such Abundance of them from *July* to *November*, that enough can be spared to supply therewith in great Stores France, Spain, and Italy, where they pass for a great Dainty, being smoaked.

But there are other Things worth our taking notice. Particularly *S. Michael's Mount*, a lofty Hill by the Sea-side, from whence the neighbouring Bay has got the Name of *Mounts Bay*. 'Tis severed from the main Land by a sandy Plain, which at Ebb-water may be passed over on foot; and on the Top of it stands an old Fort.

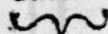
At *Boskenna* is a *Trophy* erected, consisting of 18. Stones placed round, and pitched 12. foot from each other, with another in the Center, much bigger than the rest. Which probably were set up upon some great Victory, many pieces of Armour both for Horse and Man having been digged out of the Ground near this Place.

In a Plain in *Cleer's Parish*, there are 6. or 8. huge-Stones, so artificially disposed, that it is hard to tell their just Number; and being told over again, they will be found either more or less than before.

The *Main Amber*, near *Mounts Bay*, is a main Rock, which being mounted upon lesser Rocks with a Counterpoise, may be stirred, but not moved out of its place.

The *Lizard Point*, and the *Lands End*, so noted amongst Seafaring Men, are also in this County; the first being called in Latin *Ocrinum* (or *Dammonicum*) *Promontorium*; and the Lands End *Bolerium Promontorium*, which is the furthest Point Westward of this Kingdom.

Cornwal.



Lanceston.

The County Town,

* *LANCESTON*, or *Launceston*, alias *Dunbirvid*, lies in the most Eastern Parts of the County, and borders upon *Devonshire*; distant from *London* 170. miles, West South-West. Viz. from *London* to *Exeter*, the chief Place of *Devonshire*, 138. miles, for which see *Exeter*; and from thence to *Lanceston*, 32.

'Tis a goodly Town, seated between two small Streams, near their fall into the *Tamer*, which divides *Cornwal* from *Devonshire*. Here are kept the County Affizes.

The other Market Towns are

* <i>Bodmin</i> ,	* <i>East-Lowe</i> ,	<i>Falmouth</i> ,
* <i>Camelford</i> ,	* <i>West-Lowe</i> ,	<i>Lyston</i> ,
* <i>Fouay</i> ,	* <i>Penryn</i> ,	<i>Market-Few</i> ,
* <i>Grampound</i> ,	* <i>Saltaſh</i> ,	<i>Padſtow</i> ,
* <i>Helſton</i> ,	* <i>Tregony</i> ,	<i>Penzance</i> ,
* <i>S. Ives</i> ,	* <i>Truro</i> ,	<i>Redruth</i> ,
* <i>Kellington</i> ,	<i>S. Austel</i> ,	<i>Stratton</i> ,
* <i>Leskerd</i> ,	<i>Boscaſtle</i> ,	<i>Warbridge</i> .
* <i>Leſtwiſhiel</i> ,	<i>S. Colomb</i> ,	

Falmouth, Amongſt which *Falmouth*, *Fouay*, *S. Ives*, *Penzance*, and *Truro* *Fouay*, *S.* are noted Harbours. Eſpecially *Falmouth*, ſo called from its *Ives*, *Pen-* Situation at the Mouth of the River *Fale*; the Haven whereof *rance*, and is not only ſafe and capacious, but lies very convenient for Wind- *Truro*. driven Ships near the Mouth of the Channel. Suppoſed to be built

out of the Ruins of the Roman Town *Volſta*, which ſtood higher up the River over againſt *Tregony*. But that which adds much to the Reputation of *Falmouth*, is his Majesties Settling of a Sea-poſt here for *Spain* and *Portugal*, upon our Rupture with *France*; the Packets going to *Corunna*, vulgarly called the *Groyne*, a Sea-Port Town of *Gallicia* in *Spain*, from whence they are diſtributed through all Places of Correſpondence both in *Spain* and *Portugal*. Anno 1664. this Town was dignified with the Title of an Earldom by King *Charles II.* in the perſon of *Charles Lord Berkley*, who was ſlain at Sea June 2. 1665, and died without Iſſue Male. At preſent it gives the Title of Viſcount to *George Fitz-roy*, third Son to the ſaid King *Charles*, by the Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*; by whom he was created firſt Earl, and then Duke of *Northumberland*, Viſcount *Falmouth*, and Baron *Pontefract*, Anno 1673.

Over againſt *Falmouth* ſtands the Caſtle of *Pendennis*, erected for the better Security of this Coaſt by King *Henry VIII.*

Truro and *Bodmin*. *Truro* and *Bodmin* give two Titles to the Earl of *Radnor*, the firſt of Baron, and the laſt of Viſcount.

Laſtly,

Lastly, besides the Borough-Towns marked in the List, there are these following; *Viz.* *Bossiny*, *S. German*, *S. Michael*, *Newport*, and *S. Maws*. Amongst which *S. German* was of old a Bishops See for *Cornwal*; out of which, and that of *Kirton* in *Devonshire*, the Bishoprick of *Exeter* was erected by *Edward the Confessor*. Cornwal.

In the *Romans* Time, the Inhabitants of *Cornwal*, (with those of *Devonshire*) went by the Name of *Danmonii*. During the *Saxon* Heprarchy, this County was Part of the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*, as it is now of the Diocese of *Exeter*.

Noblemens Houses. *Stow*, *Wolston*, *Stanbury*, *Clifton*, and *Lanow*, the Earl of *Baths*; *Lanhydrock*, and *Truro*, Earl of *Radnors*; *Boconock*, Lord *Mohuns*; *Trerife*. Lord *Arundels*, Baron of *Trerife*.

Heretofore this County had Earls of its own, till the Earldom being reverted to the Crown in the Reign of *Edw. III*, he made his Son, the *Black Prince*, Duke of *Cornwal*. Since which time the eldest Son of *England* has always born the Title of Duke of *Cornwal*, without any Creation.

The Isles of *Scilly*.

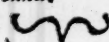
West of Cornwall, about 60. miles from the *Lands End*, and above 100. South of the Coast of *Cork* in *Ireland*, lies a Cluster of small Islands, called by us *Scilly*, in French *les Sorlingues*, Lat. *Silurum Insulæ*, and by some *Cassiterides*. They are reckoned 145. in Number; whereof one called *Scilly*, which communicates its Name to the rest, was formerly counted the principal. But now *S. Maries* has got the pre-eminency, being about 8. miles in circuit, the biggest and most fertile of all, having the Conveniency of a large and commodious Harbour, and being fortified with a strong Castle built in *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign.

After the *Romans* had quitted their Hold in *Britain*, these Islands remained *pro derelicto* in the Natives Possession. Till *Ethelstan*, one of our *Saxon* Monarchs, subjected them to the Crown of *England*, from which time they have been governed as a part of *Cornwal*.

CUMBERLAND, (*Cumbria*.) the most North-Western County of *England*, has on the North *Scotland*; on the South and West, the *Irish Sea*; and on the East, *Lancaster*, *Westmorland*, *Durham*, and *Northumberland*. Its Length, from North to South, is about 50. miles; its Breadth, from East to West, 38. In which Compass of Ground 'tis said to contain 1040000. Acres, and about 14820. Houses. The Whole divided into 5. Wards, wherein 58. Parishes, and 14. Market Towns. Of which none but two send Members to Parilament. Cumber-land.

In

*Cumb-
land.*



In the North Parts is a Tract called *Galleſland*, which gives the Title of Baron to the Earl of *Carlisle*. In the South Parts, *Copeland*; and, towards the Sea, the Barony of *Millum*.

The Country, tho' cold and hilly, is neither Unfruitful to its Inhabitants, nor Unpleasant to Travellers. Besides its Abundance of Corn and Pasturage, Cattel of all sorts, Fish and Fowl, it yields plenty of Coals for Fewel, Lead and Copper for other Uses.

Some of its *Hills* are both very high and steep, namely the *Skiddaw*, *Hardknott*, *Blackcoom*, and *Wry-nose*. On the Top of this last, on the High way side, are to be seen three *Shire stones*, within a foot of each other, one in *this County*, another in *Westmorland*, and the third in *Lancashire*.

Amongst its *Rivers*, the *Eden* is the principal. But, besides *Rivers*, here are many *Meres* (or *Lakes*) yielding great plenty of Fish; especially that called *Ulles Water*, bordering upon *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*.

Of all the Counties of *England*, this shews (says my Author) the most *Roman Antiquities*. Amongst which the *Piſts Wall* is memorable, a wonderful Piece of *Roman Work*, begun by *Hadrian* the Emperour, Anno 123. for the Security of *Britain* against the *Piſts*. First made only of Turf, and strengthened with *Paliſſado's*; till *Severus* the Emperour made it of solid Stone, reaching 80. miles in Length from the *Iriſh* to the *German Sea*, or from *Carlisle* to *Newcastle*, with Watch-Towers garrisoned, at the distance of a mile from each other. But it was ruined several times by the *Piſts*, and as often repaired by the *Romans*. At last *Alrim*, a Roman General, rebuilt it of Brick about the Year 430; and the *Piſts* ruined it again the next Year. After which it was never more regarded, but only as a Boundary between the two Nations. This Wall was 8. foot thick, and 12. high from the Ground. It run on the North side of the *Tine* and the *Iriſhing*, up and down several Hills; and the Track of it is to be seen to this day in many Places, both in *Cumberland* and *Northumberland*.

Near *Salkeld* on the *Eden*, is a *Trophy* erected, vulgarly called *Long Meg and her Daughters*. It consists of 77. Stones, each 10. foot above Ground, and one of them (namely *Long Meg*) 15. foot-

The Principal Town,

Carlisle.

* *CARLISLE*, *Carleolum*, lies about 235. miles North North-West from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *Kendal*, about 200. for which see *Westmorland*; and 35. from thence to *Carlisle*.

Which is seated on the River *Eden*, within few miles of its Fall into the Sea, besides two lesser Stream (the *Caud*, and the *Porteril*) running thereinto it; so that it is on all sides surrounded with Water,

Water, except on the South side. In the time of the *Romans* this was a flourishing Place, upon whose Departure it suffered much from the *Scots* and *Picts*. Afterwards being utterly de- faced by the *Danes*, it lay dejected for above 200 Years, till *William Rufus* re-built it, and his next Successour *Henry* made it a Bishops See. Thus by degrees it recovered it self to the Con- dition 'tis now in, defended by a strong Stone Wall, a large Castle on the West, and a Cittadel on the East, built by *Henry VIII.* The Cathedral Church was founded by *Walter*, Deputy of these Parts for King *William Rufus*, and by him dedicated to the Blessed Vir- gin; but finished and endowed by King *Henry I.* out of the Wealth which the said *Walter* had amassed for that very purpose. But the Episcopal See was not Established till the latter end of the said King's Reign, *Anno 1133.* and that in the Person of *Elhelwolf*, the first Bishop hereof. Lastly, this Town is noted for having given the Title of an Earldom to five several Families. The last that was created Earl of *Carlisle* was *Charles Howard*, descended from the Lord *William Howard*, third Son of *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, and raised to that Dignity by King *Charles II.* *Anno 1661.* wherein he was succeeded by his Eldest Son *Edward* lately deceased; and *Edward*, by his Son *Charles*, the present Earl of *Carlisle*.

The other Market Towns are

* <i>Cockermouth,</i>	<i>Ireby,</i>	<i>Penrith,</i>
<i>Brampton,</i>	<i>Keswick,</i>	<i>Revangles,</i>
<i>Alston-Moor,</i>	<i>Kirk-Oswald,</i>	<i>Whitehaven,</i>
<i>Egremont,</i>	<i>Longtown,</i>	<i>Wigton.</i>
<i>Holm,</i>		

Amongst which *Cockermouth*, *Penrith*, and *Whitehaven* are the most considerable. This last seated upon a Creek of the *Irish* Sea, at the North end of a Hill of hard white Stone, whence it got the Name of *White-Haven*. A Town much improved of late Years, by its considerable Trade of Salt and Coals here plentifully dug up, and transported from thence into *Ireland*, *Scotland*, *Chester*, *Bristol*, and other Places.

Keswick is noted for the Plenty of Black-Lead that is digged in its Neighbourhood, and has been formerly famous for its Copper-Mines.

In the *Romans* time, the Inhabitants of *Cumberland*, and indeed of most Northern Counties, went by the Name of *Brigantes*. In the Heptarchy, it made Part of the Kingdom of *Northumber-land*. And now it stands divided betwixt the Dioceses of *Chester* and *Carlisle*.

Noble-

Cumber-
land.

Noble-Men's Houses. *Graystock-Castle*, and *Drumbugh-Castle*, the Duke of *Norfolk's*; *Cockermouth-Castle*, the Duke of *Somerset's*; *Noward-Castle*, the Earl of *Carlisle's*; *Kirk-Oswald*, and *Dacre-Castle*, the Earl of *Sussex's*; *Rose-Castle*, the Bishop of *Carlisle's*.

Lastly, this County has yielded two Titles, first that of Earl, and afterwards of Duke. The first Earl of *Cumberland* was *Henry Lord Clifford*, created Earl hereof by King *Henry VIII.* Anno. 1525. Which Family expiring with another *Henry* in the Reign of *Charles I.* Prince *Rupert*, second Son of *Frederick* Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, and the Princess *Elizabeth* his Wife, the only Daughter of King *James I.* was by King *Charles* his Uncle created Duke of *Cumberland* and Earl of *Holderness*, Anno 1643. who dying without lawful Issue in 1682. the Title died with him. But it was revived since the late Revolution, in his Royal Highness *George* Prince of *Denmark*, who had it conferred upon him by our present King *William*, with that of Earl of *Kendal*, and Baron of *Ockingham*, April, 10. 1688.

Derbyshire.

DERBYSHIRE, or DARBYSHIRE, *Derbia*, an Inland County; bounded Eastward by *Nottinghamshire*, Westward by *Staffordshire*, Northward by *Yorkshire*, and Southward by *Leicestershire*. Its Length, from North to South, is at least 30 miles; its Breadth, from East to West, 25. In which compass of Ground 'tis said to contain 680000. Acres, and about 21150. Houses. The Whole divided into 6. Hundreds, wherein 106. Parishes, and 11. Market Towns. Amongst which the County-Town only is privileged to send Burgeses to Parliament.

Derwent.

The River *Derwent*, which runsthrough the Country Southward into the *Trent*, divides it into two Parts, the one East, and the other West. The East side is Plain and Fruitful; the West Hilly, and not so fertile, except in some Rich Valleys. In general the Country abounds in *Coal*, *Lead*, and *Iron Mines*.

For Building, here is not only good Clay for Bricks, excellent Free-Stone, and Lime-Stone; but also Alablafter, and Marble, both black and grey.

Here is also plenty of *Crystal*, and whole Quarries of *Mill and Wker-Stones*; in the Working whereof a great many Hands are employ'd, before they come to be dispersed over the Kingdom.

Peak.

In the North-West Parts lies the *Peak*, so famous for its Lead-Mines, Quarries, and Wonderful Caves. The Caves, three in Number, called the *Devil's Arse*, *Elden-Hole*, and *Pools-Hole*, are of prodigious Dimensions. From the first comes a Water, said to ebb and flow no less than four times in an hour, and to keep its just Tides. *Elden-Hole*, is very spacious, but with a low and narrow Entrance; the Top full of Icicles hanging down like a Taper.

Wonderful

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Wonderful besides is the Variety of *Wells* in this County, *Derbyshire*. and the Vertue of their Waters in the Cure of many Diseases. Particularly *Buxton Wells*, which are nine Springs issuing out of a Rock in the compass of 8. or 9. Yards, 8. of which are warm, and the ninth exceeding cold. About 100. Yards off is another hot Spring, and near it a very cold one. *Kedleston Well*, in *Kedleston Parish*, is said to be singular in the Cure of Old Ulcers, and even Leprosy it self. *Quarndon Springs*, near *Derby*, are much of the Nature of *Tunbridge Waters* in *Kent*, and the Spaws in *Yorkshire*, as strong of the Mineral, and as effectual in the Operation. *Stanley Springs* are much of the same Nature, but not altogether so strong. Near *Wirksworth* are two Springs, the one warm, and the other cold; and so near each other, that one may put one Hand in the cold, and the other in the warm.

The County Town,

* *DERBY*, Lat. *Derbia*, lies about 100. miles North by West *Derby*. from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *Leicester* 78. as you may see in *Leicestershire*; thence to *Loughborough* 8; and to *Derby*, 12. more.

Which stands on the West side of the River *Derwent*, with a fair Stone-Bridge over it, about 6 miles from its fall into the *Trent*. The Town is Large, Fair, Populous, and Rich; consisting of five Parishes, and driving a very good Trade. Amongst its Parish Churches, *All-Saints* is the Principal, the Steeple whereof is equalled for Height and Beauty by few in the Kingdom. The Hall, wherein the Assizes are constantly held, is a neat Building of Free-Stone, raised not long since at the Counties Charge. *Derby* is of some note besides for its good Ale. But chiefly for giving the Title of an Earldom, 1. to the *Ferrars*, 2. to the House of *Lancaster*, and lastly to the *Stanleys*, in which last House it has continued above 200 Years. For *Thomas Lord Stanley*, High Constable of *England*, was created Earl of *Derby* by *Henry VII.* Anno 1486. from whom the Title is lineally devolved upon *William Stanley* the present Earl of *Derby*, and Lord of the *Isle of Man*.

The other Market Towns are,

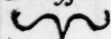
Alfreton,
Ashbourn,
Bakewell,
Bolsover,

Chaplin-Frith,
Chesterfield,
Dronfield,

Tiddeswall,
Winster,
Wirksworth,

Amongst which *Chesterfield* has some Ruins extant, which be-*Chester*- speak it a Place of good Antiquity. Near unto it a Battel was field. fought between *Henry III.* and his Barons, in which *Robert de Ferrars* Earl of *Derby* being taken Prisoner lost his Estate and Dignity

Derbyshire.



Dignity, but his Life was spared. King *Charles I.* made it an Earldom in the Person of *Philip Lord Stanhop of Shelsford*, created Earl of *Chesterfield* Anno 1628. From whom 'tis descended, by *Henry* his eldest Son, to *Philip* the present Earl.

The said *Chesterfield* stands in that Division (or Part) of *Derbyshire* which is called *Scarsdale*, being a Valley surrounded with craggy Hills. Which I take notice of for its giving the Title of an Earl to *Robert Leak*, the present Earl of *Scarsdale*. Derived unto him from his Father *Nicholas*, Son of *Francis Leak*, Lord *Deyncourt* of *Sutton*; which *Francis* was created Earl of *Scarsdale* by King *Charles I.* Anno 1645.

Wirksworth.

Wirksworth is so called from the Worth of its Lead-Works, it being the greatest Lead-Market in *England*.

In the *Romans* Time, the Inhabitants of this and some other Counties went by the Name of *Coritani*. In the Heptarchy, it made part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, as it does now of the Diocese of *Lichfield*.

Noblemens Houses. *Bolsover-Castle*, the late Duke of *Newcastles*; *Chatsworth*, and *Hardwick*, Duke of *Devonshires*; *Haddon*, Earl of *Rutlands*; *Brecky*, Earl of *Chesterfields*; *Sutton*, Earl of *Scarsdales*; *Shirly*, Lord *Ferrer's*; *Stavely*, the late Lord *Freschviles*.

C H A P. V.

Of Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Durham, and Essex.

Devonshire

DE V O N S H I R E, (*Devonia*), a Maritime County in the West of *England*, lies open to the Sea both on the North and South; being bounded Northward by the North Channel, and Southward by the South Channel, whereas on the East it confines upon *Somerset* and *Dorsetshires*, and Westward upon *Cornwal*. Its Length, from East to West, about 50. miles; its Breadth, from North to South, 45. In which Compass of Ground it contains 1920000. Acres, and 56310. Houses. The Whole divided into 33. Hundreds, wherein 394. Parishes, and 38. Market Towns. Nine whereof are priviledged to send Members of their own to Parliament.

This Country abounds in pleasant Meadows, fine Woods, good Harbours, and rich Towns; and the Western Parts especially, in Mines. What Places are not so Fruitful, have the Advantage of being capable of good Improvement by the Husbandmans

bandmans Induftry. But in general it is of efpecial note for its *Devonshire* Wools and Clothings, the beft and fineft *Kerseys* in the Kingdom being here made; as it is alfo for its Tin and Lead Mines.

Amongft the many Rivers that water this County, the *Tamer* which parts it from *Cornwal*, the *Towridge*, the *Taw*, *Ex*, and *Dart*, are the principal.

The County Town,

* *EXETER*, (*Exonia*, anciently *Ifca*, or *Ifca Damnoniorum*,) *Exeter*. is diftant from *London* 130. miles Weft South-Weft. *Viz.* from *London* to *Salisbury* 70. miles, as you have it in the Description of *Wilshire*. From thence to *Shaftsbury*, 15; to *Sherborn*, 12. more; then to *Crookham*, 10; to *Axmifter*, 9. more; and thence to *Exeter*, 22.

A City fo called from the River *Ex*, on the Eaft Bank where-*Ex*. of it is feated, and over which it has a fair Stone-bridge, not above 12. or 15. miles from its fall into the Sea. 'Tis a fair and large City, confifting of 15. Parifhes; well walled, and defended by a Caftle, which was of old the Seat of the *West-Saxon* Kings, and afterwards that of the Earls of *Cornwal*. And near it ftands the Cathedral, built by King *Ethelftan*, in honour of *S. Peter*, Anno 914. But it was no Cathedral, till *Edward the Confefſour* made it fo, by removing hither the Epifcopal Sees of *S. German* in *Cornwal*, and *Kirton* in this County. In point of Trade, there is ſcarce a Town in the Weft that drives a greater Trade in Cloths. But the River is fo choaked up here, that the Ships are forced to load and unload at *Topſham*, about three miles lower. In the Year 1643. *Exeter* was taken for King *Charles I.* by Prince *Maurice*; but was fain, leſs than three Years after, to furrender to the Parliament. Laftly, this City has given firſt the Title of *Duke*, afterwards that of *Marqueſs*, and at laſt that of *Earl*, to ſeveral eminent Perſons. The laſt is at this time injoy'd by *John Cecil*, who derives it from his Anceſtor *Thomas Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, created *Earl of Exeter* by King *James I.* in the Year 1605.

The other Market Towns are

* <i>Barnſtapple</i> ,	<i>Bradnich</i> ,	<i>Ilſarcomb</i> ,
* <i>Dartmouth</i> ,	<i>Brent</i> ,	<i>Kingsbridge</i> ,
* <i>Honiton</i> ,	<i>Chagford</i> ,	<i>Kirton</i> ,
* <i>Okehampton</i> ,	<i>Chimligh</i> ,	<i>Modbury</i> ,
* <i>Plimpton</i> ,	<i>Cbudleigh</i> ,	<i>Moreton</i> ,
* <i>Taveſtock</i> ,	<i>Columpton</i> ,	<i>Newton</i> ,
* <i>Tiverton</i> ,	<i>Combmartin</i> ,	<i>Plimouth</i> ,
<i>Totneſs</i> ,	<i>Culliton</i> ,	<i>Sheepwaſh</i> ,
<i>Autrey</i> ,	<i>Dodbrook</i> ,	<i>Sidmouth</i> ,
<i>Axmifter</i> ,	<i>Hartland</i> ,	<i>S. Moulton</i> ,
<i>Bampton</i> ,	<i>Haſherley</i> ,	<i>Topſham</i> ,
<i>Bediford</i> ,	<i>Houlſworthy</i> ,	<i>Torrington</i> .
<i>Bow</i> ,	D	Amongſt

Devonshire.

Plimouth
and *Dart-*
mouth.

Amongst which *Plimouth* and *Dartmouth* are two noted Sea-port Towns on the South Channel; but the first especially, called *Plimouth* from the River *Plim*, which meets the *Tamer* near its fall into the Sea. 'Tis one of the best Sea-Ports in England, having a safe and commodious Haven, well fortified on both Sides, and commanded by a Cittadel. Toward the Sea it has a Fort, built on *S. Nicholas Isle*; and Landward, with two Forts on the Haven, a Castle upon a Hill. There is moreover a Chain for the Security of the Haven, in time of War. The Cittadel stands upon a Hill near it, and was built by King *Charles II.* So that it is a Piece of great Importance to the Kingdom, not only for His Majesty, but also for Merchants Ships, outward or inward bound, to Anchor in, upon any Casualty. The Conveniency whereof has so improved this Town from a poor Fishing Village, that it is now grown up to Statelines. From this Town Sir *Francis Drake* set sail in 1577, when he went that Voyage in which he sailed round the Terrestrial Globe. And 'twas out of this Haven that the *English Fleet*, commanded by the Lord *Howard* Admiral of England, was towed by Ropes Anno 1588, to fight the *Spanish Armada*, unwisely called *Invincible*. Near it is a new Dock made, for the Building of Ships for His Majesty's Service. Lastly, this Place is dignified with the Title of an Earldom, now enjoy'd by *Henry Windsor*, and derived to him from *Thomas Windsor*, created Earl of *Plimouth* by King *Charles II.* But the first that enjoy'd this Title was *Charles Fitz-Charles*, commonly called *Don Carlos*, one of his Natural Sons, who died at *Tangier* without Issue.

Dartmouth

Dartmouth, so called from its Situation at the *Dart's Mouth*, 25. Miles from *Exeter*, is also a good Sea Port Town, having a commodious Haven, well frequented, and traded unto, and for its Defence fortified by two Forts or Castles. It consists of three Parishes, and gives the Title of Baron to *William Leg*, whose Father *George* was created Baron hereof by King *Charles II.* The same is a Borough Town, in conjunction with *Clifton* and *Hardness*; and has been a Mayor Town, ever since the Reign of King *Edward III.* Noted for its stout Defence against the famous French Pirat *Du Castel* in 1404; who attempting to burn this Place, as he had done *Plimouth*, was intercepted by the Women and Country People, and cut off, both he and his Men.

Hartland,

Hartland, *Ifarcomb*, and *Combmartin* are all three on the *Ifarcomb*, North Channel. The first, upon a noted Point of Land shoot-

and Comb-

martin.

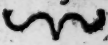
Barnstaple

Miles into the Country.

The first seated on the River *Taw*,and *Bedi-*

ford.

and *Bediford* are also two Port Towns, but some about three Miles from the Sea run in one Channel into it. They are

are both Places of good Trade, and noted for their fair Bridges, *Devonshire*. but the last especially. Whose Bridge is of that height, that a  Vessel of 50 or 60 Tuns may safely pass under it.

Torrington, upon the *Towridge*, some Miles beyond *Bedford*, *Torrington*. is chiefly noted for giving the Title of an Earldom to *Arthur Herbert*; created Earl *Torrington* by his present Majesty. Which Title was before enjoy'd by the Duke of *Albemarle*.

Torres, an ancient Town, seated on the River *Dart*, was *Torres*. formerly honoured with the Title of an Earldom, and afterwards gave the Title of Viscount to *Don Carlos*, Earl of *Plimouth*.

Kirton, contractedly so called from *Crediton*, was the Bi-*Kirton*. shop's See of old for *Devonshire*, till *Edward the Confessor* removed it, together with that of *S. German* in *Cornwal*, to *Exeter*.

Upon the South Channel you will find the *Start Point*, and *Torbay*, so noted amongst Seamen. The first lies some Miles *Start Point* South-West from *Dartmouth*, over against *Hartland Point* on the *and Torbay*. North Channel. *Torbay* reaches from *Dartmouth*, along the Coast of *Devon* and *Dorsetshires*, as far as the Point of the Race in *Dorsetshire*. A famous Bay, particularly for the Descent here made by his present Majesty and his Land-Forces from *Holland*, upon the Fifth of *November* 1688.

The Inhabitants of this County, together with those of *Cornwal*, went by the Name of *Danmonii* among the ancient *Romans*. In the Time of the Heptarchy, this County made a Part of the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*. And now, with *Cornwal*, it makes up the Diocese of *Exeter*.

As for Honourary Titles, *Devonshire* has long enjoy'd the Title of an Earldom in several Families, particularly the *Rivers*, *Courtneys*, and *Cavendishes*. Of which last Family the first Earl was *William Lord Cavendish* of *Hardwick*, created Earl of *Devon* by King *James I.* in 1618. From whom is descended in a right Line *William Cavendish*, the now Lord Steward of the King's Household, in whose Person the Title was lately converted into a Dukedom by His present Majesty.

Noblemens Seats. *Wenberry*, and *Potheridge*, the late Duke of *Albemarle's*; *Bedford-House* in *Exeter*, the Duke of *Bedford's*; *Bideford*, Earl of *Bath's*; *Chudleigh*, Lord *Clifford's*; *Exon Palace*, the Bishop of *Exeter's*.

Lundey Island.

About 50. miles from the North-West Parts of *Devonshire*, and 100. from *Carmardenshire* in *Wales*, lies the Isle of *Lundey*; far enough from any Land, and yet but a small Spot of Ground, not above five miles long, and two broad. An Island so begirt about with unapproachable Rocks, that there is but one Entrance

Devonshire into it ; and that so narrow, that two Men can hardly go abreast. As far as this Spot of Ground is from any Land, yet it is blessed with many Springs of fresh Water.

Dorsetshire **DORSETSHIRE**, (*Dorsetia*,) another Maritime County in the West of England, is bounded on the North with *Somerſetſhire* and *Wiltſhire*; on the South, by the Channel; Eaſtward, with *Hampſhire*; and Weſtward, with *Devonſhire*, and ſome part of *Somerſetſhire*. Its Length, from Eaſt to Weſt, is about 45. Miles; and its Breadth, where broadest, 25. In which Compaſs of Ground 'tis ſaid to contain 772000. Acres, and about 21940. Houſes. The Whole divided into 29. Hundreds, wherein 248. Pariſhes, and 22. Market Towns. Nine whereof are privileged to ſend each two Burgeſſes to Parliament.

The Country is generally Fruitful, and the North Parts full of Woods. From whence to the Channel it has many fruitful Hills, and pleaſant Meadows, intermixed one with another. Its principal Rivers are the *Stower*, and the *Frome*.

The County Town,

Dorcheſter * **DORCHESTER**, (*Dorcheſtria*, anciently *Durnovaria*,) lies 100. Miles South Weſt and by Weſt from London. Viz. from London to *Salisbury* in *Wiltſhire*, 70. Miles, for which ſee *Wiltſhire*: thence to *Caſhmore*, 12. Miles; to *Blandford*, 6. more; and thence to *Dorcheſter*, 12.

A Roman Town of great Antiquity, and once of a large compaſs, as the Tract of the Walls and Trenches ſhew to this day. The ſame was alſo fortified with a Caſtle, which upon its decaying was converted into a Monastery, that had the ſame Fate as the reſt in the Reign of *Henry VIII*. The Town was ruined both by the *Danés* and *Normans*, ſo that at preſent it is neither great, nor beautiful. Yet it is pleaſantly ſeated on the River *Frome*, about fix Miles from its Fall into the Sea. In the Reign of *Charles I*. it gave the Title of Marqueſs to *Henry Lord Pierrepont*, Earl of *Kingſton*. And now it gives the Title of Counteſs to the Lady *Catherine Sidley*, created Counteſs of *Dorcheſter*; by the late King.

The other Market Towns are

* <i>Bridport</i> ,	* <i>Weymouth</i> ,	<i>Everſhot</i> ,
* <i>Corfe</i> ,	<i>Abbotsbury</i> ,	<i>Frampton</i> ,
* <i>Lime</i> ,	<i>Bemyſter</i> .	<i>Milton</i> ,
* <i>Melcomb</i> ,	<i>Bere</i> ,	<i>Sherborn</i> ,
* <i>Pool</i> .	<i>Blandford</i> ,	<i>Stalbridge</i> ,
* <i>Shaſtisbury</i> ,	<i>Cerne</i> ,	<i>Sturmifter</i> ,
* <i>Wareham</i> .	<i>Cranborn</i> ,	<i>Winborn</i> .

Amengſt

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Amongst which *Weymouth*, *Pool*, and *Lime*, are three noted Harbours; *Pool* lying Eastward near *Hampshire*, *Lime* Westward near *Devonshire*, and *Weymouth* (the principal) between them both. This last so called from its Situation at the Mouth of the River *Wey*; and of some note, for giving the Title of Viscount to *Thomas Thynne*, the present Viscount of *Weymouth*. *Dorsetshire*
Weymouth

Pool stands inclosed on all sides with an Inlet of the Sea, called *Pool*. *Luckford Lake*, with only one Entrance into it. *Henry VI.* first granted it the Privilege of a Haven, and leave to the Mayor to Wall it. In this Haven the Sea ebbs and flows four times in 24. hours.

Lime, otherwise called *Lime Regis*, stands upon a steep Hill, and a River of the same Name, with a Road sufficiently secured by Rocks and high Trees from the Violence of Winds. Yet it is not a Port of any great Resort, except by Fishermen. However 'tis a Corporation, governed by a Mayor. In the Reign of *Charles I.* it was defended to Admiration by *Blake* against the King's Forces, though it had no other Fortifications than what Nature has bestowed upon it. In the late Reign it became of note for being the Landing Place of the late Duke of *Monmouth*, with his small Force from *Holland*, which brought him shortly after to his Tragical End. *Lime*

Bridport, East from *Lime*, has been a Town of good Account, when it was the only Place appointed for the Twisting of Ropes for the Royal Navy, as well in respect of the adjoining Soil, yielding abundance of Hemp, as for the Skill of the People in twisting it. *Bridport*

Shaftsbury is an Inland Town, Situate upon a Hill near *Wiltshire*, and enjoying both a Healthful Air, and a Pleasant Prospect, but something hard put to it for its Scarcity of Water. Here *Canute*, the first *Danish* King that sway'd the *English* Scepter, ended his Days. In its flourishing Times it had ten Parish Churches, now reduced to three; to which belong above 500. Houses, built of Stone. *Charles II.* honoured it with the Title of an Earldom Anno 1672. in the Person of *Anthony Ashley Cooper*, then Lord Chancellour of *England*; since devolved by his Death to his Son and Heir the present Earl of *Shaftsbury*. *Shaftsbury*

Lulworth Castle, so noted for its excellent Situation and Prospect into the Sea, is also in this County, with a large Park about it. The Kings of *England*, in their Western Progress, have often honoured it with their Presence.

Portland, and *Purbeck*,

In this County are two Peninsules, *Portland* and *Purbeck*. The first lies on the East side of *Torbay*, and runs out from the Continent about nine Miles into the Channel; but is not above four broad, where broadest. A Fruitful Spot of Ground, both for Corn and Pasture, but very scarce of Fuel. Here are also excellent

Dorsetshire. cellent Quarries of Stone, next to Marble in Goodness, and much used of late in Building. The principal Place in it is *Portland Castle*, built by *Henry VIII*; opposite to which, towards *Weymouth*, on the Land side, stands *Stanford Castle*. And these two together command all Ships that pass into this Road. The Church stands on the South-East side, near the Sea. Which being very turbulent, by reason of the two Tides meeting here, is therefore called *Portland Race*. *Richard Lord Weston* of *Neyland*, Lord High Treasurer in the Reign of *Charles I.* was created Earl of *Portland* in 1632. To whom succeeded his Son *Jeremy* in the Title, to *Jeremy* his Son *Charles*, and to *Charles* his Uncle *Thomas*. With whom the Title lay extinct, till King *William* revived it in the Person of *William Bentinck*, the present Earl of *Portland*, Groom of the Stole to His Majesty. King *Edward* the Confessor granted this Tract of Ground to the Church of *Winchester*.

Purbeck. *Purbeck*, the other Peninsule, lies Eastward from *Portland*, between the Channel Southward, and the River *Frome* Northward. This is about ten Miles long, and six broad. In which compass of Ground stand *Corfe Town*, with a Castle upon a Hill. The Lords whereof did anciently enjoy great Priviledges, as the free Warren Chase over all the Peninsule, Sea-wracks, and Freedom from the Lord High Admiral of *England's* Jurisdiction.

In the *Romans* time, the Inhabitants of this County went by the Name of *Durotriges*. During the *Saxon* Heptarchy, it made Part of the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*. And now, with the City of *Bristol*, it makes the Diocese of that Name.

To conclude, it gave first the Title of Earl to *Osmund de Sees*, in the Reign of *William Rufus*; but it died with him, Anno 1099. In *Richard* the Second's Reign, *John Beaufort* Lord Admiral was created Marquess of *Dorset*. Which Family ending with *Edmund Beaufort*, in *Edward* the Fourth's Reign, the said King created *Thomas Grey* Marquess of *Dorset*, in the Year 1475. From him the Title devolved upon *Thomas* his Son, and from *Thomas* upon *Henry* Duke of *Suffolk*, beheaded in *Queen Mary's* Reign. The Title being thus extinct, King *James I.* revived that of an Earldom in the Person of *Thomas Sackville*, Lord *Buckhurst*, created Earl of *Dorset* in 1603. In whose Line it has continued hitherto, the present Earl thereof being *Charles Sackville*, Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*.

Noble-Men's Houses. *Hook-Castle* the Duke of *Bolton's*; *Cranborn-House*, the Earl of *Salisbury's*; *Skirborn-Castle* the Earl of *Bristol's*; *Wimborn* S. *Giles*, the Earl of *Shaftsbury's*; *Buckland*, Lord *Pawlet's*; *Ashley la Friery*, *Winterborn*, S. *Martin Frome*, and *Wharfield*, the late Lord *Holles's*.

DURHAM, (*Dunelmensis Ager*) a Maritime County in the North of England, lies between *Northumberland* on the North, *Yorkshire* on the South, the *German Sea* Eastward, *Cumberland* and *Westmorland* Westward. In Length, from East to West, about 35. Miles; in Breadth from North to South, 30. In which Compass of Ground it contains 610000. Acres, and about 15980. Houses. The Whole divided into 4. Wakes, wherein 118. Parishes, and 9. Market Towns. Of which none but the City of *Durham* sends Members to Parliament.

Durham.

Durham.

Here the Air is pretty sharp, both by reason of the Climate, and the Hilliness of the Country, chiefly on the West side.

Next to the River *Tine*, which parts it for some Miles from *Northumberland*, and the *Tees* from *Yorkshire*, here is the *Ware* which runs through the City of *Durham*, and *Derwent* into the *Tine*.

The Soil in some Parts is Fertile, in others Barren, and accordingly inhabited. The Eastern Part is Champain, and yields plenty of Coal; the Southern is the most Fruitful. But the Western is hilly and barren, yielding but little Wood, and having but few Towns. Which Defect is recompensed by its Abundance of Coal, Lead, and Iron Mines.

The chief Place,

* *DURHAM*, (*Dunelmum*), which gives Name to the County, *Durham*. lies 200. Miles North by West from *London*, thus. *Viz.* 150. Miles from *London* to *York*, for which I refer the Reader to *Yorkshire*; then from *York* to *Boroughbridge*, 13; to *North-Allerton*, 13. more; thence to *Darlington*, 10; and to *Durham*, 14. more.

A City, whose Situation is upon Hills and Bottoms of Hills, all surrounded with Hills; but the lower Parts watered by the River *Ware*, which incircles the best Part of it, and over which there are two Stone Bridges. The Town is pretty large, but of no great beauty. So far from being well-traded, as some Authors will have it, that it is one of the best Retiring Places of the North, free from the Noise and Hurry of Trade; where one may live plentifully, and breath good Air, at an easie rate. The greatest Ornament of this Place is the Castle, and the Cathedral. The Castle, wherein the Bishop makes his Residence, is a stately Fabrick, raised on the top of a Hill by *William the Conquerour*, with all the Advantages both of a Palace and a Castle. Over against it, on the same Hill, stands the Cathedral, built much about the same time by *William de Care-leph*, then Bishop of *Durham*, and finished by his Successor. Between the Castle and the Cathedral, on the Rivers side, is the Hall, wherein the Assizes are held; and a handsome publick Library, created and founded by Dr. *Cosins*, the late Bishop of

Durham. *Durham.* On the other side is a Row of Alms-Houses, the standing Fruits of his Charity.

The first Bishop that settled at *Durham* was *Alduinus*, who at the latter end of the tenth Age, removed his See hither from *Lindisfarn*, or *Holy-Island*, on the Coast of *Northumberland*. A Successor of the great *S. Cuthbert*, for which Saint several of the *Saxon* Kings had so great a Veneration, that upon him, and his Successors in that See, was all the Country between *Tees* and *Tine* conferred by *Alfred* King of *England*, therefore called *S. Cuthbert's Patrimony*. The Donation was confirmed, and increased by his Successors *Edward*, *Ethelstan*, and *Canute* the *Dane*. Inasmuch that, at the coming in of the *Norman* Conquerour, the Bishop was reputed for a Count Palatine, and did engrave upon his Seal an armed Knight, holding a naked Sword in one hand, and the Bishops Arms in the other. Nay, it was once adjudged in Law, that the Bishop was to have all Forfeitures and Escheats within the Liberties, as the King had without. In short, the Bishops hereof had the Royalty of Princes, having their own Courts of Judicature both for Civil and Criminal Causes, and coining their own Coin. But these Royalties have been since taken off in a great measure, and re-annexed to the Crown. The Bishop however is Earl of *Sadberg*, a Place in the Bishoprick; and takes place in the Episcopal Colledge next to the Bishop of *London*. He is subordinate to the Archbishop of *Tork*.

The other Market Towns are

<i>Aukland,</i>	<i>Hartlepool,</i>	<i>Sunderland,</i>
<i>Bernard Castle,</i>	<i>Stainthorp,</i>	<i>Wolsingham.</i>
<i>Darlington,</i>	<i>Stockton.</i>	

Aukland. *Aukland*, or *Bishop Aukland*, on the *Ware*, over which it has a Bridge, is a Town pleasantly seated, in a good Air, upon the side of a Hill, and graced with a fair Palace of the Bishop, together with a fine Chappel, wherein was buried the Restorer of it *Dr. Cosins*, late Bishop of *Durham*.

Darlington *Darlington* on the *Skerne*, over which it has a Stone Bridge. Not far from which, at *Oxenhall*, are three Pits of a wonderful Depth, called *Hell-Kettles*, occasioned (as 'tis thought) by an Earthquake that happened in 1179. 'Tis said of *Tunstall*, Bishop of this Diocese, that he threw a marked Goose into one of the Pits, and that it was found afterwards in the River *Tees*.

Hartlepool. *Hartlepool* stands upon the Sea, in a Neck of Land surrounded on all sides with Water, except Westward. So that it might be made a Place of good Defence.

Sunder-

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Sunderland is a Sea-Town, noted for its Sea-coal Trade. *Durham.*
'Tis seated at the Mouth of the *Ware*, and called *Sunderland*,
because by the Working of the Sea it is in a manner parted from
the rest of the Land, it being at high Water invironed on all
sides with the Sea. In the Reign of *Charles I.* it was first ho-
noured with the Title of an Earldom, in the Person of *Emanuel*
Lord Scrope of Bolton, who died without Issue. From him the
Title passed, by a new Creation, to *Henry Lord Spencer* in the
Year 1643, slain the same Year at the first Battel at *Newbury*.
Since which time it has been enjoy'd by *Robert*, his Son and Heir,
the now Earl of *Sunderland*.

But, besides the said Market Towns, here is *Sheals*, a noted *Sheals*.
Station for the Sea-coal Fleets at the Mouth of the River *Tine*,
where great store of Salt is made. A little higher stands *Far-Farrow*.
row, the Birth-place of the Venerable *Beda*. And, over against *Gateshead*.
New Castle, *Gateshead*, the Receptacle of the Coal-pit Men, who
take their mean Subsistence from the very Bowels of the
Earth.

In the *Romans* Time the Inhabitants of this County went by
the Name of *Brigantes*. During the *Saxon* Heptarchy it was
a Member of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*. And now,
with *Northumberland* and Part of *Yorkshire*, it makes the Diocese
of *Durham*.

Noblemens Houses. *Lumley-Castle*, the Earl of *Scarborough's*,
Henknowle, Earl of *Faulconberg's*; *Durham*, and *Aukland Castles*,
the Bishop of *Durham's*.

E S S E X, (*Essexia*), is a Maritime County in the East of *Essex*.
England, called *Essex* from the *East-Saxons* by whom it was In-
habited. 'Tis bounded on the East with the German Ocean;
on the West, with *Hartfordshire* and *Middlesex*; Northward,
with *Suffolk*; and Southward, with *Kent*. In Length about 45.
Miles, and in Breadth 36. In which compass of Ground it con-
tains 1240000. Acres, and about 34800. Houses. The Whole
divided into 20. Hundreds, wherein 415. Parishes, and 27.
Market Towns. Three of which are privileged to send Mem-
bers to Parliament.

This County is abundantly irrigated, both with great and
small Rivers. For, besides the *Thames* which severs it from *Kent*,
the *Stoure* from *Suffolk*, the *Lea* from *Middlesex*, and the *Little*
Stoure from *Hartfordshire*, here is the *Coln*, the *Chelmer*, the
Crouch, and the *Roding*, with several others, all yielding great
Plenty of Fish.

Here the *Air* is pretty Healthful, except down in the Hun-
dreds towards the Sea-side, where it is very Aguish. But there
the *Soil* is generally most Fruitful. In the North Parts it yields
abundance of *Saffron*.
The

Essex.

Colchester.

The County Town,

* COLCHESTER, (*Colonia, Colcestria,*) bears from London North East, and is distant from it 43. Miles. *Viz.* 10. from London to Rumbord, 5. more to Burntwood, 10 from thence to Chelmsford, and to Colchester 18. more.

A Town of great Antiquity, and built (as some Authors write) by *Coilus*, a British Prince, in the second Century. But of much greater consideration upon the account of *Lucius*, *Helena*, and *Constantine*, the first Christian King, Empress, and Emperour in the World, said to be born in this Place.

The same is seated upon the Rise of a Hill, stretching from East to West; and watered by the *Coln*, whence probably it got the Name of *Colchester*. It is but about six Miles distant from the Sea, a pretty large and populous Place, begirt with an old Roman Wall, and having six Gates for Entrance, besides three Posterns. There is also a Castle on the East side, built by *Edward*, Son of King *Alfred*. It has had 15. Churches within the Wall, and one without, built by *Eudo*, Sewer to King *Henry I.* This Town being much decay'd in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, she made it flourish again, by settling the Bays Trade here. In the Reign of *Charles I.* Anno 1648, it was secured by the Royal Party; but soon after forced by Famine to surrender to the Parliaments Forces, by whom 'twas straitly besieged. Then were the Inhabitants fined 14000 *l.* to which the Factious Party contributed nothing. And such was the Severity of those prevailing Forces, that they shot to Death the principal Commanders of the Place, Sir *Charles Lucas* and Sir *George Lisle*. During the Siege many of the Churches were ruined, a sad Monument to this day of the Civil Wars of those Times. Lastly, this Town gives the Title of Viscount to the Earl *Rivers*. Its Market, kept on Saturdays, is well served with Provisions; and *Colchester* Oysters are famous all over *England*, both for their Goodness and Largeness.

The other Market Towns are

* Harwich,	Dunmore,	Maningtre,
* Maldon,	Epping,	Raleigh,
Barking,	Grays,	Rochford,
Billerica,	Halsted	Rumbord,
Bradfield,	Harlow,	Tbaxted,
Braintree,	Hasfield,	Walden,
Burntwood,	Haverill,	Waltham,
Chelmsford,	Horndon,	Witbam.
Cogshall,	Ingersstone,	

Harwich,

Harwich (*Harvicum*,) the most frequented Sea-Port Town of this County, and the Station of our Pacquet-Boats for *Holland*, stands at the Mouth of the *Stoure*, in the furthest Parts of *Essex* North Eastward, over against the *Brill* in *Holland*; and is provided with a good, safe, and capacious Harbour. A strong Place, not only by Art, but also by Nature, it being almost surrounded by the Sea, and much improved by the Care and Charges of Queen *Elizabeth*. But it is in some want of fresh Water.

Essex.

Harwich.

Maldon, (*Camalodunum*) a Place of great Antiquity, stands upon the *Chelmer*, about 10. Miles from *Colchester*, and as much from the Sea. This was the Royal Seat of *Cunobelin* a British Prince, King of the *Trinobantes*; who lived in the Times of *Tiberius* and *Caligula*, to whom one of his Sons fled. About the 50th. Year of Christ this Town was taken by *Claudius*, who made it a Roman Colony, and caused Money to be coined with this Inscription, *COL. CAMALODUN.* About the Year 63 *Boadicia* Queen of the *Iseni* took it from the Romans, whom she put to the Sword, and laid the Town in Ashes. Being rebuilt since, it suffered much from the *Danes*. But *Edward*, Son of King *Alfred*, repaired its Ruins, and fortified it with a Castle. 'Tis noted at this time for giving the Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Essex*.

Rockford is of note, for being lately dignify'd by the King with the Title of an Earldom, in the Person of *William Zulestein*.

Here stood also in this County, in the utmost Promontory, a famous Town of old called *Ibancester* (*Lat. Othona, ad Ansam*) now destroy'd. Wherein a strong Garrison was kept in the Declination of the Roman Empire, for the Security of these Parts against the *Saxon* Rovers. And now upon the *Thames*, over against *Gravesend* in *Kent*, stands *Tilbury Fort*, which commands that Passage.

Amongst the many noble Seats that are in this County, here is first, not far from *Walden* (about which grows plenty of *Saffron*) a Royal House called *Audley-end*; built by *Thomas Howard* Earl of *Suffolk*, Lord Treasurer to King *James I.*

In the Time of the *Romans*, the Inhabitants of *Essex* (with those of *Middlesex*) went by the Name of *Trinobantes*. During the *Saxon* Heptarchy, this County, with *Middlesex*, and part of *Hartfordshire*, made the Kingdom of the *East-Saxon*, as they do to this day the Diocese of *London*.

To

Essex.

To conclude, this County is noted for the Title of Earl it has given to several Families, as the *Mandeviles*, the *Bobuns*, the *Bourchiers*, *Thomas Lord Cromwell*, *William Lord Parr*, and the *D' Evereux*. Amongst which *Robert*, Earl of *Essex* and Viscount *Hereford*, was General of the Parliaments Army in the Reign of *Charles I.* He died in *September 1646*, leaving a Son by his Second Wife, who died an Infant, before the Restoration. From this Family the Title fell to the *Capels* in the Reign of King *Charles II.* by whom *Arthur Capel*, Baron of *Hadham*, was created Earl of *Essex*, and Viscount *Malden*. Which is now enjoy'd by *Algernon* his Son, the present Earl of *Essex*.

Noblemens Seats. *New-Hall*, the late D. of *Albemarle's*; *Bentlie*, E. of *Suffolk's*; *Copt-Hall*, E. of *Dorset's*; *Leez Priory*, E. of *Manchester's*; *S. Osib*, E. *Rivers*; *Havering*, E. of *Lindley's*; *Park-Hall*, E. of *Anglesey's*; *Gosfield-Hall*, and *Epping Place*, E. of *Tankerville's*; *Moulsham-Hall*, *Friery*, and *Bishops-Hall*, L. *Fitzwater's*; *Writtle-Park*, *Thorndon*, *Ingerston-Hall*, and *Cranham-Park*, L. *Peter's*; *Easton-Lodge*, and *Ashdon*, L. *Maynard's*; *Tolesbury*, L. *Howard's* of *Esrick*; *Lawford-Hall*, L. *Crew's*.

CHAP. VI.

Of Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Hartfordshire, Herefordshire, and Huntingtongshire.

Gloucestershire.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, (*Glocestris*, or *Glocestriensis* *Ager*.) a large Inland County, is bounded on the East with *Warwickshire* and *Oxfordshire*; on the West, with *Monmouthshire* and *Herefordshire*; Northward, with *Worcestershire*; and Southward, with *Wiltshire* and *Somersetshire*. In Length, from North-East to South-West, about 50. Miles; in Breadth, about 26. In which Compass of Ground it is said to contain 800000. Acres, and about 26760. Houses. The Whole divided into 30. Hundreds, wherein 280. Parishes, and 27. Market Towns. Three whereof are priviledged to send Members to Parliament.

This is a pleasant and most fruitful Country, the Eastern Parts swelled up into Hills called *Cotswold*, feeding innumerable Flocks of Sheep, the Wool whereof much praised for its Fineness. The middle Parts consist of a fertile Plain, watered by the *Severn*. And the Western Part, where lies the Forest of *Dean*, is much covered with Woods. In the Time of *William* of

of *Malmshury*, the Vales in this County were filled with Vine-*Glocester-*
yards, now turned into Orchards, that yield plenty of Cider. *shire.*

At *Lassington*, a Mile from *Glocester*, are found many *Astrois*,
or Star-Stones, being about the breadth of a Silver Penny, and
the thickness of a half Crown, flat, and (like a Star) five-poin-
ted. They are of a grayish Colour, and the flat sides of them
naturally ingraven in fine Works, as one Mullet within ano-
ther.

Next to the *Severn*, which crosses the Country from North *Avon*.
to South, here is the *Avon* which parts it from *Somersetshire*,
the *Wye* which severs it in part from *Monmouthshire*, besides the
Stroud and the *Ifis*. All which afford great plenty of Fish, and
the *Severn* particularly abundance of Salmon.

The *Forest of Dean*, lying Westward between the *Severn* and *Forest of*
the *Wye*, is reckoned to be 20. Miles long, and 10. broad. A *Dean*.
Place formerly much more Woody than it is at present, the
Iron Mines that are here having consumed a good part of the
Wood.

The County Town,

* *GLOCESTER*, (*Glocestria*, anciently *Glevum*, and *Glocester*.
Claudia Castra, from its ancient Name *Clevid*.) lies West and
by North about 80. Miles from *London*. Viz. from *London*,
to *Colebrook*, 15; thence to *Maidenhead*, 7. more; from *Maiden-*
head to *Nettlebed*, 11; thence to *Abington*, 12; and to *Fa-*
vingdon, 10. more; from *Faringdon* to *Perrors Bridge* 14; and
2. from thence to *Glocester*.

An ancient, large, and populous City, situate on the East
side of the River *Severn*, over which it has a fair Bridge, and
on the Banks thereof a convenient Key or Wharf. Besides the
Cathedral, here are 12. Parish Churches. And, for the
strength of this Place, it was formerly on the Land side incompa-
ssed with a strong Wall, the standing Remains whereof shew
their exceeding Strength. On the South side it had a strong
Castle of square Stone, now fallen to Ruin. *Ceaulin*, King of
the *West-Saxons*, conquered this City from the *Britains*, about
the Year 570; and, 300. Years after, it fell into the hands of
the *Danes*, who miserably defaced it. Soon after this *Aldred*,
Archbishop of *York*, built the Cathedral, to which belongs now
the *Dean*, and six *Prebends*. 'Tis a fine Piece of Architecture,
noted (amongst other Things) for its *Whispering Place*, in an
arch of the Quire. In this Church ly buried *Robert*, the eldest
son of *William the Conquerour*, and King *Edward II*, two un-
fortunate Princes, *Edward* being barbarously murdered at *Berk-*
ley Castle after his Resignation of the Crown. In the Barons
War, under *Edward I.* and *Henry III.*, it suffered very much.
Richard III., sometime Duke of *Glocester*, made it a County Cor-
porate. And King *Henry VIII.* erected it into a Bishops See,
in

*Glocester-
shire.*

in the Province of *Canterbury*; or rather restored it, it having been a Bishops See in the time of the *Britains*. In the Civil Wars under the Reign of *Charles I.* *Glocester* being in the hands of the Anti-Royalists, the King attempted by a Siege to recover it, Anno 1643. but was forced, upon the coming up of the Parliaments Forces under the Command of *Essex*, to raise the Siege. It has two Markets a Week, Viz. *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, great for Corn and Cattel, and well served with all Provisions.

'Tis from this City His Highness *WILLIAM*, only Son to Their R. H. the Prince and Princess of *Denmark*, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*, is called *Duke of Glocester*, being declared, not created so.

The other Market Towns are

* <i>Cirencester</i> ,	<i>Hampton</i> ,	<i>Stanley</i> ,
* <i>Tewksbury</i> ,	<i>Lechlade</i> ,	<i>Stow</i> ,
<i>Berkley</i> ,	<i>Marshfield</i> ,	<i>Stroud</i> ,
<i>Campden</i> ,	<i>Moreton</i> ,	<i>Tedbury</i> ,
<i>Cheltenham</i> ,	<i>Newent</i> ,	<i>Thornbury</i> ,
<i>Colford</i> ,	<i>Newnham</i> ,	<i>Wickware</i> ,
<i>Dean</i> ,	<i>North-Leech</i> ,	<i>Winchcomb</i> ,
<i>Dursley</i> ,	<i>Panswick</i>	<i>Wotton</i> .
<i>Fairfold</i> ,	<i>Sadbury</i> ,	

Cirencester *Cirencester*, (*Corinium, Durocornovium*), is an old *Roman* Town, seated on the River *Churn*, 12. Miles South-East of *Glocester*. Here the four Proconsular Ways made by the *Romans* crossed each other, with whom it was a Place of great Account. And, without insisting upon the *Roman* Coins and Inscriptions digged up here, its very ruinous Walls, still to be seen, and about two Miles in compass, are a sufficient Proof of its former Greatness. But this Place was so ruined by the *Saxons* and *Danes*, that what is walled in is not above a fourth part of it Inhabited, the rest being Fields and Orchards. In the Year 1643. Prince *Rupert* took this Town by Storm, for King *Charles*. Its Inhabitants subsist mostly by Clothing.

Tewksbury *Tewksbury*, (*Theocicuria*), is a goodly Town, about 9. Miles North of *Glocester*; situate at the fall of the North *Avon* into the *Severn*, and driving a good Trade of Woollen Cloth. But memorable most of all for the Battel fought here in 1471. between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, which left the Crown to the former.

Stroud. *Stroud*, a well-built Town, stands upon a River of the same Name; over which it has a Bridge, and on the Banks of it many

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ny Fulling Mills for Scarlet, the *Stroud Water* having a peculiar Quality to give the right Tincture.

Berkley and *Dursly* by not far asunder, upon two small Rivers that run into the *Severn*, the first scarce two Miles from it. Both of them give honourary Titles to *Charles Earl of Berkley*, Viscount *Dursley*, &c. Son and Heir to *George* lately deceased; who was advanced to these Titles from that of Lord *Berkley* by *Charles II.* Anno 1679.

In this County, near *Glocester*, is a small Island called *Alney*, so made by the *Severn*. This Island is famous in our *English* Chronicles for the single Combat fought in it betwixt our *Saxon King Edmund* surnamed *Ironside*, and *Canute* the *Danish* Invader, in the View of both their Armies. The Issue of which was, that they agreed to part the Kingdom, the South of *England* being allotted to *Edmund*, and the North to *Canute*. Which they severally enjoy'd, till Treason took away the Life of *Edmund*, and left *Canute* sole Monarch of *England*.

In the *Romans* Time, the People of this County went by the Name of *Dobuni*. During the *Saxon* Heptarchy, it was a Member of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. And now it makes alone the Diocese of *Glocester*.

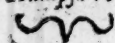
Noblemens Houses. *Badminton*, and *Wollastons Grange*, the D. of *Beaufort's*; *Stowel*, E. of *Strafford's*; *Berkley-Castle*, E. of *Berkley's*; *Camden-House*, E. of *Gainsborough's*; *Corse-Court*, and *Cockbury*, E. of *Coventry's*; *Over-Norton*, Visc. *Say* and *Seal's*; *Kemptford*, Visc. *Weymouth's*; *Glocester-Palace*, the Bishop of *Glocester's*.

HAMPSHIRE, or HANTSHIRE, otherwise called *Hampshire*. the County of *Southampton* from the County Town of that Name, (Lat. *Hantonia*,) is a Maritime County in the West of *England*. Bounded Eastward by *Surrey* and *Sussex*; Westward, by *Dorsetshire*; Northward, by *Barkshire*; and on the South, by the *Channel*. In Length, from North to South, about 46. Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, 30. In which Compass of Ground it contains 1312500. Acres, and 26850. Houses. The Whole divided (besides the Isle of *Wight*) into 39. Hundreds, wherein 253. Parishes, and 20. Market Towns. Nine whereof are priviledged to send Members to Parliament.

This is a rich, pleasant, and fruitful Country, abounding in all Things necessary for Mans Life. The West Parts of it watered by the *Avon*, and the *Stower* a *Dorsetshire* River, which meet together at their fall into the Sea. And the Eastern, with the *Test* and the *Itching*, which also meet at their fall into the Sea, and that near *Southampton*.

But

Hampshire.



But this County is nothing near so famous for its Rivers as it is for the *New-Forest*, which is proper to it. A Forest about 50. Miles in compass, which *William* the Conquerour so delighted to Hunt in, that, to make it compleat and intire, he caused many Towns and Villages, with no less than 36. Parish-Churches, to be pulled down, and levelled with the Ground. Which Exorbitance of his was not left unpunished; *Richard* and *William* his Sons, and *Robert Curtois* his Grandchild, losing their Lives soon after in this very Forest, and all of them in a strange manner.

The Shire Town,

Southampton.

* *SOUTHAMPTON*, (*Hantonia*, anciently *Clausentum*, *Trisantonum Portus*,) is from *London* South West by West about 70. Miles, thus. From *London* to *Stanes*, 16; to *Bagshot*, 10. more; thence to *Alton*, 14; to *Alresford*, 8 more; to *Twisford*, 7; and to *Southampton*, 6. more.

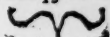
A Town commodiously seated for forein Trade at the Mouth of the *Test* and *Itching*, which being here joyned into one Stream, go under the Name of *Hampton*, more like an Arm of the Sea, than a River. The Haven is capable of Ships of good Burden to the very Key, and stands conveniently for Trade, opposite to *Fersey*, *Garnsey*, and other Parts of *Normandy* in *France*. Accordingly this Town has flourished for some time, and enjoy'd a great Trade with *France* especially. It has been likewise a Place of good Defence, surrounded with a double Ditch and strong Walls, with several good Towers, and fortified besides with a Castle built by King *Richard II.* At present both its Trade and Strength are very much decay'd and diminished. However it is still of that Extent, as to contain five Parish-Churches, and may be counted a near Town amongst many others. Anno 980. it was ruined by the *Danes*, and in the Reign of King *Edward III.* plundered and burnt by the *French*. But it was rebuilt by *Richard II.* *Henry VI.* granted it a Mayor, and made it a County of it self. Anciently the Bishop of *Winchester* was reputed Earl of *Southampton*, and was so stiled in the Statutes of the Garter made by *Henry VIII.* Yet there had been before that two Secular Earls, *Viz.* *Beauvois* of *Southampton* in *William* the Conquerour's Reign, and *William Fitz-Williams* Lord Admiral in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* But the Title expiring with the last, it was revived in 1547, by King *Edward VI.* in the Person of *Thomas Wriothesley* Lord Chancellour. To whom succeeded three of his Posterity, the last whereof died Lord Treasurer, but without Issue Male, Anno 1667. After which *Charles II.* in 1675. created *Charles Fitz-Roy*, his Natural Son by the Dutches of *Cleveland*, Baron of *Newbery*, Earl of *Chichester*, and Duke of *Southampton*. Lastly, for Provisions and other Commodities, this Town has two Markets a Week, *Viz.* *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*.

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Hampshire.



The other Market Towns are

* Winchester,	* Whitchurch,	Kingsclere,
* Portsmouth,	Alton,	Odiam,
* Andover,	Basingstoke,	Ringwood,
* Christchurch,	Broding,	Rumsey,
* Lemington,	Fareham,	Walrbam.
* Petersfield,	Fordingbridge,	
* Stockbridge,	Havant,	

Winchester, (*Wintonia*, anciently *Venta Belgarum*,) is a Bishops *Winchester*. See, and a Town of good Note. Pleasantly seated on a Vale betwixt two Hills, on the Banks of the *Itching*, 12. Miles North of *Southampton*. In the *Romans* Time it was one of the principal Cities of *Britain*. The *West-Saxon* Kings made it their Royal Seat, in whose Time it was twice consumed and rebuilt. And the Bishops See was founded here in 660. by *Kingil*, the first Christian King of the *West-Saxons*. This City, upon the *Danish* Invasion, had a large Share in the Calamities of it. In the *Norman* Times it kept up its Head, till the Reign of King *Stephen*, when it was Sacked in the Wars betwixt *Maud* the Empress and that King. *Edward III*, to revive it, made it the Mart for Wool and Cloth. And to this day it is about a Mile and a half in compass, adorned with five Parish-Churches, and a noble Cathedral, dedicated to the *Trinity*. In which divers of the *Saxon* Kings and Queens, with two *Danish*, and two *Norman* Kings, ly buried. Here is also a fine Hall for the *Assizes* and *Sessions*, where King *Arthur's* round Table hangs as a Monument of Antiquity; a Colledge, a fair Hospital, and a Castle upon a Hill, made a Royal Mansion-house by King *Charles II*. The Colledge built and endowed for the Education of Youth by *William* of *Wickham*, for a Seminary to New Colledge in *Oxford*, also founded by him. Lastly, this City has been honoured with the Title of an Earldom in the Persons of *Saer de Quincy* in 1207, *Roger de Quincy* in 1219, *Hugh Spencer* in 1322, and *Lewis de Bruges* in 1472. After which, viz. Anno 1551, it was erected into a Marquisate by King *Edward VI*; who conferred the Title upon *William Pawlet*, Earl of *Wiltshire*, Lord Treasurer. In whose Line it has continued hitherto, being now in the Possession of his Grace *Charles Pawlet*, created Duke of *Bolton* by the present King *William*.

Portsmouth, (*Portus Magnus*,) is a famous Sea Port, and Place *Portsmouth*. of Strength, built upon *Portsey* Island; which is about 14. Miles in compass, floating at a full Tide in Salt Water, but joined to the Continent by a Bridge on the North. The Town is fortified with a Timber Wall covered with Earth, a Fort built on the North.

Hampshire. North-East near the Gate, and two Block-Houses at the Havens Mouth, built of hewn Stone by *Edward IV.* and *Henry VII.* To which *Qu. Elizabeth*, and the late King *Charles*, have added other Works; which, together with the advantageous Situation of the Place, add much to the Strength of it. Here are also Docks for the building of Ships, and Store-houses for all sorts of Naval Provisions. In short, though this Place is counted unwholsom for want of good Air and Water, yet it is much resorted unto, especially by Sea-faring Men. And, whereas formerly it had little Trade but what arose from the boyling of Salt, it begins of late to have a flourishing Trade, and grows very populous. This may be said of it, that it is one of the best Nurseries we have for Sea-men. The same gives the Title of Dutchess to the Lady *Louisa de Querouaille*, whom King *Charles II.* created Baroness of *Petersfield*, Countess of *Farnham*, and Dutchess of *Portsmouth*, Anno 1673.

Near unto *Odium* stand the Ruins of an old Castle, once so strong, that in the Reign of King *John*, thirteen English-men kept out the Dauphin of *France* for the space of fifteen days.

In this County also, upon two Points of Land shooting forth into the Sea, stand two noted Castles; the one called *Hurst*, the other *Calshot* Castle.

Spithead and *S. Helens*, so frequently mentioned in our *Gazets*, lie between *Portsmouth* and the Isle of *Wight*, both noted for being a frequent Rendezvous to the Royal Navy.

The Isle of *Wight*.

This Island, called in Lat. *Velis*, and lying South of *Hampshire* about 3. Miles from *Hurst* Castle, may be aptly called the *Garden of England*; so pleasant is its Situation, the Air so excellent, and the Soil so fertile. In Length about 20. Miles, and 12. in Breadth. Its form Oval, ending with two Peninsules, one East and the other West; and the Sea-Coast naturally fenced about with steep and craggy Rocks, amongst which the *Shingles* and the *Needles* on the North West are well known to Sea-men. Southward, where it looks towards *France*, it is Inaccessible; but, towards the North-East, something flat and level.

This Island affords not only excellent Pasture, and abundance of Corn, even for Exportation; but also Fish, Fowl, and Venison in abundance. Here the Sheep yield so fine a Fleece, that it is next in esteem to that of *Lempster* in *Herefordshire*, and counted better than *Coreswold's* in *Glostershire*.

The Island is divided into two principal Parts, called *East* and *West Meden*; containing 36. Parishes, and in them two Market-Towns, *Newport* and *Yarmouth*, both priviledged to send Members to serve in Parliament.

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Newport (*Medena, Novus Portus*,) is the chief of all the Isle. It stands on the North-East Coast, where it has a small Haven, to which Ships of no great Burden come up to the very Key. And, as it is well seated, so it is much frequented, and very populous. In the Reign of King *James I.* it was made a Mayor Town; and in that of *Charles I.* an Earldom, who conferred the Title upon *Mountjoy Blount* in 1628. Hampshire.
Newport.

Yarmouth, a Town built of Free-Stone. is seated on the North West Coast, and fortified with a Castle, and some other Works. Yarmouth.

At the Entrance of *Newport Haven* is *Cowes*, a noted Place for harbouring of Ships, therefore defended by a Castle. And West from *Newport* stands another, called *Caresbrook Castle*. Cowes.

In the South East Parts is *Sandham*, on a Bay so called, also fortified with a Castle. So that here are more Castles in this Spot of Ground, than in any Part of its bigness in *England*.

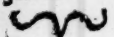
Vespasian was the first who subjected this Island to the Romans under *Claudius Caesar*. *Cerdic*, King of the *West-Saxons*, became the next Master of it, Anno 530; and after him *Wolfer King of Mercia*, from whom it passed by Gift to *Edelwalch King of the South-Saxons*. But it was at last recovered by the *West-Saxons*. In the Reign of *Henry VI.* Anno 1445, it was advanced to the Title of a Kingdom in the Person of *Henry Beauchamp Earl of Warwick*, a great Favourite of that King, who was Crowned King of *Wight*. But, two Years after, he lost his Kingdom with his Life. After whom *Richard Wideville*, Earl *Rivers*, had it from *Edward IV.* with the Title of Lord of *Wight*.

To conclude with *Hampshire*, the Inhabitants thereof (together with those of *Wiltshire*, and *Somersetshire*) were known in the Romans time by the Name of *Belga*. During the Heptarchy it was a Member of the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*. And now with *Surrey*, and the Isles of *Fersey* and *Garnsey*, it makes the Diocese of *Winchester*.

Noblemens Houses. *Basing-House*, and *Abbott-stone*, the D. of *Beaufort's*; *Farnborough Place*, the E. of *Anglesey's*; *Rockborn House*, the E. of *Shaftsbury's*; *Whorwell*, L. *Delaware's*; *Moltesfont*, L. *Sands's*; *Breamore*, L. *Brooks's*; *Wolvesey House*, in *Winchester*, the Bishop of *Winchester's*.

HARTFORDSHIRE, (*Hartfordiensis Ager*,) an *Hartford*. Inland County, has on the East *Essex*; on the West, *Bedfordshire*. *shire* and *Buckinghamshire*; Northward, *Cambridgeshire*; and Southward, *Middlesex*. In Length, from North to South, 30. Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, 27. In which Compass of Ground it contains 451000. Acres, and about 16570. Houses.

Hartford-shire.



The Whole divided into 8. Hundreds, wherein 120. Parishes, and 18. Market Towns. Two whereof are priviledged to send Members to Parliament.

This is a rich, plentiful, and delightful Country, blessed with a good Air, and watered with divers goodly Streams, the chief whereof are the *Lea* and the *Coln*.

The County Town,

Hartford. * *HARTFORD*, (*Hartfordia*), which gives Name to the Shire, stands North by West about 20. Miles from *London*; Viz. 10. to *Barnet*, and 10. more to *Hartford*.

A Town of good Antiquity, seated on the River *Lea*, and consisting of three Parishes; but much decay'd, since the High-way was turned through *Ware*. It has a Castle, built (as some think) by *Edward* the Elder, and much enlarged afterwards by the Earls of *Hartford* of the Family *de Clare*, to whom it belonged in the times of King *Stephen* and *Henry* II, till it returned to the Crown. King *Edward* III. granted it to his Son *John* of *Gaunt*, then Earl of *Richmond*, and after Duke of *Lancaster*. The Town gives the Title of Marquess to the Duke of *Somerset*, and is memorable in our Church-History for a Synod held here in the Dawning of Christianity amongst the *Saxons*, in which *St. Austin* (the first Apostle of that People) met the British Bishops. Its Market is kept on *Saturdays*.

The other Market Towns are

* <i>S. Albans</i> ,	<i>Hatfield</i> ,	<i>Stevenidge</i> ,
<i>Baldock</i> ,	<i>Hitching</i> ,	<i>Stortford</i> ,
<i>Barkway</i> ,	<i>Hodsdon</i> ,	<i>Tring</i> ,
<i>Barnet</i> ,	<i>Rickmansworth</i> ,	<i>Ware</i> ,
<i>Berkhamsted</i> ,	<i>Roydon</i> ,	<i>Watford</i> .
<i>Buntingford</i> ,	<i>Standon</i> ,	

S. Albans. *S. Albans*, seated on the River *Ver*, arose out of the Ruins of *Verulamium*, a strong Town of old on the other side of the River. It took the Name of *S. Albans* from a Citizen of *Verulamium* so called, who in the *Diocletian* Persecution suffered Death for the Christian Faith, being the Protomartyr of *Britain*. To whose Memory the *Britains* built a fair Church; which being ruined in the Wars between them and the *Saxons*, *Offa* King of the *Mercians* built here a Monastery to his Honour in 793. The Abbot whereof obtained from Pope *Adrian* the Precedency of all *English* Abbots, to which an end was put by the Surrender of the Abbey to King *Henry* VIII. Near this Place *Richard* Duke of *York* overthrew *Henry* VI, and took him Prisoner, Anno 1455; who. four Years after, was restored to his Liberty by a Victory he obtained in the same place. This Town has been dignified

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dignified with the several Titles of Viscount, Earl, and Duke. *Hartfordshire.* With the first, in the Person of *Francis Bacon*, Lord Chancellour of *England* in the Reign of King *James I.* by whom he was created Lord *Verulam*, and Viscount of *St. Albans*. With the second, in the Person of *Richard de Burgh*, created Earl of *S. Albans* by King *Charles I.* Which Title dying with his next Successor *Ulick*, it was revived by King *Charles II.* upon his Restauration, in the Person of *Henry Fermyn*, Lord Chamberlain of His Majesties Household. Who dying without Issue, *Charles Beauclair*, Earl of *Burford*, one of his Natrual Sons, was created Duke of *S. Albans*.

Ware, *Hatfield*, and *Hodsdon*, are all three seated on the *Lea.* *Ware.* The first a good Thorough-fair Town, 20. Miles North of *London*; from whence comes the New-River Water, so useful to this City. The Road from *Ware* to *London* wonderfully pleasant, being filled with neat Towns and Gentlemens Houses, so that one would think the Suburbs of *London* on that side reach as far as *Ware*. A Road besides so level and gravelly, that it proves seldom dirty but within a Mile of *London*.

Hatfield is a delightful Place, adorned with one of the fairest Houses in *England*, called *Hatfield House*; heretofore a Royal Palace, and now in the Possession of the Earl of *Salisbury*. This House King *James I.* exchanged for *Theobalds*, also in this County, not far from *Hodsdon*; and less from *Walsbam-Abby* in *Essex*, pleasantly seated amongst Groves and Springs. This was built by Sir *William Cecil*, Lord Treasurer of *England* in the Reign of the said King *James*, and much beautified by the Lord *Cecil* his Son. *Hatfield.*

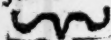
Barnet, 10. Miles from *London*, is noted for its Mineral Waters; but especially for the Battel fought here betwixt the Houses of *Tork* and *Lancaster*, wherein the former got the Victory. *Barnet.*

Royston stands in the bottom of a Hill, partly in this County, and partly in *Cambridgeshire*, and drives a good Trade in Malt.

Not far from *Watford* stood *Langley-Abbey*, the Birth-place of *Nicholas Breakspear*, who upon his Advancement to the Papal Dignity took the Name of *Adrian IV.* *Langley-Abbey.*

The ancient People of this County went among the *Romans* by the Name of *Catiuchlani*, as did those of *Bedford* and *Eucking-hamshires*. In the Time of the Heptarchy, *Hartfordshire* was divided betwixt the *Mercian* and the *East-Saxon* Kings. And even now, in point of Church-Government, it stands divided betwixt the Dioceses of *London* and *Lincoln*.

Hartford-
shire.



Noblemens Seats. *Moor-Park*, The late D. of Monmouth's; *Hatfield-house*, *Hatford-castle*, *By-grave*, *Chefbunt*, and *Quickswood*, E. of Salisbury's; *Cashibury*, *Shaddam-hall*, E. of Essex's; *Torreridge*, E. of Anglesey's; *Halloway-house*, at S. *Albans*, E. of Marlborough's; *Aldenkam*, the late L. Hollis's.

Hereford-
shire.



HEREFORDSHIRE, (*Herefordiensis Ager*, or *Comitatus*;) is an Inland County; Bounded Eastward with *Glocester* and *Worcestershires*;) Westward with *Radnor* and *Brecknockshires* in *Wales*, Northward with *Shropshire*, and Southward with *Monmouthshire*. In Length, from North to South, about 35. Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, 30. In which Compass of Ground it contains 660000. Acres, and about 15000. Houses. The Whole divided into 11. Hundreds, wherein 176. Parishes, and but 8. Market Towns. Two whereof are privileged to send Members to Parliament.

This County, formerly reckoned in *Wales* before it was annexed to this Crown, is equally pleasant and fruitful, watered by many goodly Rivers, especially the *Wye* and the *Lug*, abounding with all Things necessary for the Life of Man. But there are two Things it excels in, *Viz.* its plenty of Fruit, and the fineness of its Wool. And, amongst Fruits, the Red-streak Apple (which makes the best sort of Cider) thrives here to admiration.

Marsley-
Hill.

Marsley-Hill in this County is celebrated by *Cambden* and *Speed* for its wonderful Travel on *Saturday Feb. 7. 1571*. When about six a clock in the Evening it moved with a roaring Noise from the place where it stood, and by seven the next Morning had gone about 200. foot, and so continued its Travels three days together. Whereupon *Kinnafton* Chappel, Trees, Hedges, and Sheep-Coats fell down; and, which adds much to the Wonder, two High-ways were turned about 300. foot from their former Paths, the East Part to the West, and the West to the East, Pasturage being left in the place of Tillage, this in the place of Pasturage.

Hereford.

The County Town,
* *HEREFORD*, (*Herefordia*;) is about 100. Miles West North-West from *London*. *Viz.* from *London* to *Glocester*, 80, as you may see in *Glocestershire*; thence to *Ross*, 10; and to *Hereford*, 10. more.

A City seated on the River *Wye*, in a fruitful Soil, and grown up out of the Ruins of *Ariconium*, now *Kenchester*, an old Roman Town not far from it. Anno 1055. it was burnt by the Welch, but soon after rebuilt and fortified; and the Normans erected here a strong Castle, now ruined. It has now six Gates for entrance, and 15. Watch-Towers. The same was a Bishops See in the time of the Britains, first under the Metropolitan of *Caer-Leon* upon *Usk*, and afterwards of S. *David*. But, when

when these Parts were conquered by the *Saxon Kings*, it came *Hereford* to be a Member of the Province of *Canterbury*. The Cathedral *shire*. Church here was founded first by *Milfride*, one of the Noblemen of this County, in Honour of *Ethelbert* King of the *East Angles*, who was treacherously made away by the Queen of *Mercia*, his intended Mother-in-Law. That which now stands, owes the most part of it self to *Bishop Reinelm*, who lived in the Reign of King *Henry I*; and what he lived not to perform was finished by his Successors: As for honourary Titles, first it was dignified with the Title of an Earldom, then of a Dukedom, and last of a Viscount, now enjoy'd by *Edward D'Evreux*. Lastly, this City has three Markets a Week, *Viz. Wednesdays, Frydays, and Saturdays*.

The other Market Towns are

* <i>Lempster,</i>	<i>Kyneton,</i>	<i>Ros.</i>
* <i>Webley,</i>	<i>Lidbury,</i>	
<i>Bramyaro,</i>	<i>Pembridge,</i>	

Amongst which *Lempster*, on the River *Lug*, is noted for the *Lempster*. fine Wool which the Sheep in its Neighbourhood bear, counted the finest in *England*. Sir *William Farmer* was lately advanced by his present Majesty to the Dignity of a Peer, by the Title of Baron of *Lempster*.

In the Time of the *Romans*, the Inhabitants of this County (together with those of *South-Wales*) went by the Name of *Silures*. During the Heptarchy, it was a Member of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. And now, with part of *Shropshire*, it makes the Diocese of *Hereford*.

Noblemens Houses. *Goodrich Penyard*, and *Ecleswall-Castles*, the E. of Kent's; *Wilton*, *Aconbury*, and *Dewswell*, the L. Chandos's; *Hereford Palace*, the Bishop of *Hereford*'s.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE, (*Huntingtoniensis Ager, Hunting-* or *Comitatus*.) is an Inland County, but of no great Extent. *tonshire*. Eastward 'tis bounded with *Cambridgeshire*, Westward with *Nor-* *thamptonshire*, on the North with *Lincolnshire*, and on the South with *Bedfordshire*. In Length, from North to South, 22. Miles; in Breadth from East to West 18. In which compals of Ground it contains 240000. Acres, and about 8220. Houses. The Whole divided into 4. Hundreds, wherein 79. Parishes, and but 6. Market Towns. Whereof the County Town only is privileged to send two Members to Parliament.

This County, by some Nick-named *Willowshire* from its plenty of Willows, was very Woody of old, and counted an excellent Forest to Hunt in, which got it the Name of *Huntington-* *shire*.

Hunting-shire. But in the Reign of *Henry II.* it was Disforested, so that it is at present a very open Country. The North-East Parts of it are Fenny, but yield plenty of Grass. The rest is very pleasant, fruitful of Corn, and rising into little Hills. The *Ouse* is its principal River.

Hunting-shire.

The Shire Town,
* *HUNTINGTON*, (*Huntingtonia*), which gives Name to the whole County, is 48. Miles North by West from *London*. Viz. 20. from *London* to *Ware*; thence to *Puckeridge*, 4; to *Roxton*, 9. more; and thence to *Huntington*, 15.

A neat Town, upon an easie Ascent on the North side of the River *Ouse*, stretched from North to South, with a fair Stone Bridge over the River, leading to *Godmanchester*. A Place formerly so large and populous as to consist of 15. Parishes, now reduced to four. It had a Castle, built by *Edward* the Elder, enlarged by *David Prince* of *Scotland*, but razed to the Ground by *Henry II.* Which *David* of *Scotland* had this County conferred upon him by King *Stephen*, with the Title of Earl thereof, in Right of his Wife *Waltbeof's* Daughter, the first Earl of *Huntington*, so created by *William* the Conquerour. From whom the Title passed through several other Families, before *Henry VIII.* conferred it upon *George Hastings* in 1529; In whose Line it has continued hitherto, *Theophilus Hastings* being now in possession thereof. The Market here is kept on *Saturdays*.

The other Market Towns are

<i>S. Ives,</i>	<i>S. Neots,</i>	<i>Taxley.</i>
<i>Kimbolton,</i>	<i>Ramsay,</i>	

S. Ives. *S. Ives* stands on the River *Ouse*, with a fair Stone Bridge over it. Called *S. Ives*, as some will have it, from *Ivo*, a holy Bishop; who having laboured in the Conversion of the Saxons about the Year 600, died here, but his Body was afterwards removed to *Ramsay-Abbey*.

Kimbolton. *Kimbolton*, of chief note for giving the Title of Baron to the Earl of *Manchester*, who has near unto it a Castle of that Name.

S. Neots. *S. Neots*, or *S. Needs*, is so called from *Neotus*, a learned Monk of *Glaffenbury*. Whose Body being translated hither from *S. Neots* (or *Neotstoke*) in *Cornwal*, the Palace of the Earl *Elfride* in this Town was in Honour thereof converted into a Monastery.

Ramsay. *Ramsay* has been of note in former times for its wonderful rich Abbey, which continued in its Glory, till its Dissolution in the Reign of *Henry VIII.*

At

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At *Aileweston*, near *St. Neots*, there are two Springs, one of *Hunting-* fresh Water, the other brackish. The first good for Dim Eyes, *tonshire.* the other for curing of Scabs and Leprosie.

Aileweston.

The Inhabitants of this County, in the *Romans* Time, were part of the *Icenii*. During the Heptarchy, it was a Member of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. And now it makes Part of the Diocese of *Lincoln*.

Noblemens Houses. *Kimbolton-Castle*, the E. of Manchester's; *Hintchingbrook*, E. of Sandwich's; *Great Gidding*, L. Rockingham's; *Bugden*, the Bishop of *Lincoln*'s.

C H A P. VII.

Of Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, and Middlesex.

KENT, (*Cantium*,) a large Maritime County, lies in the *Kent*. most South-East Parts of *England*; invironed on all sides with the Sea, except Westward, where it borders both upon *Surrey* and *Sussex*. In Length, from East to West, above 50. Miles; and not much less in Breadth, where broadest. In which Compass of Ground it contains 1248000. Acres, and about 39240. Houses. The Whole divided into five Lathes, and these into 67. Hundreds; wherein 408. Parishes, and 31. Market Towns. Seven whereof are priviledged to send Members to Parliament.

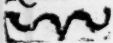
This County admits of a various Character, Part of it being Woody, some Parts Fruitful of Corn, and others of Pasturage. Some being proper for Wheat, some for Barley, and others chiefly noted for their excellent Pippins and Cherries. In point of Health, some Parts very Healthful, and others very Aguish, especially near the Sea and Marshes.

Besides the *Thames*, which parts it Northward from *Essex*, its principal Rivers are the *Medway*, the *Rother*, and the *Stower*.

As this Country was the first subdued by the *Romans* under *Julius Caesar*, not without great Resistance, so the *Saxons* erected their first Kingdom here, and were the first of that Nation who imbraced the Christian Faith.

Further, this may be said to the Glory of the *Kentish* Men, that upon the *Norman Conquest*, they yielded upon Articles, so that their ancient Priviledges were confirmed unto them by *William* the Conquerour. One of which is the *Gavelkind*, whereby they are not so bound by Copy-hold as in other Parts of *England*; Lands

Kent.



Lands of this Nature being equally divided in this County among the Male Children, and for want of Males, among the Females. By the same Law they are of Age at Fifteen, and may sell and make over the Land without the Consent of the Lord. Also, the Son succeeds the Father in such kind of Lands, though the Father be convicted of Felony or Murder.

The chief Place,

Canterbury

* *CANTERBURY* (*Cantuarua*) lies about 50. Miles South-East from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *Dartford* 12; to *Rockester*, 12. more; from thence to *Sittingburn*, 10; and to *Canterbury*, 13. more.

A City of great Antiquity, and the Royal Seat of the ancient Kings of *Kent*, watered by the River *Stoure*. The Buildings of it but mean, and the Walls which encompass it in a decay'd condition. Whereas our Chronicles do sufficiently testify, that both in respect of private Mens Houses, and the magnificent Structure of its Churches, it anciently exceeded the finest Cities of *England*. But there have since hapned several Things, which have contributed to the Loss of its Greatness and Beauty. As the Vicinity of *London*, which swelling like the Spleen, sucks both Blood and Moisture from all the other languishing Cities of the Realm. Also, the Subversion of *St. Austin's* Monastery, the Loss of *Calais*, and the pulling down of Archbishop *Becker's* Shrine. Things which occasioned a great Concourse of People, and whose Loss and Overthrow did much impair the Splendour of this City. One only Ornament survives, the Cathedral, wherein ly interred the Bodies of eight Kings of *Kent*; whose Seat this City was, till *Ethelbert* the first Christian King removed it to *Reculver*, a Town by the Sea-side. At present 'tis the See of the Primate of *England*, as *London* was before in the time of the *Britains*; and the See was settled here *Anno* 568, as being the first Fountain from whence the Christian Religion spread it self amongst the *Saxons*, by the Preaching of *Augustine* the Monk, the first Archbishop of this See. But, since the Archbishops Palace was ruined, they have constantly resided at *Lambeth-House* in *Surrey*, over against *Westminster*. Besides which Palace, the Archbishop has another for his Residence in Summer at *Croydon* in the said County. In this City, and the Suburbs thereof, there are 14. Parish-Churches. Great is the Number of *Walloons* that dwell here, living upon their Manufacture of Stuffs. Here are two Markets a Week, viz. *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*, the latter of which is the most considerable.

The



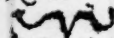
The other Market Towns are

* <i>Rocheſter,</i>	<i>Cray,</i>	<i>Milton,</i>
* <i>Maidſtone,</i>	<i>Dartford,</i>	<i>Sevenoke,</i>
* <i>Dover,</i>	<i>Eltham,</i>	<i>Tenterden,</i>
* <i>Sandwich,</i>	<i>Feverſham,</i>	<i>Tunbridge,</i>
* <i>Rumney,</i>	<i>Folkſtone,</i>	<i>Weſtram,</i>
* <i>Hithe,</i>	<i>Goodburſt,</i>	<i>Woolwich,</i>
<i>Appledore,</i>	<i>Graveſend,</i>	<i>Wrotham</i>
<i>Aſhford,</i>	<i>Lenham,</i>	<i>Wye.</i>
<i>Bromley,</i>	<i>Lid,</i>	
<i>Cranbrook,</i>	<i>Malling,</i>	

Rocheſter, (*Roffa*;) a Biſhops See next for Antiquity to that *Rocheſter* of *Canterbury*, ſtands upon the *Medway*, over which it has one of the faireſt Stone-Bridges in *England*, and is about half way betwixt *London* and *Canterbury*, that is, 25. Miles from each. It conſiſts chiefly of a principal Street, which runs a great way in length; its Buildings but ordinary, and the Cathedral none of the moſt ſtately. In 676. it was ruined by *Etheldred* King of the *Mercians*, and after this ſeveral times by the *Danes*. Its Caſtle, now gone to Ruin, was built by *William* the Conquerour. Beſides the Honour it has of being a Biſhops See, King *Charles II.* dignified it, during his Exile, with the Title of an Earldom in the Perſon of *Henry Viſcount Wilmot* of *Atblone* in *Ireland*, whom he created Earl of *Rocheſter* Anno 1652. Which Family failing in his Son *John Wilmot*, the Title was conferred by the ſame Prince upon *Laurence Hyde*, younger Brother to the preſent Earl of *Clarendon*, both Sons of Chancellor *Hyde*. The Biſhop of *Rocheſter* is accounted the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*'s Chaplain, as the Biſhop of *London* his Provincial Dean, and the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* his Chaplain. His Revenues not exceeding 500 l. per Annum, would fall much ſhort of his Dignity, were not the Deanry of *Weſtminiſter* uſually annexed unto it, which is the moſt Beneficial.

Maidſtone, (*Madus*, *Vagniacum*;) one of the beſt Towns in *Maidſtone*; *Kent*, and that where the County Aſſizes and Sessions are kept, ſtands upon the *Medway*, over which it has a fair Bridge of Stone, built by the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*. This Town was Incorporated by King *Edward VI.* who granted it a Mayor. Which was taken from them in Queen *Mary*'s Reign, for favouring *Wyat*'s Rebellion in 1544; but reſtored by Queen *Elizabeth*.

Dover, (*Dubris*, anciently *Darvernum*, and *Durovernum*;) *Dover*; one of the Cinque-Ports, ſtands in the South-Eaſt Parts of *Kent* by the Sea-ſide, and in a Bottom among Cliffs. It is at leaſt

Kent.

least 60. Miles from *London*, at the East Mouth of the Channel, 20. Miles to the North-West of *Calais* in *France*. Which makes it, in time of Peace, a Place of good Resort; tho' a Town of no beauty, and its Haven fit only for small Ships, as *Calais* is on the other side. That Part of the Town which lies next to the Sea had anciently a Wall, part whereof is as yet standing. On the Top of a high Cliff stands the famous Fort called *Dover-Castle*, supposed to have been built by the *Romans*. A Place of that Importance, that, when *Lewis* the Dauphin of *France* had in the Reign of King *John* gotten many Towns and Forts in *England*, with the help of the Barons, his Father King *Philip* said, it was all to no purpose, till he could make himself Master of *Dover-Castle*. *Henry Carey*, Viscount *Roshfort*, and Baron *Hunsden*, was created Earl of *Dover* by King *Charles I.* Which Title expiring with his Son *John Carey*, some Years after the Restoration, *Henry Fermyn* was created Lord *Dover*, in the first Year of the late Kings Reign.

Sandwich.

Sandwich, another of the Cinque-Ports, lies about 10. Miles North of *Dover*, and 8. East of *Canterbury*. This Town, says my Author, sprung up out of the Ruines of *Rhusupia*, an old Roman Town, which fell into decay under the *Saxons*, and was wholly ruined by the *Danes*, whose Fury *Sandwich* felt also, but had the Fortune to recover it self. In the Reign of King *John*, and that of *Henry VI.* it was burnt by the *French*. And that which added to its Misfortune, after it was raised up again from its Ashes, a great Ship was sunk in Queen *Mary's* Reign at the very Entrance of the Haven, which Mischief proved Incurable. The *Dutch* however did in some measure contribute to its Comfort after so many Misfortunes, by settling in it a Manufacture of Bays. And *Charles II.* honoured it with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of *Edward Montague*, by him created Baron *Montague* of *S. Neots*, Viscount *Hinckingsbrook*, and Earl of *Sandwich*, in 1660; who lost his Life in the Sea-fight against the *Dutch*, May 28. 1672. To whom succeeded *Edward* his eldest Son, and next to him *Edward* the present Earl of *Sandwich*.

Hythe.

Hythe, and *New Romney*, are also two of the Cinque-Ports, but neither of them provided with a good Harbour. The last however dignified with the Title of an Earldom by his present Majesty in the person of *Henry Sidney*, Earl of *Romney*.

Faversham.

Faversham, lies in the North-East Parts of *Kent*, near the Isle of *Shepey*, from which 'tis parted by a narrow Arm of the Sea. The Town is pretty large, and well inhabited, but counted an aguish Place, as are many more in *Kent*. Here was erected an Abbey by King *Stephen*, wherein himself, his Queen, and *Eustace* his Son were buried. *Lewis Duras*, Marquess of *Blanchfort* in *France*, being Naturalized by Act of Parliament, and created Lord *Duras* of *Hollenby*, became Earl of *Faversham*.

Anno

Anno 1677. upon the Death of Sir *George Sandes*, whose Daughter and Heir he had wedded the Year before. Which Sir *George* was created, upon that Marriage, Earl of *Feverham* for term of Life; the Remainder to the said *Lewis*, and his Heir Male.

Gravesend is a noted Place 20. Miles from *London*, seated on a rising Ground on the Banks of the *Thames*; and of great Resort for Travellers to and from *France*, as it is for Ships and Boats that come up or go down the River. Therefore well furnished with Houses of Entertainment, never the better for their Exacting.

Tunbridge, upon the *Medway*, is noted for its Mineral Waters, so much resorted unto in Summer by the Gentry; Called *Tunbridge-Wells*, tho' at some distance from it.

Bromley, on the *Ravensburn*, is noted for its fair Colledge, founded by Dr. *Warner* Bishop of *Rocheſter* for 20. Clergy-mens Widows. In which each Widow has her Apartment, and 20. *l.* a Year Rent Charge duly paid; and for their publick Devotion, a Chaplain, provided with fair Lodgings, and 50. *l.* a Year. Near this Town is the Country Seat for the Bishop of *Rocheſter*.

Woolwich, on the *Thames*, is remarkable for nothing I know of but its Royal Docks.

But, besides the said Market Towns, here is *Deptford* on the *Thames*, a goodly Town, well inhabited, and frequented chiefly by Sea-men, by reason of its Docks and Store-houses for the Royal Navy.

Chatham, on the *Medway*, adjoining to *Rocheſter*. Noted for being the principal Station of the Royal Navy, and for its Docks and Store-houses.

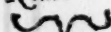
Greenwich, on the *Thames*, five Miles from *London-Bridge*. Pleasantly seated in a healthful Air, and accordingly well frequented by the Gentry. Adjoining to which is *Black-Heath*, noted for the Battels fought there in several Reigns. At *Greenwich* is a Royal House, in which *Henry VIII.* was born, and his Son *Edward VI.* died. By the Water-side there was another Palace, built by *Humphrey* Duke of *Gloceſter*; which being fallen to Ruin, King *Charles II.* raised it from its Ruins, but left it unfinished. The same is now fitting up for an Hospital for Wounded Sea-men.

Reculver, (*Regulbium*), a Maritime Town, of special note for being the Place to which *Ethelbert*, the first Christian King of *Kent*, removed his Seat from *Canterbury* upon his embracing the Christian Faith. The Church remarkable for its lofty Spire-Steeple, a good Sea-mark for Mariners.

Deal, a good Sea-Town in the *Downs*, much resorted unto by Sea-men in the Channel.

Sheerness,

Kent.



Sheernefs.

Thanet.

Sheernefs, a strong Fortress at the *Thames's* Mouth, much improved by the late King *Charles*.

The *Kentish* Isles, *Thanet* and *Shepey*.

Thanet, (*Tanetos*, or *Thanatos*;) lies towards *Sandwich*, in the North-East Parts of *Kent*, and is surrounded on all sides with Water; *Viz.* with the Sea on the North and East, and with the *Stoure*, (here called *Tenlade*) on the West and South. In Length about 8. Miles, and 6. in Breadth; the most Northern Point thereof known amongst Sea-faring Men by the Name of *North-Foreland*. This is a plentiful Island, good for Corn and Pasture, and withal very populous. In this Island the *Saxons* first landed, as did afterwards *S. Austin* the Monk, who converted them to the Christian Faith. In the Reign of *Charles I.* it was made an Earldom in the Person of *Nicholas* Lord *Tufion*, created Earl of *Thanet* in 1628. To whom succeeded *John*, his eldest Son; who left five Sons alive, *Viz.* *Nicholas*, *John*, *Richard*, *Thomas*, and *Sackville Tufion*. Whereof the first four have had their turns in the Succession, *Thomas* the present Earl being now possessed of the Title and Estate, and the youngest Brother having yet some Prospect of it. A Case something rare, to see four Brothers succeed one another in the Title and Estate of the Family; and not easie to be paralleled, but by five Brothers of the *Marshals* Family, who in the Reign of *Henry III.* became by Succession Earls of *Pembroke*.

Stonar.

At *Stonar*, a Port Town, and the chief Place of this Island, is the Sepulchre (says *Heylin*) of *Vortimer*, King of the *Britains*. Who, having vanquished the *Saxons* in many Battels, and finally driven them out of the Island, desired to be here Interred, on a fond Conceit that his Corps would fright them from Landing any more upon these Coasts. In that *Scipio* like, who, having had a Fortunate Hand against the *Carthaginians*, ordered his Tomb to be turned towards *Africk*, to fright them from the Coast of *Italy*. But the *Britains* found at last, by sad Experience, the Difference there is betwixt a King in the Field, and a King in the Grave.

Shepey.

Shepey, (*Toliapis*) lies on the North Coast, near the fall of the *Thames* and *Medway* into the Sea. It is about the bigness of *Thanet*, 8. Miles in length, and seven in breadth where broadest; and seems to be called *Shepey*, from the abundance of Sheep that feed here. The same is well Watered, especially the South Parts of it, and is for the most part a very fruitful Island, the Soil whereof is said to breed no Moles. The *Danes* of old, and afterwards Earl *Godwin*, his Sons, and their Adherents, did much harass this Island. Which has been honoured with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of the Lady *Dacres*, Countess of *Shepey*. *Queenborough*, lying Westward, is the chief Place of it, and is a Borough Town.

Kent.

As this County was called *Cantium* by the *Romans*, so its Inhabitants went by the Name of *Cantii*. During the *Saxon Heptarchy*, this was the only County which made a Kingdom of it self. And now, for Church-Government, it stands divided betwixt the Archbishop of *Canterbury* and the Bishop of *Rocheſter*.

Since the Time of the *Heptarchy*, *Kent* has been dignified for ſeveral Ages with the Title of an Earldom, but not without ſeveral Interruptions. Till, upon the Death of *William Nevil*, Earl of *Kent*, the Title was conferred by King *Edward IV.* upon *Edmund Grey*, Lord *Rutben*, created Earl of *Kent* in 1465. From whom is deſcended *Anthony Grey*, the preſent Earl, Grandchild of *Anthony Grey*, Parſon of *Burbage* in *Leiceſtershire*. Who, upon the Death of *Henry Grey* without Iſſue Male 1639. was raiſed to this Dignity as the next Heir to it, being Grandchild of *Anthony* third Son of *George Grey*, the Son of *Edmund* aforeſaid.

Noble-Mens Houſes. Known, the E. of *Dorſet's*; *Penſkurf*, E. of *Leiceſter's*; *Eaſtwel*, and *Mooſe*, E. of *Wincheſea's*; *Hoathfield*, and *Silam*, E. of *Thanet's*; *Chevening*, Lord *D'Acre's*; *Lingsied-Lodge*, Lord *Tenham's*; *Leeds-Caſtle*, and *Greenway-Court*, Lord *Culpeper's*; *Allington-Caſtle*, and *Maidſtone-Palace*, Lord *Aſtley's*; *Lees-Court*, Lord *Rockingham's*; *Cobham-Hall*, Lady *Clifton's*; *Hever-Caſtle*, Lord *Walgrave's*; *Bromley-Houſe*, the Biſhop of *Rocheſter's*.

LANCASHIRE, (*Lancſtria*.) is a Maritime County in *Lancashire*. the North-Weſt Parts of *England*; having *Torkſhire* on the Eaſt, the *Iriſh Sea* on the Weſt, *Cumberland* and *Weſtmoreland* on the North, and *Cheshire* on the South. In Length, from North to South, about 45. Miles; in Breadth, from Eaſt to Weſt, 32. In which Compaſs of Ground it contains 115000. Acres, and above 40000. Houſes. The Whole divided into ſix Hundreds, wherein 61. Pariſhes (beſides many Chappels of Eaſe, equal for the Multitude of People to Pariſhes) and 27. Market Towns. Five whereof are priviledged to ſend Members to Parliament.

Here the Air is ſharp and healthful, being ſeldom troubled with Fogs. And the People accordingly are Healthy, Strong, and Long-lived.

The Soil differs much in Nature and Situation; ſome Parts being hilly, and others flat, and of theſe ſome very Fruitful, ſome Moſſy, and others Moorish. The Champain Country for the moſt part good for Wheat and Barley, and that which lies at the bottom of Hills yielding the beſt of Oats.

The Hilly Parts, lying towards the Eaſt, are generally ſtony and barren. *Pendle-hill*, among the reſt, reaches to a great *Pendle-hill*. heighth; whoſe Top, when covered with a Miſt, is an undoubted ſign of Rain.

The

Lancashire. The Mossy Parts, like the *Irish* Bogs, are in some Places many Miles in compass. But they are not altogether useless, being they afford excellent Turves for Firing. And sometimes whole Trees are digged out of them, concerning which the Learned *Cambden* seems to be of Opinion, that they grow under Ground, as some other Plants do.

Mersey, As for Rivers, the *Mersey*, *Ribble*, and *Lon* are the principal, *Ribble*, and all three running from East to West into the *Irish* Sea. The first watering the South Parts serves as a Boundary betwixt this County and *Cheeshire*, whilst the *Ribble* waters the middle, and the *Lon* the North Parts.

Here are also several Meers (or Lakes) of good note, especially *Winder* and *Merton*. The first, 10. Miles long, and 4. broad, divides part of *Lancashire* from *Westmorland*, and has a clear pibbly Bottom; whence the Saying, that *Winder* Meer is all paved with Stone. The same breeds abundance of Fish, as Trouts, Pikes, Pearches, Eels, Skellies, and a most dainty Fish called *Charr*, not to be found elsewhere; except in *Ulles Water*, another Lake upon the Borders of *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*.

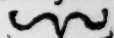
But how Barren soever be some Parts of this Country, what is good of it yields plenty of good Grains and Corn, the fairest Oxen in *England*, and in general all sorts of Provisions. Of Fish and Fowl particularly here is great abundance.

To make Linnen, Flax thrives here very well. For Fewel, here is abundance both of Turves and Pit-Coals. And for Building, Quarries of good Stone.

The County Town,

Lancaster. * *LANCASTER*, (*Lancastria*, anciently *Mediolanum*, and according to *Cambden* *Longovicum*;) is near 190. Miles North-West and by North from *London*. Viz. to *Stafford* 104, for the Particulars whereof see *Staffordshire*; from thence to *Stone*, 10; to *Newcastle*, 6. more. Thence to *Warrington*, 20; to *Wigan*, 14. more; to *Preston*, 14; to *Garstang*, 10; and to *Lancaster*, 15. more.

The Situation whereof is in the North Parts of *Lancashire*, in a fruitful Soil, on the South Banks of the River *Lon*, five Miles from the *Irish* Sea. From which River it came to be called *Lancaster*, since turned into *Lancaster*, as from *Lancaster* the whole County took the Name of *Lancashire*. A Town not very populous, nor rich; there being but one Parish Church, which indeed is large and fair. Over the River it has a fair Stone Bridge, of five Arches; and upon a Hill near the River, a small, but fair and strong Castle, now made use of for the County Goal, and for keeping the County Assizes.



The other Market Towns are

* <i>Clitheroe,</i>	<i>Charley,</i>	<i>Leigh,</i>
* <i>Leverpool,</i>	<i>Colne,</i>	<i>Manchester,</i>
* <i>Preston,</i>	<i>Dalton,</i>	<i>Ormskirk,</i>
* <i>Wigan,</i>	<i>Eccleston,</i>	<i>Poulton,</i>
<i>Blackbourn,</i>	<i>Garstang,</i>	<i>Prescot,</i>
<i>Bolton,</i>	<i>Haslingden,</i>	<i>Rochdale,</i>
<i>Burnley,</i>	<i>Hawkshead,</i>	<i>Ulverston,</i>
<i>Bury,</i>	<i>Hornby,</i>	<i>Warrington.</i>
<i>Carmel,</i>	<i>Kirkham,</i>	

Amongst which *Manchester*, (*Mancunium*,) deserves the pre-*Manchester* cedency, being a fair, rich, and populous Town, in the South Parts of the Country, near the Borders of *Cheshire*, and watered by the *Spalden*. This Town was of old a Station of the *Romans*, and to this day goes beyond *Lancaster* for beauty and populousness. Its chief Ornaments are the Colledge, and the Market-place; but, above all, the Collegiate Church, beautified with a Chair of excellent Workmanship. The Manufacture of Linnen, Woollen, and Cottons settled in this Town, conduce much to the Wealth of it. 'Tis also dignified with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of *Charles Montague*, the present Earl of *Manchester*. Devolved unto him from his Ancestor *Henry*, Lord *Montague*, created Viscount *Mandeville*, and Earl of this Place, by King *Charles I.* Anno 1625. He was then Lord President of the Council, and Lord Treasurer, and afterwards Lord Privy Seal.

Leverpool is a Sea-Port Town, seated at the *Mersey's* Mouth, *Leverpool*. where it affords a safe Harbour for Ships, and a convenient Passage into *Ireland*. For its Defence it has on the South side a Castle, built by King *John*; and on the West side a Tower, upon the River, being a stately and strong Piece of Building.

Preston, near to *Leverpool*, is a large and well built Town, *Preston*. situate upon the *Ribble*, with a fair Stone Bridge over it. The same is honoured with the Court of Chancery, and the Offices of Justice for *Lancaster*, as a County Palatine.

Warrington, a good large Town, is seated on the *Mersey*, with *Warrington* a fair Stone Bridge over it, leading to *Cheshire*. Since the late Revolution it was dignified with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of *Henry Booth* Baron *de la Mere*, late Earl of *Warrington*. To whom has succeeded *George*, his Son, the present Earl.

Hornby is noted for its Castle, the ancient Seat of the Lord *Hornby*. *Morley* and *Mounteagle*.

Not far from *Preston* aforesaid, stands *Ribchester*, supposed to *Ribchester*. be the ancient *Bremetonacum*, counted in its flourishing times the richest Town in *Christendom*. About which have been digged

Lancashire. up so many Pieces of *Roman* Antiquity, that one may conclude it from thence to have been a Place of great Account in the time of the *Romans*.

The People of this County, in the *Romans* time, went by the Name of *Brigantes*, as did also those of *Yorkshire*, *Durham*, *Westmorland*, and *Cumberland*. The County it self, in the time of the *Heptarchy*, was a Member of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*. And it is now in the Diocese of *Chester*.

Of a County Palatine it became a Dutchy, in the Reign of *Edward III*; and the first Duke hereof was *Henry Plantagenet*, who died of the Plague in 1362. The second Duke of *Lancaster* was *John of Gaunt*, fourth Son of King *Edward III*; in whom the Title was revived, upon his Marrying the Lady *Blanch*, Daughter and Heir of the said *Henry*. To him succeeded *Henry of Bullingbrook* his Son, afterwards King of *England* by the Name of *Henry IV*. In whose time, half of the Lands of *Bobun*, Earl of *Hereford*, *Essex*, and *Northampton* being added to this Dutchy, it became thereby the richest Patrimony of any Subject in *Christendom*. But the said *Henry* having now got the Crown, the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, with all the Lands and Honours belonging to it, was reunited to the Crown. Yet it was still governed as an Estate apart by its proper Officers, and continued so, till *Edward IV*. dissolved its Government, and appropriated the Dutchy to the Crown. But *Henry VII*, being of the House of *Lancaster*, restored it again to its former Government, in which State it has remained ever since.

Of the Line of *Lancaster* there have been four Kings of *England*, Viz. *Henry IV*. *V*. *VI*. and *VII*. The last of which did happily unite the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, by Marrying *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heiress to *Edward IV*. of the House of *York*. And so ended that fatal Quarrel for the Crown betwixt those two Houses, under the Names of the *Red* and *White Roses*, which had caused the Effusion of more *English* Blood, than had been spent in the Conquest of *France*.

Noblemens Houses. *Cletherow-Castle*, the late D. of *Albemarle's*; *Knowlesby*, *Latham-hall*, *Crofs-hall*, *Greenhalgh-Castle*, *Pillkinton-Stand*, *Burgeo-Abbey*, all the E. of *Darby's*; *Halsal*, E. of *Macclesfield's*; *Hornby-Castle*, L. *Morley's*; *Woodacre*, *Scorton*, and *Ashton-hall*, L. *Gerard's*; *Wigan*, the Bishop of *Chester's*.

Leicester-shire.

LEICESTERSHIRE, (*Leicestria*), an Inland County, is bounded on the East by the Counties of *Lincoln* and *Rutland*; on the West, by *Warwick* and *Derbyshires*; Northward, with *Nottinghamshire*; and Southward, with *Northamptonshire*. In Length, from East to West, about 30. Miles; in Breadth, from

from North to South, 25. In which Compass of Ground it contains 56000. Acres, and about 18700. Houses. The Whole divided into six Hundreds, wherein 192. Parishes, and 11. Market Towns. Whereof the County Town only has the Priviledge of sending two Members to Parliament.

Here the *Air* is Mild and Healthful, and the *Soil* yields plenty of Corn and Pasturage, but Pease and Beans in a particular manner. Its Want of Wood is supplied with plenty of Coals. The *Stoure*, and the *Wreak*, are its principal Rivers.

The County Town,

* *LEICESTER*, (*Leicestria*,) which gives Name to the Shire, lies about 78. Miles North-North-West from London. Viz. from London to Northampton 54, from the particulars of which see Northamptonshire; from thence to Harborough, 12; and to Leicester, 12. more.

A Town pleasantly seated on the East side of the *Stoure*, over which it has two Bridges. In the Reign of *Etheldred* King of *Mercia*, about the Year 680, it was made a Bishops See, which continued not long. In 914. *Ethelsed*, a noble Saxon Lady, rebuilt it, and surrounded it with Walls. At the time of the Norman Conquest, it was great, rich, and populous, graced with a Collegiate Church and Abbey, and fortified with a Castle. But *Robert Crouch*, Earl thereof, having raised a Rebellion against King *Henry II*, it was besieged, taken, and dismantled. Here *Richard III*. was obscurely Interred, after *Bosworth* Battel; and so was the great Cardinal *Wolsey*, in *Henry VIII*'s Reign. The Title of Earl of *Leicester* is of greater Antiquity than the Norman Conquest; for I find three Earls thereof in the Saxons time, *Leofrike*, *Algar* the Saxon, and *Edwin*. Since the Conquest, it was conferred by King *Henry I*. on *Robert de Bellomont*, in whose House it continued thorough three Generations. From whence it passed through several other Families, before it came to the *Sidney*'s, that now enjoy it, since the Reign of King *James I*. By whom *Robert Sidney*, Viscount *Lisle* (descended from a Sister of *Robert Dudley*, the last Earl of *Leicester* before him) was created Earl of this Place, and Baron of *Penshurst*, Anno 1618. Succeeded in his Title and Estate by *Robert* his Son, *Robert* by his Son *Philip* lately deceased, and *Philip* by his Son *Robert*, the present Earl of *Leicester*.

As to the present State of *Leicester*, it consists of three Parishes, and is beautified with several fair Buildings. Its Market is kept on Saturdays.

The other Market Towns are

<i>Ashby</i>	<i>Harborough</i> ,	<i>Lutterworth</i> ,
<i>Bilsdon</i> ,	<i>Hinkley</i> ,	<i>Melton</i> ;
<i>Bosworth</i> ,	<i>Loughborough</i> ,	<i>Mont-Sorrel</i> .
<i>Hallaton</i> ,		

Leicester-
shire.

Bosworth.

Amongst which *Bosworth*, upon a Hill, is noted for the Battel fought upon *Redmore* near it, betwixt King *Richard III.* and his Successor *Henry VII.* August 22. 1486. By the Issue whereof the Crown returned from the House of *Tork* to the House of *Lancaster*; and an end was put to the Bloudy Wars that had so long continued between those two Houses. A Town noted besides, for giving the Title of Baron to the Duke of *Berwick*.

Lutter-
worth.

Lutterworth, a goodly Town, beautified with a fair Church and Steeple; and noted for *wicliff*, that famous Parson of *Lutterworth*, who lived in the Reign of King *Edward III.* and then strongly opposed the Corruptions and Errors of the Church of *Rome*.

To conclude with *Leicestershire*, the Inhabitants thereof (amongst others) went by the Name of *Coritani* among the ancient *Romans*. In the time of the Heptarchy, it was a Member of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. And it is now in the Diocese of *Lincoln*.

Noblemens Seats. *Garington*, the late D. of *Albemarle's*; *Bur-lage*, E. of *Kent's*; *Astby de la Zouch*, and *Donington-Park*, E. of *Huntington's*; *Broadgate-hall*, and *Grooby*, E. of *Stamford's*; *Stanton Brudenel*, E. of *Cardigan's*; *Stankon-herald*, and *Ragdal*, L. *Ferrer's*; *Abeby-folville*, L. *Carrington's*.

Lincoln-
shire.

LINCOLNSHIRE, (*Lincolniensis Ager*, or *Comitatus*;) is a large Maritime County. Bounded on the East with the *German Sea*; on the West, with the Counties of *Tork*, *Nottingham*, and *Leicester*; Northward, with the *Humber*, which parts it from *Torshire*; and Southward, with the Counties of *Cambridge*, *Northampton*, and *Rutland*. In Length, from North to South, almost 60. Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, about 35. In which Compass of Ground it contains 1440000. Acres, and about 40590. Houses. The Whole divided into three Parts, called *Lindsey*, *Kesteven*, and *Holland*; the first lying Northward and taking up about half the County; *Holland* South-Eastward, and *Kesteven* West from thence. Which three Parts contain 30. Hundreds, wherein 630. Parishes, and 30. Market Towns. Five whereof are priviledged to send Members to Parliament.

Now *Lindsey* and *Holland* are of special Note for the Title of an Earldom each of them is dignified with. The first, in the Person of *Robert Bertie*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*; whose Title of Earl of *Lindsey* fell to him from his Father *Montague Bertie*, and to *Montague* from his Father *Robert*, Lord *Willoughby of Eresby*, created Earl of *Lindsey* by King *Charles I.* in 1621, and slain at *Edge-hill* Fight, Oct. 26. 1642.

Holland

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Holland gives the Title of an Earl to *Edward Rich*, the pre-*Lincoln-* sent Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*, Derived to him from his Father *Shire*. *Robert*, and to *Robert* from his Father *Henry Rich* Lord *King-* *ington*, created Earl of *Holland* by King *James I.* in 1624.

As to *Lincolnshire* in general, 'tis a fruitful Country in Grass and Corn, thick set with Towns, and well watered with Rivers. The North and West Parts are exceeding pleasant and fertile. But the East and South Parts are full of Fenny Grounds, by reason of several Inlets of the Sea, which makes it indeed the less fit to bear Corn, but so plentiful both of Fish and Fowl, that it exceeds therein all other Parts of *England*.

Its principal Rivers are the *Humber*, which parts it from *Yorkshire*; the *Trent*, which severs part of it from *Nottinghamshire*; the *Witham*, the *Nen*, and *Weland*, which run cross the Country.

The County Town,

* *L I N C O L N*, (*Lincolnia*), which gives Name to the whole *Lincoln* County, is about 100. Miles North by West from *London*. Viz: from *London* to *Huntington*, 48. Miles, for which see *Huntingtonshire*; thence to *Stilton*, 9; to *Peterborough*, 5. more; to *Market Deeping*, 8; to *Sleaford*, 18; and to *Lincoln*, 15. more.

Whose Situation is on the side of a Hill, the lower part watered by the *Witham*. The same was built out of the Ruins of *Lindum*, an old Roman Town; which stood on the Top of the Hill, the Ruins whereof are still to be seen in some places. As in the time of the *Romans* it was a Place of great Strength and Fame, so in the *Norman* Times (if we believe *William of Malmshbury*) no City in *England* was more Rich or Populous. Therefore *William* the Conquerour built here a strong Castle, to awe the Inhabitants; and *Remigius*, Bishop of *Dorchester*, at the same time removed his See hither, and built the Cathedral, one of the stateliest Piles of that Kind in Christendom. In the time of the *Saxons*, the *British* Worthy King *Arthur* drove away their Forces from this Place. The like did *Edmund Ironside* to the *Danes*, who had made sore Havock thereof. Here King *Stephen*, in his Contention for the Crown with *Maud* the Empress, happened to be taken Prisoner by her Forces. But King *Henry III.* had better Luck, and took the City defended by the Barons for *Lewis* the Dauphin of *France*, whom he forced to fly to *London*, and soon after into *France*. But whatever Disasters and Calamities this City has gone through, still 'tis a large, populous, and well-frequented Place. Dignified not only with an Episcopal See, whose Diocese to this day is the largest of any in the Kingdom; but also, for many Ages, with the Title of an Earl-

*Lincoln-
shire.*

dom. Which having passed through several Families with frequent Interruptions, came at last to the present Family of the *Clintons*, in *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign. By whom *Edward Fiennes*, Lord *Clinton*, and Lord Admiral, was created Earl of *Lincoln*, Anno 1565. Which Title is now devolved, by the Decease of *Edward* the late Earl, upon Sir *Francis Clinton*, the present Earl of *Lincoln*. As for the Bishoprick, it was made up of two distinct Dioceses, viz. *Dorchester* in *Oxfordshire*, and *Sidnacester* in *Lincolnshire*, which last *Cambden* thinks stood not far from *Ganesborough*. Friday is the Market Day for *Lincoln*. Which is a County of it self, whose Liberties extend about 20. Miles in compafs.

The other Market Towns are

* <i>Boston</i> ,	<i>Burton</i> ,	<i>Lytcham</i> ,
* <i>Grantham</i> ,	<i>Crowland</i> ,	<i>Rafen</i> ,
* <i>Grimsby</i> ,	<i>Deeping</i> ,	<i>Saltfleet</i> ,
* <i>Stamford</i> ,	<i>Dunington</i> ,	<i>Sleaford</i> ,
<i>Alford</i> ,	<i>Fokingham</i> ,	<i>Spalding</i> ,
<i>Barton</i> ,	<i>Ganesborough</i> ,	<i>Spilsby</i> ,
<i>Minbrook</i> ,	<i>Holbeck</i> ,	<i>Stanton</i> ,
<i>Bourn</i> ,	<i>Horncastle</i> ,	<i>Tattershall</i> ,
<i>Bullingbrook</i> ,	<i>Kirton</i> ,	<i>Wainfleet</i> .
<i>Burgh</i> ,	<i>Lowth</i> ,	

Boston.

Amongst which *Boston* stands on both sides of the River *Wit-
ham*, with a Timber Bridge over it, within three Miles of the
Sea, where it has a convenient Haven. 'Tis a Place of good
Trade. well inhabited, and of good Antiquity. It is in *Holland*
Division.

*Bulling-
brook.*

Bullingbrook, or *Bolingbroke*, is noted for being the Birth-place
of King *Henry IV*, an Honour of the Crown, and the Title of
Earldom. Which last is now enjoy'd by *Paulet S. John* derived
unto him from *Oliver S. John*, created Earl of *Bullingbrook* by
King *James I.* Anno 1624.

Crowland.

Crowland, on the *Weland*, stands so low amongst Fens, that
there is no coming to it but by the North and East side; and
that by narrow Causeys, not admitting of Carts. Which has
occasioned the Saying, *That all the Carts that come to Crowland*
are shod with Silver. It consists of three Streets, with Streams
running between, and the Banks set with Willows. The Ground
about this Town so rotten, that one may thrust a Pole 20. foot
into it. To Milk their Cows, which are kept at a good distance
out of Town, they go in small Kerries, or Boats. In their Pools,
or watery Places, they take plenty of Fish and Fowl, which
turns to good account.

Ganesborough,

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Ganesborough, in *Lindsey* Division, stands on the River *Trent*, *Lincoln*-
and is one of the best Towns in the County. Here *Sueno*, the *shire*.
Danish Tyrant, was Stabbed by an unknown Hand, as a just Re-
ward for his unparalleled Outrages and Cruelties. The same *Ganesbo*-
gives the Title of Earl to *Baptist Noel*, the present Earl of *rough*.
Ganesborough.

Grantham, on the *Witham*, is a Town of good account, and a *Grantham*.
great Thorough-fare to and from the North. Whose Church-
Steeple is so very high, that it seems crooked to the Eye of the
Beholder.

Stamford, or *Stanford*, (*Durobriva*.) the next Town to *Lin*-*Stamford*.
coln for Greatness, stands upon the *Weland*, in three several
Counties, Viz. *Lincolnshire*, *Rutland*, and *Northamptonshire*; but the
chief Part in *Lincolnshire*. Over the River it has several Bridges,
and its Buildings are most of Stone. In the Reign of *Edward III*.
part of the Students of *Oxford*, upon a Quarrel betwixt the
North and South Men, settled for some time in this Town,
where they erected Schools; and would not return to *Oxford*,
till they were compelled by a Proclamation. In the Year 1628.
Henry Lord Grey of Grooby was created Earl of *Stamford* by King
Charles I. To whom succeeded in 73. *Thomas* his Grandchild, the
present Earl of *Stamford*.

Wainfleet, not far from the Sea, has got some Credit in the *Wainfleet*.
World by the famous Bishop of *Winchester*, *William* surnamed of
Wainfleet, as being his Birth-place. He founded *Magdalen Col*-
ledge in *Oxford*, and a Free-School in this Place.

Grimsby and *Kirton* are noted for their fair Churches.

Grimsby

But, besides those Market Towns, *Eresby* deserves a place and *Kirton*.
here for giving the Title of Baron to the Earl of *Lindsey*.

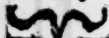
And so doth *Belvoir-Castle*, amongst many noble Seats in this *Belvoir*-
County, it being a stately House some Miles from *Grantham*, *Castle*.
highly elevated, and having a fine Prospect.

The Isle of *Axholm* (made by several Rivers, but chiefly the *Trent* *Axholm*.
and the *Dun*) deserves our taking notice, being about 10. Miles
long, and 4. broad. In this Island is Alabaſter to be found, and
a sweet Shrub called *Gall* by the Country People.

Lastly, the Inhabitants of this County went, amongst the
ancient *Romans*, by the Name of *Coritani*. During the *Saxons*
Héptarchy, it belonged to the Kingdom of *Mercia*. And now
it makes Part of the Diocese of *Lincoln*.

Noblemens Houses. *Normanby*, the Marquess of *Norman*-
by's; *Belvoir-Castle*, bordering upon *Leicestershire*, the E. of
Rutland's; *Sempringham*, and *Tattershall-Castle*, E. of *Lincoln*'s;
Grimsby, and *Earesby*, E. of *Lindsey*'s; *Blankney*, L. *Wid*-
drington's; *Worlby*, L. *Bellasis*'s; *Osgodby*, Lady *Bellasis*'s;
Lincoln Palace, the Bishop of *Lincoln*'s.

Middlesex.



MIDDLESEX, (*Middlesexia*.) a small Inland County, has on the North *Hartfordshire*, and on the South *Surrey*, on the East *Essex*, and on the West *Buckinghamshire*. From *Surrey* it is separated by the *Thames*; from *Essex* by the *Lea*; from *Buckinghamshire*, by the *Coln*. And it is called *Middlesex* from its Situation between the *East-Angles* and the *West-Saxons*. In Length, from East to West, it reaches about 29. Miles; in Breadth, from North to South, 16. In which Compass of Ground it contains 247000. Acres, and about 110000. Houses. The Whole divided into 7. Hundreds, wherein above 200. Parishes, and 7. Market Towns. Two whereof, viz. *London* and *Westminster*, are privileged to send Members to Parliament.

This County is indeed one of the least in *England*; but, for Sweetness of Air, or Fruitfulness of Soil, none perhaps goes beyond it. This is the County wherein stands the Glory of *England*, *LONDON* the Metropolis, too great a Place to be crowded here within the narrow Compass of these short Descriptions. I therefore refer you for it to the Conclusion of this Part, and so proceed to

The other Market Towns,

* Westminster,	Edgeworth,	Stanes,
Brentford,	Enfield	Uxbridge.

Westminster * **WESTMINSTER**, (*Westmonasterium*.) being contiguous to *London*, and commonly look'd upon as one City with it, I thought fit therefore to describe them together. See the Conclusion of this Part.

Brentford. *Brentford*, so called from *Brent*, a small River on which it is seated, is 7. Miles from *London* to the Westward, and is a great Thorough-fare for the Western Countries. In the Reign of *Charles I.* it was honoured with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of *Patrick Ruthen*, Earl of *Forth* in *Scotland*, created Earl of *Brentford* in 1644.

Stanes and *Uxbridge*. *Stanes* and *Uxbridge* are two good Market Towns, the first on the *Thames* which parts it from *Surrey*, and the other on the *Coln* which parts it from *Buckinghamshire*. As for *Enfield* and *Edgeworth*, they are but small and inconsiderable.

But the Neighbourhood of *London* has such an Influence, not only over *Middlesex*, but also the neighbouring Counties, that they swarm all over with pretty Towns and Villages. As in *Middlesex*, *Islington*, *Highgate*, *Hamsted*, *Cbelfey*, *Kensington*, *Fulham*, *Hamersmith*, *Thistleworth*, *Honslow*, &c. most of them graced with the Seats of divers Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Citizens.

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Citizens. Among which *Kensington* has the Honour of enjoying *Middlesex*. some part of the Year His Majesties Presence.

Here is also *Hampton-Court*, a Royal House, 10. Miles from *London*, much improved by the late Queen, but left unfinished at her Decease. The first Rise of it was by Cardinal *Wolsey* in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* Wherein the Cardinal treated most Sumptuously four or five Days together *Montmorency* Lord Steward and Marechal of *France*, sent Embassador to *Henry* by the *French King*. And, by the Account *Martin Bellay*, an Attendant of *Montmorency*, gives of this Palace, the Chambers had Hangings of wonderful Value, and every Place glittered with innumerable Vessels of Gold and Silver. There were (says he) 280. Beds, the Furniture to most of them Silk.

The Inhabitans of this County, together with those of *Essex*, went amongst the ancient *Romans* by the Name of *Trinobantes*. In the Time of the Heptarchy, it made with *Essex*, and part of *Hartfordshire*, the Kingdom of the *East-Saxons*; as they do now the Diocese of *London*.

Lastly, this County gave first the Title of an Earldom to *Lionel* Lord *Cranfield*, Treasurer of *England*, created Earl of *Middlesex* by King *James I.* in 1622. To whom succeeded his Son *James*, and to *James*, *Lionel* his Brother. Who dying without Issue-Male in 1674. *Charles Sackvil*, Lord *Buckhurst*, was the next Year after created Earl of *Middlesex* by King *Charles II.* Whose Father *Richard Sackvil*, Earl of *Dorset*, dying in the Year 1677, he then succeeded in that Earldom.

Noblemens Houses, besides those in *London* and *Westminster*. *Sion-house*, the D. of *Somerset's*; at *Chelsey*, *Beaufort*, and *Lindsey-houses*; near *Kensington*, *Holland-house*, the E. of *Warwick's*; at *Highgate*, the E. of *Kingston's*; at *Cranford*, the E. of *Berkley's*; at *Parsons Green*, *Mordant-house*, the E. of *Peterborough's*; *Sutton-Court*, the E. of *Falcomberg's*; *Drayton*, the L. *Paget's*; at *Hackney*, the L. *Brooks's*; *Whitton*, L. *Bellasis's*; at *Twittingham*, L. *Berkley's*; at *Highgate*, the late L. *Holles's*; *Fulham-house*, the Bishop of *London's*; *Chelsey-house*, the Bishop of *Winchester's*.

C H A P.

C H A P. VIII.

Of Monmouthshire, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Northumberland, and Nottinghamshire.

Monmouthshire.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, (*Monumethensis Comitus*,) formerly a Welch County, and now reckoned among the English, has on the East *Glocestershire*, on the West, two Welch Counties, *Brecknock* and *Glamorganshires*; Northward, *Herefordshire*; and Southward, the *Severn*. In Length, from North to South, about 25. Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, 20. In which Compass of Ground it contains 34000. Acres, and about 6490. Houses. The Whole divided into 6. Hundreds, wherein 127. Parishes, and 7. Market Towns. Whereof the Shire Town only is priviledged to send a Member to Parliament.

'Tis a hilly and woody, but very fruitful Country; the Hills being grazed upon by great and small Cattel, and the Valleys yielding plenty both of Grass and Corn. Through which glide the *Usk* and the *Wye*, the *Rurney* and *Monnow*, all which fall into the *Severn*. Among which the first two are full of Salmon and Trouts.

The County Town,

Monmouth. * **MONMOUTH**, (*Monumethia*,) is about 100. Miles West by North from London. Viz. from London to *Glocester* 80. and thence to *Monmouth* 18.

A Town pleasantly seated in the North-East Borders of the County, betwixt the *Wye* and the *Monnow*, with a Bridge over each of them. Hardly accessible but on the North-East side, fortified of old by a stately Castle, now ruined, the Birth-place of the Renowned King *Henry V.* the Conquerour of *France*, therefore called *Henry of Monmouth*. Here are still three of the Town-Gates, with part of the Wall, standing. But as decay'd as it is in point of Defence, 'tis however a pretty neat Town, well inhabited and frequented. Here was born that ancient Historian, *Geofry of Monmouth*, who wrote the History of *Great Britain*, King *Charles I.* dignified it with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of *Robert Lord Carey of Leppington*. Which failing in his next Issue, King *Charles II.* raised it to that of a Dukedom in the Person of *James* his Natural (but Unfortunate) Son, the late Duke of *Monmouth*, Beheaded in the late Reign. Since the late Revolution, His Majesty was pleased to create *Charles Lord*

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Lord Mordant Earl of Monmouth, who by Right of succession is become since Earl of Peterborough, upon the late Earl's Decease. *Monmouth-shire.*

The other Market Towns are

Abergavenny,
Caer-Leon,

Chepstow,
Newport,

Pontpool,
Usk.

Amongst which *Abergavenny*, (*Gobanium*,) so called from the *Abergavenny* small River *Gavenny* upon which it stands, at the very fall of it into the *Usk*, is a good Town, well built, and as well frequented, for Flannels especially. 'Tis likewise a Place of some Strength, being not only walled about, but also fortified with a Castle. Of some Note besides for giving the Title of Baron to the first Baron of *England*, now enjoyed by *George Nevil*, the first Protestant Baron of *Abergavenny*.

Caer-Leon, (*Isca Silurum*,) stands also upon the *Usk*, with a *Caer-Leon* Timber Bridge over it. In the time of the *Britains* it was a kind of University, and the See of a Metropolitan, afterwards removed from thence to *S. Davids*. When the *Romans* reigned here, it was a famous and flourishing City, where lay the second Legion called *Augusta*, to keep the *Silures* in aw. It came to Ruin in the Reign of *Henry II.* But there are still found amongst its Ruins, many glorious Monuments of *Roman* Antiquity.

Chepstow, (*Strigulia*,) is seated upon the *Wye*, with a fair Bridge over it, near its fall into the *Severn*. A Town formerly of great Note, and of great Resort; fortified with good Walls, and a spacious Castle. It is to this day one of the best Towns of this County.

Newport, supposed to be sprung out of the Ruins of *Caer-Leon*, *Newport* is also a good Market-Town, seated upon the *Usk*, three or four Miles North of the *Severn's* Mouth.

Usk, (*Burrium*,) is also a goodly Town, seated on the River *Usk*, and formerly fortified with a large and strong Castle, but now gone to ruin.

Pontpool is a small Town, but of some note for its Iron-Mills. *Pontpool.*

In the *Romans* Time, the Inhabitants of this County (and of *South Wales* in general) went by the Name of *Silures*. And it is now in the Diocese of *Landaff*.

Noblemens Houses. *Troy-house*, *Monmouth-castle*, *Ragland-castle*, *Chepstow-castle*, *Chepstow-Grange*, and *Tintern-Abbey*, the D. of *Beaufort's*; *Abergavenny-castle*, L. *Abergavenny's*; S. *Julians*, L. *Herbert's* of *Cherbury*; *Mathern-Palace*, the Bishop of *Landaff's*.

N O R.

Norfolk.

NORFOLK, (*Norfolcia*), a large Maritime County in the East Parts of *England*, is bounded East and North with the *German Sea*; Westward with the great *Ouse*, which severs it from the Counties of *Lincoln* and *Cambridge*; and Southward, with the little *Ouse*, which parts it from *Suffolk*. On all sides so surrounded with Water, that it wants very little of being an Island of it self. In Length from East to West, 50. Miles; in Breadth from North to South, about 35. In which Compass it contains 1148000. Acres, and 47180. Houses. The Whole divided into 31. Hundreds, wherein 660. Parishes, and 33. Market Towns. Five whereof are priviledged to send Members to Parliament.

This is the largest County in *England*, next to *Yorkshire*; but more populous than that. In some Parts of it the Soil is very Fat and Rank, in others very light and sandy. Near the Sea 'tis Champain, and yields plenty of Corn. In other Parts Woody, or full of Heaths; those good for Grazing of Cattel, the feeding abundance of Sheep, and breeding a world of Conies. In short, this County altogether is a plentiful Place of all things necessary, and scarce wants any thing that Land or Water can afford.

Besides the Rivers aforesaid which part it from other Counties, the *Yare* and *Thryn* are the principal.

The County Town,

Norwich.

* **NORWICH**, (*Norvicum*, *Nordovicum*), is 90. Miles North-East and by North from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *Ware*, 20. to *Newmarket*, 33. more; thence to *Ibetsford*, 16; to *Attleborough*, 20; and to *Norwich*, 11. more.

Which is situate in the midst of the County, at the Influx of the *Windsor* into the *Yare*; and sprung up (says my Author) out of the Ruins of *Venta Icenorum*, now called *Caster*, in which not many Years since were found a great Number of *Roman Urns*. 'Tis like the *Saxons* built it, amongst whom it became the chief Seat of the *East-Angles*. But it has since undergone so many Calamities, that it is much it should prove what it is at this time, a large, fair, and populous City. Which in its very Infancy was burnt by *Sueno the Dane*; and afterwards starved into a Surrender, by *William the Conquerour*. Recovered again from its decaying Condition, especially by *Herebert Bishop* of this Diocese, who removed hither his See from *Ibetsford* Anno 1088. It was ruined again in the last Age, under the Reign of *Edward VI.* by that notorious Rebel *Kett*, a Tanner of *Windham*. But Queen *Elizabeth* raised it up again from its Ruins, by sending hither the *Flemish Stuff Weavers*, that fled over into *England* from the cruel Government of the Duke of *Alva*. From which time this City did thrive to that degree, that

it is now a Mile and a half long, and half as much in breadth, *Norfolk*; but not without waft Ground within it. However it contains about 30. Parishes, and is one of the fairest Cities of *England*; so intermix'd with Houses and Rows of Trees after the Dutch Way, that it is both City and Country. In the Reign of *Edward I.* it was walled about with several Turrets, and twelve Gates for Entrance. Its Castle is thought to have been built by *Henry II.* which was taken by the French in the Reign of King *John*. *Henry IV.* granted it a Mayor, in 1403; and its principal Buildings, besides the Cathedral, are the Duke of *Norfolk's* Palace, the Bishop's, and the Hospital. In the Reign of *Charles I.* it was first dignified with the Title of an Earldom, in the Person of *Edward Lord Denny of Walsbam*. Who dying without Issue Male, the Title was revived by the said King in the Person of *George Goring*, created Earl of *Norwich* in 1644. Which dying with *Charles*, his immediate Successor, it was conferred in 1674 upon *Henry Howard*, the Father of the present Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl of *Arundel*, *Surrey*, and *Norwich*.

The other Market Towns are

* <i>Castle-rising</i> ,	<i>Dereham</i> ,	<i>Methwoud</i> ,
* <i>Lyn</i> ,	<i>Dis</i> ,	<i>Repeham</i> ,
* <i>Thetford</i> ,	<i>Downbam</i> ,	<i>Snesbam</i> ,
* <i>Yarmouth</i> ,	<i>Fakenbam</i> ,	<i>Swafbam</i> ,
<i>Alesbam</i> ,	<i>Foulsham</i> ,	<i>Walsbam</i> ,
<i>Anteborough</i> ,	<i>Harlston</i> ,	<i>Walsingham</i> ,
<i>Buckenbam</i> ,	<i>Herling</i> ,	<i>Wotton</i> ,
<i>Burnbam</i> ,	<i>Hickling</i> ,	<i>Windbam</i> ,
<i>Caston</i> ,	<i>Hingham</i> ,	<i>Worsted</i> .
<i>Clay</i> ,	<i>Holt</i> ,	
<i>Cromer</i> ,	<i>Lodden</i> ,	

Amongst which *Castle-rising* is an ancient, but decay'd Town, *Castle*-lying near the Sea; but little the better for it in point of Trade, *rising*. its Haven being become useless, since it was choak'd up with Sands. Which has done a Kindness to *Lyn*.

Lyn, or *King's-Lyn*, (*Linum Regis*,) lies in the North-West *Lyn*. Parts of the County, near the Fall of the *Ouse* into the Sea. A large and populous Town, well situated for strength and Beauty; part of it walled, and fortify'd with a large Trench besides a Fort and Blockhouse. On the West side of it runs the *Ouse*, besides which there are many pleasant Rivolets, with stone Bridges over 'em. On the other side of the *Ouse* stands *Old Lyn*, a decay'd Town, out of whose Ruins this sprung up, having the Conveniency of a pretty good Harbour. Before the Reign of *Henry VIII.* it was called *Bishops Lyn*, because the Ground it stands

Norfolk.



stands upon belonged to the Bishop of *Normich*. In the time of the Barons Wars with King *John*, this Town obtained from him great Priviledges, for its faithful Adherency to him. Then he granted them their Charter, and gave them his own Sword to be carried before their Mayor, with a gilt Cup which they have still to shew. But his Son *Henry III*, being under a Necessity to comply with the Barons for the Expulsion of the French, the Liberties of this Town were seized. Which were again restored by *Henry* for the new Proofs of its Loyalty, upon a Rebellion which broke out in *Lincolnshire*, Anno 1221. In the Civil Wars under the Reign of *Charles I*. the Loyalty of this Town involved it into great Calamities. Upon the Restauration King *Charles II*. honoured it with the Title of a Baronage in the Person of Sir *Horatio Townsend*, who was made Baron of *Lyn*.

Thetford.

Thetford stands upon the little *Ouse*, over which it has a Bridge, leading into *Suffolk*. This is a place of great Antiquity, built out of the Ruins of the ancient *Sitomagus*, which was destroy'd by the *Daves*. The Bishop's See of the *East-Angles* was from *North-Elmhams* removed hither, and from thence to *Normich*. Upon which Removal it decay'd as fast as *Normich* thrived. However it is still a Corporation, and the Place where the Lent Affizes for the County are usually kept.

Yarmouth.

Yarmouth, (*Gariannonum*), the best Harbour in all this County, and the Key of this Coast, stands at the Mouth of the River *Tare*, whence it got the Name of *Yarmouth*. A Town of good Strength both by Art and Nature, well built, and pretty large; yet having but one Church, which is beautify'd with a lofty Spire. It stands well for *Holland*, affording a ready Passage to it; and is a frequent Shelter to our *Newcastle* Fleets, when distressed by Weather. Noted besides for its Herring-fishing in the adjacent Seas, in the Month of *September*, which makes the Town much Richer all the Year after. King *Charles II*. made it a Mayor-Town not long before his Death; having first honoured it with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of *Robert Paston*, now enjoy'd by his Son *William*. Lastly, 'tis called *Great Yarmouth*, in opposition to *Yarmouth* in the Isle of *Wight*.

Walsingham.

In the times of Popery *Walsingham*, in the North Parts, was a Place much resorted unto for publick Devotion to the Blessed Virgin, called the Lady of *Walsingham*; who had here a Chappel, near the two Wells, retaining to this Day the Name of *Virgin Mary's Wells*.

Brancaster.

In the North-West Parts stands *Brancaster*, not far from the Sea, where stood *Branodunum* of old, a Town of good account in the time of the *Romans*. And, not far from *Hickling* North-Eastward, stood the famous Abbey of *S. Bennets in the Holm*, erected by King *Canute*; and afterwards so fortified by its Monks, that

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that it look'd more like a Fortrefs than a Monastery. Yet it *Norfolk.* was betray'd by a Monk to *William* the Conquerour. The Bishop of *Norwich* retains to this day the Title of Lord Abbot of *S. Bennets.*

On the North Coast of this County is *Wayborn Hope*; a noted *Wayborn* Place amongst Sea-men; as is *Wimerton-Nefs* Eastward, which *Hope.* is very coldly seated. Yet it is observed, that the Soil about it is as rich as any in the Kingdom.

In the Time of the *Romans*, the People of this County went by the Name of *Icen*. During the Heptarchy, it made, with *Suffolk* and *Cambridgeshire*, the Kingdom of the *East-Angles*. As it does now, with *Suffolk*, the Diocese of *Norwich*.

The same is dignified with the Title of a Dukedom, enjoy'd by the principal Branch of the most noble Family of the *Howards*. The first Duke whereof was *John Lord Howard*, descended from the Lady *Margaret* Dutches of *Norfolk*, and Daughter to *Thomas de Brotherton* Son to King *Edward I.* At present the Title is devolved to *Henry Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk*, and Earl Marshal of *England*.

Lastly, the People of this County are noted for their great Industry, which is such, that one shall hardly see a Beggar amongst them. None so well versed in the Quirks of the Law, which makes them create more Work for the Assizes, than any other Place. And 'tis observed, that no County has bred more eminent Lawyers.

Noblemens Seats. *Castle-rising*, the D. of *Norfolk's*; *Oxnead*, and *Paston-halls*, the E. of *Yarmouth's*; *Raynham*, and *Stifkey-halls*, Visc. *Townsend's*; *Norwich-Palace*, and *Ludham-ball*, the Bishop of *Norwich's*.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, (*Northantonia*), is *Northamp-* an Inland County, Bounded Northward with *Lincolnshire*; South- *tonshire.* ward with *Oxford* and *Buckinghamshires*; Eastward, with *Hunting-* *tonshire*; and Westward, with *Warwickshire*. In Length, from North to South, 45. Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, about 20. In which Compass of Ground it contains 550000. Acres, and about 2420. Houses. The Whole divided into 20. Hundreds, wherein 136. Parishes, and 13. Market Towns. Four whereof are priviledged to send Members to Parliament.

Here the Air is temperate. The Soil rich, fruitful, and champain, and having less waste Ground than any other County. So populous withal, and replenished with Towns, that in many Places 20. or 30. Steeples present themselves at one View. Nor is there perhaps a County which in that Compass of Ground can shew more Noblemens and Gentlemens Seats.

Northamp-
tonshire.

Northamp-
ton.

Its principal Rivers are the *Ouse*, the *Nen*, and the *Weland*, which have all their Rise in this County.

The County Town,

* *NORTHAMPTON*, (*Northamptonia*,) is about 60. Miles North-West from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *Barnet* 10; to *S. Albans* 10; and to *Dunstable*, 10. more; thence to *Stony-Stratford*, 20; and to *Northampton*, 10. more.

A Town pleasantly seated on the Banks of the River *Nen*, where it meets with two Rivulets, one North and the other South. This Town, as many others, fell under the Fury of the *Danes*, who burnt it to Ashes. And in the Reign of King *John* it suffered much from the Barons. In his Successor *Henry* the Third's Time, the Students of *Cambridge* are said to have removed hither by the King's Warrant, in order to settle the University here. Where *Henry* VI. had the Fate to be Overthrown, and taken Prisoner by his Rival for the Crown *Edward* IV. A general Conflagration reduced this Town into Ashes Sept. 3. 1675. But, by the cheerful Contributions of good People, it was soon raised up again, more uniform and beautiful than ever it was before. Inasmuch that for Extent and Beauty it yields at this time to few Cities in *England*. This is the Place where the County Goal, and the Assizes are kept; and that which gives the Title of Earl to the honourable Family of the *Comptons*, now enjoy'd by *George Compton*; and derived upon him from his Ancestor *William Lord Compton*, created Earl of *Northampton* by King *James* I. in 1618. Its Market, kept on *Saturdays*, is well served with Provisions.

The other Market Towns are

* <i>Peterborough</i> ,	<i>Daventry</i> ,	<i>Rothwell</i> ,
* <i>Brackley</i> ,	<i>Kettering</i> ,	<i>Thrapston</i> ,
* <i>Higham-Ferrers</i> ,	<i>Oundle</i> ,	<i>Towcester</i> ,
<i>Cliff</i> ,	<i>Rockingham</i> ,	<i>Wellingborough</i> .

*Peterbo-
rough.*

Amongst which *Peterborough*, Lat. *Petroburgum*, being a Bishops See, deserves the Precedency. This Town, anciently called *Medanhsida*, sprung up out of a Monastery here built, and dedicated to *S. Peter* by *Penda* the first Christian King of the *Mercians* about the Year 546, from whence it got the Name of *Peterborough*. It stands on the River *Nen*, in the Borders of *Huntington*, *Cambridge*, and *Lincolnshires*; and was made a Bishops See by King *Henry* VIII, upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries. This hapned in 1541. And in the Reign of *Charles* I. it became an Earldom in the Person of *John Lord Mordant*, created Earl of *Peterborough* in 1627. Succeeded in the Title by his Son *Henry*, and *Henry* by *Charles Mordant*, the present Earl of *Peterborough* and *Monmouth*. *Brackley*,

Brackley, seated near the Spring of the *Ouse*, and the Borders of *Buckinghamshire*, was once in a manner the Staple Town in the County for Wool. It consists of two Parishes, and had formerly a Colledge, now made use of for a Free School.

Towcester is taken by the learned *Cambden* for the ancient *Tri-Towcester*. *pontium*, so called from its three Bridges. A Place once of that Strength, as to baffle the furious Assaults of the *Danes*.

Oundle, pleasantly seated upon the Banks of the *Nen*, is a neat Town, graced with a fair Church; and noted for its *Drumming-wells*, so called from its pretended Drumming Noise at some times, look'd upon as Ominous.

Nor far from *Oundle* to the North, and upon the same River, *Fothering-stands Fotheringhay-Castle*; in which *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*, was bay-Castle. Beheaded in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign.

Naseby, so noted in our English Chronicles for the Battel *Naseby*. fought there June 14. 1645. betwixt King *Charles I.* and the Parliaments Forces (in which the King lost the Day) is also in this County.

And so is the Castle of *Henby*, where King *Charles I.* *Holdenby*. was kept a Prisoner some Months by the Parliamentarians.

Not far from *Towcester* is the Royal Mannour of *Grafton*, the ancient Seat of the *Widevilles*, Earls *Rivers*, in which *Edward IV.* consummated his Marriage with the Lady *Grey*. Upon the Death of *Richard*, the last of the Male-Line of the *Widevilles*, this Mannour passed from that House to *Thomas Grey*, Marquels of *Dorset*. In whose House it continued, till *Henry VIII.* exchanged other Lands for it in *Leicestershire*, from which time to this it has remained in the Crown. In 1675. King *Charles II.* honoured it with the Title of a Dukedom, in the Person of *Henry Fitz-Roy*, one of his Natural Sons by the Dutchess of *Cleveland*. Which Title is now enjoy'd by his Son.

In the *Romans* Time, the Inhabitants of this County were known (amongst others) by the Name of *Coritani*. In the Time of the Heptarchy, it was a Member of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. And now, with *Rutland*, it makes the Diocese of *Peterborough*.

Noblemens Houses. *Grafton-Regis*, the D. of *Grafton's*; *Burley*, *Wortkrop*, and *Wakerby*, E. of *Exeter's*; *Castle-Ashby*, E. of *Northampton's*; *Apiborp*, and *Sewilbay-Lodge*, E. of *Westmorland's*; *Drayton*, *Looswick*, *Thrapston*, *Sudborough*, E. of *Peterborough's*; *Althorp*, E. of *Sunderland's*; *Dean*, E. of *Cardigan's*; *Holdenby*, E. of *Feverham's*; *Boughton*, and *Barnwell-Castle*, E. of *Montague's*; *Great Billing*, E. of *Twomond's*; *Kirby*, Visc. *Hatton's*; *Easton Modur*, Visc. *Longueville's*; *Astwell*, L. *Ferrer's*; *Rockingham-Castle*, *Warrington*, and *Stock-alboni*,

Northamptonshire. *Craven's*; *Dingley*, L. Griffin's; *Easton*, L. Lempster's; *Peterborough Castle*, and *Castor*, the Bishop of Peterborough's.

Northumberland.

NORTHUMBERLAND, (*Northumbria*), a Maritime County, and the furthest North of *England*, is bounded Eastward with the *German Sea*; Westward, by *Cumberland*, and part of *Scotland*; Northward with the River *Tweed*, which divides it also from *Scotland*; and Southward by the County of *Durham*, from which 'tis severed in part by the River *Tine*. Its Length, from North to South, about 40. Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, 30. Within which Compass it contains 1370000. Acres. and about 22740. Houses. The Whole divided into 6. Wards, wherein 460 Parishes, and 12. Market Towns. Three whereof are privileged to send Members to Parliament.

This County, lying so far North as to border upon *Scotland*, is much of the same Nature as the South Parts of that Kingdom, neither very temperate, nor fruitful. In point of Fruitfulness, those Parts that ly nearest to the Sea have the Pre-eminency, being not so rough and hilly as the rest. But, if the Surface of the Earth be something Ungrateful, its Bowels make amends with their abundance of Coal-Mines, which supply with Fuel a great Part of *England*, and *London* especially. For whose particular Use many hundred Sail of Ships have yearly their Loading from hence, as well as from *Sunderland*, in the Bishoprick of *Durham*.

The County Town,

Newcastle. * **NEWCASTLE**, (*Novum Castrum*,) is 212. Miles North by West from *London*. Viz. 200. from *London* to *Durham*, for which see *Durham*; and 12. from *Durham* to *Newcastle*.

Which being seated on the River *Tine*, is therefore called *Newcastle upon Tine*, to difference it from *Newcastle under Line* in *Staffordshire*. According to *Cambden*, it had formerly the Name of *Monk-Chester*, and took that of *Newcastle*, since *Robert* Son to *William* the Conquerour fortified it with a Castle, which is yet standing, but neglected. The Town is large, populous, and rich, and is the chief Place for Trade in the North. 'Tis not above seven Miles from the River's Mouth, so that Ships of good Burthen come up to the very Bridge. Which is a fair Stone Bridge, leading to *Gateshead* in the Bishoprick of *Durham*; with an Iron Gate in the midst of it, parting the two Countries. The Town stands high and low, part upon a steep Hill, and part in the bottom of it near the River, the whole surrounded with a Wall. The Streets upon the Ascent are exceeding steep; the Houses most of Stone, some Timber, and

and a few Brick-houſes. It conſiſts of four large Pariſhes, with *Norburn* as many Pariſh Churches. The principal whereof, dedicated *berland* to St. *Nicholas*, ſtands very lofty on the top of the Hill, and looks more like a Cathedral than a Pariſh Church, with a fair Steeple of curious Architecture. Near the River is a handſom Key, reaching up to the very Bridge, for the Conveniency of Ships that come up thither. But the *Newcaſtle* Coal-Fleet keeps its Station at *Sheales*, near the River's Mouth. Not far from the Bridge, or the Key, is the Town-houſe; and by it the Market-place. In the miſt whereof was ſet up in the late Reign King *James* his Statue on Horſeback; Which, ſoon after his Abdication, was ſuddenly pulled down by the Forces then quartered in Town, to the great Grief of many devout *Jacobites* in thoſe Parts, who reverently paid to the Image the Honour they retained for the Original. So great is the Trade of this Place, that it may be called in that reſpect the *Briſtol* of the North. And proportionable to its Trade is the Wealth thereof, much increaſed by the Coal-Trade; being ſurrounded (as it is) with Coal-Mines, and bleſſed with the Conveniency of a Navigable River, for the Transportation of ſo neceſſary and uſeful a Commodity. For the carrying on of which Trade, the Town obtained great Priviledges from Queen *Elizabeth*. And it being a County Corporate, it has the Priviledge of governing it ſelf Independently from the reſt of the County. By King *James* I. it was firſt honoured with the Title of an Earldom, in the Perſon of *Lewis Stuart* Duke of *Lenox*, and Earl of *Richmond*, created Earl of *Newcaſtle* in 1604. Which Title dying with him, was afterwards revived by King *Charles* I. in the Perſon of *William Cavendiſh*, Viſcount *Mansfield*, Baron *Ogle*, created Earl of *Newcaſtle* in 1627; then Marquels of the ſame in 1643. At laſt King *Charles* II. improved the Title into that of a Dukedom Anno 1664. and ſo it devolved by the Death of the ſaid *William* upon his Son *Henry Cavendiſh*, who dying without Iſſue Male, the Title has remained vacant for ſome Years. Till His preſent Majeſty was pleaſed to confer it upon his Grace *John Holles*, the preſent Duke of *Newcaſtle*.

The other Market Towns are

* *Barwick*,
* *Morpeth*,
Alnwick,
Beltingham,

Billingham,
Elleſdon,
Haltwiſſe,
Hexham,

Learmouth,
Rothbury,
Weller.

Barwick, (*Barvicum*), a ſtrong Frontier Town of England to-*Barwick* wards *Scotland*, is 40. Miles beyond *Newcaſtle*. It ſtands upon a Promontory which ſhoots forth into the Sea, watered on the

Northum-
berland.

South side by the River *Tweed*; so that it is in a manner surrounded with Water, what with the Sea and what with the River. The same did formerly belong unto *Scotland*; and by its Situation on the North side of the *Tweed*, which has been for many Ages look'd upon as the principal Boundary betwixt the two Kingdoms, it properly stands within the Bounds of *Scotland*. Therefore in all Acts of Parliament, and Royal Proclamations, wherein this Town is concerned, *Barwick upon Tweed* is always named by it self as a distinct part of the Realm; though Geographers, for Conveniency's sake, do generally tack it to *Northumberland*. 'Tis a large and populous Town, well built, and strongly fortified. Of special Note in the History of our former Wars with *Scotland*, as a Frontier Town, sometimes possessed by the *Scots*, and sometimes by the *English*. So that, upon the least Rupture, *Barwick* was sure to undergo the first brunt of the War. When *William* King of *Scots* was taken Prisoner by the *English*, it was delivered up to our King *Henry II.* as a Pledge for the Ransom. Which being paid to King *Fohn*, his next Successor but one, the Town was restored to the *Scots*. From whom it was retaken by the *English* in the Reign of *Edward I.* After this it hapned to be won and lost several times, till in the Reign of *Edward IV.* Sir *Thomas Stanley* took it from the *Scots* the last time. All its Fortifications are owing to the *English*, the very Walls of it not excepted. The Castle was built by *Henry II.* And Queen *Elizabeth* took such care to fortifie it, that she walled it again within the old Wall, and added new Works to it. So that, when the *Scots* entered *England* in 1640, they took *Newcastle*, but durst not attempt *Barwick*. Lastly, this Place is a County of it self; and was dignified by the late King *James* with the Title of a Dukedom, in the Person of *James Fitz-James*, the present Duke of *Barwick*, one of his Natural Sons.

Morpeth.

Morpeth, (*Corstopitum*, or *Morstopitum*,) is a goodly Town with a Castle, on the River *Wensbeck*, about five Miles from the Sea, and ten North of *Newcastle*. The same gives the Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Carlisle*.

Alnwick.

Alnwick, so called from the River *Alne* upon which it is seated, about eight Miles from the Sea, is noted in History for the Batel fought there between the *English* and the *Scots* in the Reign of *Henry II.* wherein *William* King of *Scots* was taken Prisoner.

Hexham.

Hexham, (*Axelodunum*,) stands on the South side of the *Tine*, 14. Miles West of *Newcastle*. In the Infancy of the Saxon Church, this Town was a Bishops See; which being discontinued upon the Devastations of the *Danes*, it became subject to *York*, and so continued till it was annexed in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* to the See of *Durham*. Here was a most stately Church,
said

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said to surpass most Ministers in *England*, before a great Part *Northumberland* thereof was pulled down by the *Scots*.

Northumberland

Of *Holy-Island*.

Along the Coast of *Northumberland* there are several Islands, *Holy-Island* the biggest of which is that near *Barwick*, called *Holy Island*, and *Lindisfarne* among the Ancients. Its Form not unlike a Wedge, of few Miles Circumference, blessed neither with a good Air, nor a fruitful Soil, and therefore but thinly peopled. So that here is but one Town, with a Church and Castle; under which is a good Haven, defended by a Blockhouse. Yet this is the Island made choice of by *S. Aidan*, one of the first Apostles of these Parts, for a Bishops See *Anno* 635, almost 400. Years before it was removed from hence to *Durham*, so long did the See continue in this Place. It got the Name of *Holy-Island* from the Sanctity of Bishops, Monks, and others that retired hither, to enjoy the Benefit of Solitude and Privacy.

In the Time of the *Romans*, the People of this County went by the Name of *Ortadini*. During the *Saxons* Heptarchy it made part of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*. And now, with *Durham* and part of *Yorkshire*, it makes the Diocese of *Durham*.

Lastly, this County of old was dignified with the Title of an Earldom, which has gone through several Changes, and different Families. Till *John Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, and Lord Admiral in the Reign of *Edward VI*, was by the said King created Duke of *Northumberland*. Who being afterwards Beheaded in *Queen Mary's* Reign, the Title of Earl was by the said Queen revived in the *Piercys* in the Person of *Thomas Percy*, who was likewise Beheaded. Yet the Title was restored to the Family, and continued in it to the Death of *Joceline Percy*, Son and Heir to *Algernon Percy* Lord Admiral in the Reign of King *Charles I*. Which *Joceline* died at *Turin*, without Issue Male, in 1670. And, four Years after, *George Fitz-Roy*, a Natural Son of King *Charles II*, by the Dutchess of *Cleveland*, was created first Earl, and afterwards Duke of *Northumberland*; who remains now possessed of the same, with the Titles of Viscount *Falmouth*, and Baron *Pontefract*.

Noblemens Seats. *Alnwick*, *Warkworth*, and *Prudhoe-Castle*, the D. of *Somerset's*; *Ogle-Castle*, *Bothal-Castle*, and *Hepple-Tower*, the late D. of *Newcastle's*; *Morpeth-Castle*, E. of *Carlisle's*; *Darwentwater*, and *Dilstone*, E. of *Darwentwater's*; *Wark*, *Chillingham*, *Dunstabury*, and *Horton-Castles*, E. of *Tankerville's*; *Widdrington-Castle*, L. *Widdrington's*.

Notting-
hamshire.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, (*Nottinghamiensis Ager*, or *Comitatus*;) is an Inland County, having *Lincolnshire* on the East, *Derbyshire* on the West, *Yorkshire* Northward, and *Leicestershire* Southward. In Length, from North to South, near 40. Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, 20. In which Compass of Ground it contains 56000. Acres, and about 17550. Houses. The Whole divided into 8. Wapentakes, wherein 168. Parishes, and 8. Market Towns. Three whereof are privileged to send Members to Parliament.

Here the Soil differs much, part of it being Clay, part Sandy Ground, and the rest Woody; all of it generally so fruitful both of Corn and Grass, that it may compare with any County of *England*. The South-East Parts especially, watered by the *Trent* and other Rivers falling into it, are exceeding Fruitful. And the Western are not only stocked with Wood, but Pit-Coals; besides plenty of Game, especially in *Sherwood Forest*, so famed of old for *Robin Hood* and his Companions.

Besides the River *Trent*, which parts it from *Lincolnshire*, here is the *Iddle*, and other lesser Streams.

The County Town,

Notting-
ham.

* **NOTTINGHAM**, (*Nottinghamia*;) is 94. Miles North-West from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *Leicester* 78, as you may see in *Leicestershire*; thence to *Loughborow*, 8; and to *Nottingham*, 8. more.

A neat and pleasant Town, situate upon a Hill, near the South Borders of the County, and watered by the River *Lean*, which a Mile off falls into the *Trent*. It consists of three Parishes, and is fortified on the West side with a Castle upon a steep Rock, which for strength, prospect, and stateliness, did formerly challenge the Precedency of most Castles in *England*. The *Danes*, having got Possession of it, kept it against three Kings united against them, and forced them to a Peace. After this, King *Edward* the Elder walled the Town, part of the Wall being up in *Cambden's* time. The Castle which is now standing, was rebuilt by *William* the Conquerour; and repaired by *Edward* IV. As for Honours; this Town has given the Title of Baron to several Families, and so it has afterward that of an Earl. Which is now enjoy'd by *Daniel Finch*, eldest Son of *Heneage Finch*, Lord High Chancellour of *England* in *Charles* the Second's Reign. Who created him Earl of *Nottingham*, soon after the Decease of the Lord *Charles Howard* Earl of *Nottingham*, who dying without Issue Male, was the last of that Family which enjoy'd that Title.

The

The other Market Towns are

* Newark,	Mansfield,	Workshop.
* Retford,	Southwell,	
Bingham,	Tuxford,	

Amongst which *Newark*, the chief Place in this County next to *Nottingham*, is seated on the *Trent*, 12. Miles North-East of *Nottingham*, and in the high Road to *York*. It took its Name from a Castle here built by *Alexander* Bishop of *Lincoln*, in the Reign of King *Stephen*, whose Walls are still standing. King *John* died in this Town, in 1216. And *Edward VI.* made it a Corporation, granting it the Priviledge of sending two Burgesses to Parliament. In the Reign of *Charles I.* it suffered a long Siege, which was raised by Prince *Rupert*. But in the Year 1646, the King being then in the hands of the *Scots*, and all the Forces dissipated, it was fain to surrender to the prevailing Party. Here is a fair Market Place, with a Church and Steeple of curious Architecture. And it is of some note besides, for giving the Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Kingston*.

I pass by the other Market Towns, to take notice of *Gotham*, a Place not far from *Newark*, having no good Name for Wisdom. But here is a sort of rugged Stone, with such delicate Veins, as exceed the beauty of Marble.

In the Time of the *Romans*, the Inhabitants of this County (amongst others) went by the Name of *Coritani*. In the Time of the Heptarchy, it was a Member of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. And now, with the better Part of *Yorkshire*, it makes up the Diocese of *York*.

Noblemens Houses. *Workshop*, D. of Norfolk's; *Nottingham-castle*, *Welbeck-Abbey*, *Clare-house* in *Nottingham*, and *Houghton*, the D. of Newcastle's; *Rufford*, Marq. of Hallifax's; *Holme Pierrepont*, E. of Kingston's; *Shelford*, the E. of Chesterfield's; *Newsted-Abbey* *Bulwell-Park*, and *Linby*, L. Byron's; *Averham*, and *Kelham*, L. Lexington's.

CHAP. IX.

Of Oxfordshire, Rutland, Shropshire, and Somersetshire.

OXFORDSHIRE, (*Oxonienfis Comitatus*,) is an Inland County. Bounded Eastward by *Buckinghamshire*; Westward by *Glocestershire*; Northward, by the Counties of

Oxford-shire.

Warwick and Northampton; and Southward, by *Barkshire*. In Length, from North to South, 40. Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, about 20. In which compass of Ground it contains 534000. Acres, and about 19000. Houses. The Whole divided into 14. Hundreds, wherein 280 Parishes, and 12 Market Towns. Three whereof are priviledged to send Members to Parliament.

For good *Air and Fertility*, this County yields to none, which makes it so much Inhabited as it is by Gentry.

Besides the *Thames*, made up of the *Tame* and *Isis*, which run through this County, here is the *Cherwel*, *Windrush* and *Even-lode*, besides several lesser Streams. So that this County is as well Irrigated, as most are in the Kingdom.

The County Town,

Oxford.

* *O X F O R D*, or *Oxon*, (*Oxonia*.) from whence the County takes its Name, is 47. Miles West-North-West from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *Uxbridge*, 15; to *Beaconsfield*, 7. more; thence to *Wickham*, 5; to *Stoken-Church*, 5. more; to *Wheatly-Bridge*, 9; and to *Oxford*, 6. more. Which I shall describe, 1. as a City, 2. as an University, 3. as it is a very ancient Earldom.

As a City, it is finely seated for Health, Pleasure, and Plenty, at the Influx of the *Cherwel* into the *Isis*, where this divides it self into several Streams, which together with the *Cherwel*, do almost incompass the City, and for the Convenience of its Inhabitants are furnished with several Bridges. This is so ancient a City, as to fetch her Original from the time of the *Britains*; so large as to contain 13. Parish Churches, besides the Cathedral; and withal so beautiful, that, whether one looks on the compacted Uniformity of private Houses, or the Magnificence of the publick Structures, it must be owned to be one of the fairest Cities in *England*. The Bishops See here is but of late Erection, it being one of the six new Bishopricks founded by *Henry VIII.* and by him indowed out of the Lands belonging to the dissolved Monasteries of *Abington* and *Osney*. It was before a Part of the Diocese of *Lincoln*; and, being now made a Bishoprick, had first the Abbey Church of *Osney* for its Cathedral, about a Mile from *Oxford*, from whence it was removed hither about five Years after, viz. Anno 1546. That which is now the Cathedral was anciently dedicated to *S. Frideswide*; but, since King *Henry* made it the Bishops See, it was intituled *Christ-Church*. Whole Chapter consists of a Dean and 8. Prebendaries by him also founded, part of the Lands which had been purchased or procured by Cardinal *Wolsey* for the Indowment of his Colledge being allotted thereunto.

As it is an University, this may be said of her and her Sister *Cambridge*, that for the Accommodations and Stateliness of the Colledges, and the liberal Indowments thereof for the Incouragement

couragement of Industry and Learning, they are not to be *Oxford* paralleled in the Christian World. During the common *Calashire*.
 mities brought in by the *Saxons* and *Danes*, the *Muses* were dispersed from both these Universities, and forced to shift for themselves. Till the learned *Saxon King Alfred*, who had a great hand in Civilizing this Nation, recalled them to *Oxford*; and repaired the Ruins of this ancient University. By whom was founded *University Colledge* Anno 872; and, about 200. Years after, *Baliol Colledge*, by *John Baliol*, Knight. In whose Imitation 16. other Colledges were since founded by divers Patrons of Learning in less than 400. Years, with plentiful Revenues to maintain the Students, Professours, and Heads thereof. And that under certain Statutes and Ordinances, which, being duly observed, would make this one of the most refined Common-wealths of Learning. So there are in *Oxford* 18. Indowed Colledges; besides 7. Halls, where Students only live together in Society, as they do in the Inns of Court and Chancery in *London*.

The Colledges are

1. *University Colledge*, founded by the aforesaid King *Alfred* in 872, for 12. Fellows, besides other Students.

2. *Baliol Colledge*, founded in 1262. by *John Baliol* and *Devorgilla* his Wife, Parents of *John Baliol* King of *Scots*, for 12. Fellows, &c.

3. *Merton Colledge*, founded in 1274. by *Walter de Merton* Lord High Chancellour of *England*, and Bishop of *Rocheſter*. This has 19. Fellows, 14. Scholars, &c.

4. *Exeter Colledge*, founded in 1316. by *Walter Stapleton*, Bishop of *Exeter*, for 23. Fellows, &c.

5. *Oriel Colledge*, founded in 1337. by King *Edward II*, for 18. Fellows, 12. Scholars, &c.

6. *Queen's Colledge*, founded in 1340. by *Robert Eaglesfield* B. D. for 15. Fellows, besides other Students of the Foundation.

7. *New Colledge*, founded in 1375. by *William of Wickham*, Bishop of *Wincheſter* and Lord High Chancellour of *England*; for 70. Fellows, 10. Chaplains, 3. Clerks, 16. Choristers, &c.

8. *Lincoln Colledge*, founded in 1420. by *Richard Fleming*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, for 15. Fellows, &c.

9. *All-Souls Colledge*, founded in 1437. by *Henry Chicheley*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*; for 40. Fellows, besides Chaplains, Clerks, and other Servants of the Foundation.

10. *Magdalen Colledge*, founded in 1459. by *William of Wainfleet*, Bishop of *Wincheſter* and Lord High Chancellour of *England*; for 40. Fellows, and 30. Scholars, besides Chaplains, Clerks, Choristers, &c.

11. *Brazen-Nose Colledge*, founded in 1515. by *William Smith*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, and *Richard Sutton* Esq; for 20 Fellows, besides Scholars, and Students of the Foundation.

The NEW STATE PART I.

12. *Corpus Christi Colledge*, founded in 1516. by *Richard Fox*, Bishop of *Winchester* and Lord Privy Seal ; for 20 Fellows, 20 Scholars, besides Chaplains, and Clerks, &c.

13. *Christ Church Colledge*, founded in 1546. by King *Henry VIII.* for 8. Canons, and 100. Students, besides Chaplains, &c.

14. *Trinity Colledge*, founded in 1555. by Sir *Thomas Pope*, for 12. Fellows, 12. Scholars, and other Students.

15. *St. John's Colledge*, founded in 1557. by Sir *Thomas White*, Merchant Taylor of *London*, for 50. Fellows, &c.

16. *Jesus Colledge*, founded in 1572. by Queen *Elizabeth*; for 16. Fellows, 16. Scholars, and other Students.

17. *Wadham Colledge*, Founded in 1613. by *Nicholas Wadham*, and *Dorothy* his Wife, for 15. Fellows, 15 Scholars. &c.

18. *Pembroke Colledge*, founded in 1620. by *Thomas Teisdale* Esq; and *Richard Wightwick* B. D. for 15. Fellows, and 11. Scholars, &c.

The Seven Halls are

Gloucester, *Edmund*, *St. Alban*, *Magdalen*, *Hart*, and *St. Mary Hall*, besides *New-Inn*.

In all which Colledges and Halls there are fair Chappels, and Libraries. But, amongst these, is the most famous *Bodleian Library*, which for choice Books, and rare Manuscripts, falls little short of the *Vatican*.

Here is also that curious Piece of Architecture called the *New Theatre*, built for Scholastick Exercises, with a fair Printing-House, by Dr. *Sheldon*, a late Archbishop of *Canterbury*. The *Museum*, built at the charge of the University, for the Improvement of Experimental Knowledge, especially in Physick; with a Laboratory furnished with all sorts of Furnaces, and other Materials, for Chymical Practice; a Store-Room, for Preparations; and another Room, fitted up for a Chymical Library. In this *Museum* is also to be seen a curious Repository.

The publick Physick Garden deserves also to be mentioned here for its Stateliness, and infinite Variety of choice Plants.

The Number of Students in *Oxford* is reckoned to be 3000, whereof 1000. live upon the Revenues of the Colledges. Whose Government is separate from that of the City, the Students being governed by a *Vice-Chancellor*, and the City by a Mayor; but so that the Mayor is to obey the Orders of the *Vice-Chancellor*, by a Charter granted to the University by King *Edward III.*

The *Vice-Chancellor* is appointed by the *Chancellor*, who is the chief Magistrate of the University, elected by the Students themselves in Convocation to continue for Life, and is usually one of the prime Nobility. In whose Absence the *Vice-Chancellor*

cellour takes care of the University, and keeps Judicial Courts, Oxford-ruled by the Civil Law. Except in Criminal Causes, in which *shire*. Case the Prisoner is left to be try'd by the Laws of the Land.

Next to whom are the two *Proctors*, yearly chosen by turns out of the several Colledges. These are to assist in the Government of the University, more particularly in the business of Scholastick Exercises, and taking Degrees, in searching after and punishing all Violaters of Statutes or Priviledges of the University, all Night-Walkers, &c. They have also the Oversight of Weights and Measures, that the Students may not be wronged.

Next is the *Publick Orator*. Whose charge is to Write Letters, according to the Orders of the Convocation or Congregation, and at the Reception of any Prince or great Person that comes to see the University, to make proper Harangues, &c.

Then there is the *Keeper of Records*. Whose Duty is to collect and keep the Charters, Priviledges, and Records that concern the University; to be always ready to produce them before the chief Officers, and to plead the Rights and Priviledges of the University.

Lastly, there is a *Register* of the University; whose Office is to Register all Transactions in Convocations, Congregations, Delegacies, &c.

Besides the foresaid Officers, there are certain publick Servants; the chief whereof are the six Beadles, and the Verger. Three of the first are called *Squire Beadles*, who carry large Maces of Silver gilt; and the other three, *Yeomen Beadles*, whose Maces are of Silver but ungilt. Their Office is always to wait on the Vice-Chancellour in publick, doing what belongs to his Place; and, at his command, to seize any Delinquent, and carry him to Prison; to summon, and publish the Calling of Courts or Convocations, to conduct Preachers to Church, and Lecturers to School, &c. But, upon Solemnities, the Verger appears with a Silver Rod in his Hand; and, walking with the other Six before the Vice-Chancellour, is to observe his Commands, and to wait on Grand Compounders, &c.

As to the Degrees taken by Scholars in the University, they are three, *viz.* of *Batchelour of Arts*, *Master of Arts*, and *Doctor of Divinity, Law, or Physick*. To take the first Degree, it requires 4. Years, for the second 7, and for the third 10. Years. The time appointed for the first is in Lent, and for the two others the *Monday* after the sixth of *July*, which is called the *Act*, as in *Cambridge* the *Commencement*. A noted Time, not only for publick Exercises, but also for Feastings and Comedies, which draws a great Concourse of Strangers from all Parts. The Charge of a Master of Arts in Fees and Feasting is usually 20. or 30. Pounds, and of a Doctor 100. As

Oxford-
shire.

As Cambridge, so Oxford has the Priviledge to send four Members to Parliament, viz. two from the City, and two from the University, which last they hold from King James I.

But Oxford has another Thing besides to glory in ; viz. its being a most ancient Earldom, continued for above 500. Years successively in the noble Family of the Veres, the present Earl of Oxford (*Aubrey de Vere*) being the twentieth. The first that enjoy'd it was also *Aubrey de Vere*, created Earl of Oxford by Henry II. in the Year 1155.

The other Market Towns are,

* Banbury	Burford,	Tame,
* Woodstock,	Chipping-Norton,	Watlington,
Bampton,	Deddington,	Witney.
Bicester,	Henley,	

Banbury. Banbury, (*Banburia*), stands on the *Cherwell*, in the North Part of the County, which is here divided by the River from *Northamptonshire*. Near this place *Kenrick*, King of the West-Saxons, overthrew the Britains in a set Battel. And in the same place *Richard Nevil* Earl of Warwick, surnamed the *Make-King*, overthrew *Edward IV.* and took him Prisoner, restoring thereby *Henry VI.* to the Crown. After *Edgehill* Fight in the Reign of *Charles I.* Banbury was taken, and garrisoned for the King, in 1642. Two Years after it indured a sharp Siege and several Storms, till relieved by the E. of *Northampton*. In 1646. it bore for ten Weeks together the brunt of another Siege, but was forced at last to surrender, the King being then in the hands of the Scots.

Burford. Burford, a Place of good Antiquity, is seated on a rising Ground near the River *Windrush*, in the West of *Oxfordshire*. Near this Place was a great Battel fought in 750. between *Cuthbert* King of the West-Saxons, and *Ethelbert* the Mercian King; in which this last was totally defeated, and his Banner taken, wherein a golden Dragon was depicted. The Memory whereof has continued for several Ages in the Custom used here of making a Dragon yearly, and carrying it about the Town solemnly on *Midsummer-Eve*, with the Addition of a Gyant to it. This Town is of some note besides, for giving the Title of Earl to the Duke of *S. Albans*.

Woodstock. Woodstock lies about ten Miles East and by North from *Burford*. Here was once a Royal House, built by *Henry I.* and enlarged by *Henry II.* but ruined in the Civil Wars in the Reign *Charles I.* In which was a Labyrinth, where beautiful *Rosamond*, *Henry* the Second's Mistress, was poisoned by force by his jealous

ious Queen. Whereupon she was Interred at a Nunnery call'd *Oxford-Godstow*, not far from this Town, with this Latin Epitaph, *Oxfordshire*.

*Hac jacet in Tumba Rosa Mundi, non Rosa munda ;
Non redolet, sed olet quæ redolere solet.*

In this County stands also *Dorchester*, an old Roman Town *Dorchester*. decay'd, seated at the Confluence of the *Thame* and *Isis*; and formerly a Bishops See, till removed by *Remigius* from hence to *Lincoln* Anno 1070.

In the Time of the *Romans*, the People of this County (with those of *Glocestershire*) went by the Name of *Dobuni*. During the Heptarchy, it was a Member of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. And now it makes up the Diocese of *Oxford*.

But, before we leave this County, 'tis fit to take notice of a Trophy left here near *Winney*. I mean the *Roll-rich Stones*, being a Monument of huge and unwrought Stone, set in a circular Compass, not unlike those of *Stone-henge* in *Wiltshire*.

Noblemens Houses. *Cornbury*, E. of *Clarendon's*; *Bletchington*, E. of *Anglesey's*; *Ditchley*, and *Leefrest*, E. of *Litchfield's*; *Rycoot*, and *Chesterton*, E. of *Abington's*; *Broughton*, *North-Newton*, and *Shafton*, Visc. Say and Seals; *Sherborn-Castle*, L. *Abergavenny's*; *Walter-Eaten*, L. *Lovelace's*; *Leadwell*, L. *Carrington's*; *Caversham*, L. *Craven's*; *Wroxton-Abbey*, L. *Guilford's*; *Cudsdon*, the Bishop of *Oxford's*.

RUTLAND, (*Rutlandia*;) the least of all the Counties *Rutland*. of *England*, is an Island County. Bounded Northward by *Lincolnshire*; East and South, by *Northamptonshire*, from which it is divided by the River *Weland*; and on the West, by *Leicestershire*. In Length, from North to South, not above 12. Miles; in Breadth from East to West, but 9. In which Compass of Ground it contains 110000. Acres, and about 3260. Houses. The Whole divided into 5. Hundreds, wherein 48. Parishes, and but 2. Market Towns. None whereof has the Privilege of sending Members to Parliament.

As little as this County is, it is as Fruitful as any, especially about the Vale of *Cambs*. For, besides its plenty of Corn, it breeds abundance of Cattel, and feeds great Flocks of Sheep, whose Fleece participates of the Colour of the Earth, which is reddish. From whence the Country got the Name of *Rutland*, q. d. *Red Land*. 'Tis also well clothed with Wood, and watered with fresh Streams; the principal whereof are the *Weland*, and the *Wash*. Lastly, this little County has more Parks in it, considering its Extent, than any other County in *England*.

The

Rutland.

Okeham.

The County Town,

Okeham, or Oakham, is 74. Miles North-North West from London. Viz. from London to Bedford 40, for which see Bedfordshire; thence to Wellingbury, 12; to Rotterring, 5. more; from Rotterring to Uppingham, 12; and to Okeham, 5. more.

Called Okeham; as some would have it from the plenty of Oaks growing in its Neighbourhood; and seated in the rich and pleasant Vale of Catmoss. It has a Castle where the Assizes are kept, a School, and an Hospital. And, by ancient Privilege belonging to its Royalty, a Nobleman entering on Horseback within its Precincts pays the Homage of a Shoe from his Horse. Therefore upon the Door of the Shire-Hall there are many Horses shoes nailed; and, over the Judges Seat in the same, one curiously wrought, five foot and a half long, with a breadth proportionable. But this Homage, or Forfeiture, may be commuted for Money.

Uppingham.

The other Market Town is

Uppingham, a neat and well built Town, situate upon a Hill, and accommodated with a Free School and an Hospital.

In the Romans Time, the People of this County went (amongst others) by the Name of *Coritani*. During the Saxons Heptarchy, it was a Member of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. And now, with *Northamptonshire*, it makes the Diocese of *Peterborough*.

The same gave the Title of Earl, 1. to *Edward Plantagenet*, eldest Son of *Edmund Duke of York*, Anno 1390. 2. to *Richard*, second Brother of the said *Edw.* in 1426. 3. to *Edmund Plantagenet*, second Son of *Richard Duke of York*, (all of the Royal Family) Anno 1450. But in 1525. *Thomas Mannors*, Lord *Rofs* of *Hamlake*, *Trusbal*, and *Belvoir*, descended by the Lady *Anne* his Mother from the said *Richard Duke of York*, was created Earl of *Rutland*, Anno 1525. by King *Henry VIII.* In whose Posterity the Title has hitherto continued, *John* (the twelfth of this Family) succeeding *John* his Father in the Year 1679.

Noblemens Houses. *Burghley*, and *Nunappleton*, the late D. of *Albemarles*; *Martinsthorpe*, E. of *Denbigh's*; *Exton-Brook*, and *North Luffenham*, E. of *Gainsborough's*.

Shropshire.

S

SHROPSHIRE, otherwise called the County of *Salop*, from its Latin Name *Salopia*, is an Inland County. Bounded Eastward with *Staffordshire*; Westward, with the Welch Countries of *Denbigh* and *Montgomery*; on the North, with *Cheshire*; and on the South, with *Worcester*, *Hereford*, and *Radnorshires*. In Length from North to South, 34. Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, 25. In which Compass of Ground it contains 890000. Acres, and about 23280. Houses. The Whole divid-

ed into 15. Hundreds, wherein 170. Parishes, and 16 Mar-*Shropshire.*
ket-Towns. Five whereof are priviledged to send Members to
Parliament.

Here the *Air* is healthful, the *Soil* rich and fruitful; abound-
ing in Wheat, Barley, Pit-Coals, Iron, and Wood. But the
West and South Parts are something hilly.

Besides the *Severn*, which runs through the middle of it, the
principal are the *Roden*, *Teme*, and *Temde*, all yielding plenty of
Fish.

The County Town,

* *SHREWSBURY*, (*Salopia*), lies 124. Miles North-*Shrewsbury*
West and by West from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *S. Albans*,
20; to *Dunstable*, 10. more; to *Stony-Strasford*, 14; thence to
Towcester, 6; to *Daventry*, 10; and to *Coventry*, 14. more.
Thence to *Birmingham*, 14; to *Dudley*, 8; to *Bridgenorth*, 12.
more; from *Bridgenorth* to *Wenlock*, 6; and to *Shrewsbury*, 10.
more.

Which is seated on the *Severn*, in the midst of the County,
upon a Hill of red Earth, almost surrounded by the River, over
which it has two fair Bridges; and is supposed to have taken its
Rise from the Ruins of the ancient *Uriconium*, which stood not
far from it. *Roger de Montgomery*, in the Reign of *William* the
Conquerour, built on the North side of it a strong Castle; and
founded here a stately Abbey, whose Remains are still extant.
It was then a very considerable Place, and is so to this day, be-
ing a well traded and frequented Town both by English and
Welsh, and a common Empory between both. As to the Neat-
ness of its Streets and Buildings, both publick and private, it
yields to few Cities in *England*. For publick Devotion, it has
five Parish-Churches, two of them beautified with lofty Spires.
It was near this Place that a sharp Battel was fought in 1463;
between *Henry IV.* and *Henry Piercy* Earl of *Northumberland*, who
opposed the first as an Invader of the Crown, which of right be-
longed (after King *Richard II.*) to *Edward Mortimer* Earl of
March. This Town is also of some note for the Title of Earl it
has given to two noble Families. The first of the foresaid *Roger*
de Montgomery, advanced to that Dignity by *William* the Con-
queror, which continued but in two Generations after him,
Robert de Montgomery his Grandson being divested of his Dignity
by *William Rufus*. *Henry IV.* revived the Title in the Person of
that great Warriour, *John Talbot*, created Earl of *Shrewsbury* in
1442. From whom is descended in a right Line *Charles Talbot*,
now Duke of *Shrewsbury*, and principal Secretary of State; be-
ing advanced to the Dignity of a Duke by His present Majesty.
Lastly, this Town has three Markets a Week, viz. *Wednesdays*
and *Saturdays* for all sorts of Provisions, and *Thursdays* for Welch
Cottrons, &c. here sold in great abundance, and thence sent up
to *London*.

The

Shropshire.



The other Market Towns are

* Bishops-Castle,	Clebury,	Oswestrey,
* Bridgenorth,	Drayton,	Shesnal,
* Ludlow,	Ellismere,	Wellington,
* Wenlock,	Hodnet,	Wem,
Church-Stretton,	Newport,	Whitchurch.

Ludlow.

Amongst which *Ludlow*, counted next to *Shrewsbury*, is a large and populous Place, defended by a Wall and Castle, both built by *Roger Earl of Montgomery*. Of chief note for being the Place where the Court for the Marches of *Wales* was kept, first erected by King *Henry VIII.* for the Trial of Causes, but suppressed by Act of Parliament since the late Revolution. Here was young *Edward V.* at the Death of his Father, and here died Prince *Arthur* eldest Son of *Henry VII.*, both being sent hither by their Fathers to the same end, viz. by their presence to satisfy and keep in order the unruly Welch.

Bridge-north.

Bridgenorth, or the Borough of *Bruges*, stands upon the *Severn*, with a fair Stone Bridge over it. It consists of two Parishes, and is divided into two Parts, the Upper and the Lower Town. Formerly it was fortified with a Wall, a Ditch, and a stately Castle seated on a Rock but gone since to Ruin.

Wem.

Wem, on the *Roden*, is noted for giving the Title of Baron to *John Lord Jeffreys*; derived unto him from his Father, the late Lord Chancellour *Jeffreys*, raised to that Dignity by King *James II.*

Here is also *Bradford*, lately erected to the Title of an Earldom in the Person of *Francis Newport*, the present Earl of *Bradford*.

Alderbury.

In this County stands also, *Alderbury*, the Birth-place of *Thomas Parre*, who lived 152. Years, and saw no less than ten Reigns. He was born in 1483. in the Reign of *Edward IV.* died in 1635, and lies buried in *Westminster-Abbey*.

In the Time of the *Romans*, the People of this County went (amongst others) by the Name of *Cornavii*. During the *Hep-tarchy*, it made Part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. And now, in point of Church Government, it stands divided betwixt the Bishops of *Lichfield* and *Hereford*.

Noblemens Seats. *Pepper-hill*, the E. of *Shrewsbury's*; *Ellesmere*, E. of *Bridgewater's*; *Shesnal Mannor*, E. of *Stafford's*; *High-Ercall*, and *Eyton*, E. of *Bradford's*; *Botfield*, and *Lye*, Viscount *Weymouth's*; *Stoke-Castle*, L. *Craven's*; *Cherbury*, L. *Herberts* of *Cherbury*.

SOMER-

SOMERSETSHIRE, (*Somerſetia*,) is a large Ma-Somerſet-ritime County in the Weſt of *England*; ſo called from *Somerſhire*. *ton*, formerly the chief Place hereof, and now but a ſmall Market Town of little or no credit. 'Tis bounded on the Eaſt by *Wiltſhire*; on the Weſt, by *Devonſhire*, and the *Severns* Mouth; Northward, by *Gloceſterſhire*; and Southward, by *Dorſet* and *Devonſhires*. In Length, from Eaſt to Weſt, about 50. Miles, in Breadth, from North to South, 40. In which Compaſs of Ground it contains 1075000. Acres, and about 50000. Houſes. The Whole divided into 42. Hundreds, wherein 385. Pariſhes, and 35. Market-Towns. Seven whereof are priviledged to ſend Members to Parliament.

Here the *Soil* is very fruitful, and the Country pleaſant in Summer, but the Roads very deep in Winter. *Mendip-Hills*, near *Wiltſhire*, are noted for their rich Lead Mines. As is *S. Vincent's Rock* near *Briſtol*, for its great plenty of Diamonds, equal to thoſe of *India* in their Luſtre, but not in Hardneſs.

Its principal Rivers, beſides the *Severns* Mouth, and the *Avon* which divides it in part from *Gloceſterſhire*, are the *Parret*, *Tor*, *Tone*, and *Frome*, all ſtored with good Fiſh.

The County Town.

* **BATH**, (*Barbonia*, *Aqua Solis*,) is about 94. Miles *Bath*. Weſt and by South from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *Reading*, 32. Miles, as you may ſee in *Barkſhire*; thence to *Newbury*, 15; to *Marlborough*, 15. more; to *Chipenham*, 15; and to *Bath*, 13. more.

A famous City, ſeated in the utmoſt North Parts of the County, and watered by the *Avon*, over which it has a Stone Bridge. It lies in a ſmall low Plain, ſurrounded with Hills, out of which iſſue forth many Springs of a wonderful Virtue for the Cure of ſeveral Diſeaſes, from whence it got the Name of *Bath*. Theſe Waters are hot, of a bluifh Colour, and ſtrong Scent, and ſend forth thin Vapours. In the City there are four hot Baths, made up for the Uſe of ſuch as may have occaſion for them. One Triangular, and called the *Croſs Bath*, from a Croſs that ſtood formerly in the miſt of it. This is about 25. foot long, and as broad at one end; the heat of it gentler than the reſt, becauſe it has fewer Springs. Another is the *Hot Bath*, ſo called, becauſe it was formerly much hotter than the reſt, when it was not ſo large as now it is. The other two are the *Kings* and *Queens Baths*, divided only by a Wall; the laſt having no Spring in it, but receiving the Water from the King's Bath. Which is about 60. foot ſquare, and has in the middle of it many hot Springs, that make its Heat the greater. Each of theſe two Baths has a Pump, to pump Water upon the Diſeaſed, where ſtrong Imbrocations are required. In every Bath there are Seats of Stone, for the Convenience of ſuch as uſe the Waters. Famous were theſe Wa-

Somerset-
shire.

ters among the ancient *Romans*, and *Bath* a Place of so great Antiquity, that where the Cathedral now stands, 'tis said there was a Temple consecrated to *Minerva*, the Goddess of Fountains and Baths. The same is at this time a fair City, but of no great Compass. Whose Inhabitants find not only a great Advantage by these Medicinal Springs, but also by their Cloth Manufacture, wherein they drive a good Trade. Lastly, this City is noted for giving the Title of Earl to *John Granville*, created Earl of *Bath* by King *Charles II.* upon his Restauration, wherein the said Earl was very Instrumental. Which Title had been formerly injoy'd by the *Bourchiers*, from the Reign of *Henry VIII.* See *Wells*.

The other Market Towns are

* Wells,	Crookborn	Somerton,
* Bristol,	Dulverton,	South-Pemberton,
* Bridgewater,	Dunster,	Stoke-Gomer,
* Ilchester,	Frome,	Stowey,
* Minehead,	Glastenbury,	Watchet,
* Taunton,	Ilminster,	Wellington,
Axbridge,	Langport,	Wincaunton,
Bruton,	North-Currey,	Wivelcomb,
Canesham,	Pensford,	Writon,
Castle Carey,	Philips-Norton,	Yeovil.
Chard,	Porlock,	
Chewton,	Shepton-Mallet,	

Wells.

Wells, (*Wella*, *Fontanensis Ecclesia*, anciently *Belga*, and *Theordunum*,) is another City, so called from the Wells and plentiful Springs about it. It is small, but well inhabited, and graced with fair Buildings, both publick and private. The Cathedral (among the rest) dedicated to *St. Andrew*, is a stately Pile, built by *Ina* a *West-Saxon* King, and enlarged by *Kenulph* one of his Successors. Adjoyning to which is the Bishop's Palace, built Castle-wise. Now, whereas *Bath* and *Wells* are joyned together into one Bishoprick, *Wells* was originally the Bishops See, founded by King *Edward* the Elder in 905. But *Johannes de Villula*, the sixteenth Bishop hereof, having bought the Town of *Bath* of *K. Henry I.* transferred his Seat thither Anno 1088. Which occasioned a Difference betwixt the Monks of *Bath* and the Canons of *Wells*, about the Election of the Bishop; till they agreed at last, that from thence forward the Bishop should be denominated from both Places, and that Precedency in the Title should be given to *Bath*. That, in the Vacancy of the See, a certain Number of Delegates from both Churches should elect their Prelate; who being elected should be Installed in them both; both of them to be reckoned as the Bishops Chapter, and

and all his Grants and Patents to be confirmed in both. But, the *Somerſet-Monaſteries* being diſſolved in the Reign of *Henry VIII* ; there *ſhire.* paſſed an Act of Parliament for the Dean and Chapter of *Wells* to make one ſole Chapter for the Biſhop ; which has been in force to this day.

Briſtol, (*Briſtolium* , anciently *Venta Silurum*,) lies partly in *Briſtol-Somerſetſhire*, and partly in *Gloceſterſhire*. A famous City, and a Place of great Commerce; ſituate at the Influx of the *Frome* into the *Avon*, which five Miles from hence empties it ſelf into the *Severn*. Over the River there is a fair Stone Bridge , with Houſes built on both ſides, as on *London-Bridge*. This Town is large, fair, populous, and wealthy ; ſo that it is counted next to *York*, as this is next to *London*. But in point of Trade, it takes place of *York* it ſelf. It is likewise a Place of ſome Strength ; and here ſtood formerly a Caſtle at the Eaſt end, in which King *Stephen* was kept a Priſoner ſome time by *Maud* the Empreſs. But it was demoliſhed by *Oliver Cromwel*, and is now built into Streets. For the Conveniency of Shipping, *Briſtol* is an excellent Port, with a fair Key to it; and is ſo well ſeated for the *West-India Trade*, that the Merchants here drive a great Commerce that way, as its Tradefmen do in all the Neighbouring Counties, and *Wales* eſpecially. This City is a County of it ſelf, that is, has no dependancy upon either *Gloceſterſhire* or *Somerſetſhire*, in both which Counties it ſtands, as before ſaid. It is one of the fix new Biſhopricks, erected by *Henry VIII* , to make amends for the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries; the other five being *Oxford*, *Gloceſter*, *Cheſter*, *Weſtmiſter*, and *Peterborough*. By King *James I.* it was made an Earldom in the Perſon of *John Lord Digby* of *Sherburn*, Grandfather to *John* the preſent Earl of *Briſtol*.

Taunton, upon the *Tone*, is a large, neat, and populous Town, *Taunton.* conſiſting of two Pariſhes, graced with ſpacious Streets, and a fair Bridge over the River. The ſame is moſtly inhabited by Clothiers, driving a good Trade in Cloths and Serges made here, and in the adjacent Parts.

Bridgewater is a good Town , ſeated on the *Parret*, with a Bridge- Stone-Bridge over it, about ſeven Miles from the Sea, and 25. *water.* South-Weſt of *Briſtol*. It ſuffered much by the Civil Wars in the Reign of *Charles I.* and fell in 1645. into the hands of the *Scots*. Upon a Moor near this Place, *Anno* 1685. was fought that fatal Battel to the late Duke of *Monmouth*, which brought him from the Field to the Scaffold. Fatal likewise to his Enemy the victorious King *James*; who, forſaking upon it the Rules of Moderation, and ſcrewing up the Government to Arbitrary Methods, loſt thereby no leſs than three Crowns. *Anno* 1617. this Town was dignified with the Title of an Earldom, in the Perſon of *John Egerton*, Lord Preſident of *Wales*, created by

Somerset-shire. King *James I.* Earl of *Bridgewater*. Which Title is now enjoy'd by *John Egerton*, his Grandson.

Glassenbury, (*Glasconia*, *Avalonia*,) is of chief note for its once famous, rich, and stately Abbey, in the Isle of *Avalon*, upon the *Parret*. The first Foundation whereof is hardly known. But it is plain, that *Ina* King of the *West-Saxons* erected here about the beginning of the eighth Century a fair and stately Church, and that *Dunstable* about the Year 970. stocked it with *Benedictines*. From which time this Place thrived wonderfully, and became a small City, full of stately Buildings, and encompassed with a strong Wall a Mile in Circumference. So rich was the Abbey, that at the time of its Dissolution in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* it had a yearly Revenue of 3508. *l.* To which Greatness the Monks of it contributed much by a pious Cheat, giving out, that the Body of *Joseph* of *Arimathea* lay there interred. However certain it is, that this Place was a shelter to the *Britains* in the latter times of the *British* Churches, when they were miserably harassed and persecuted by the then *Pagan-Saxons*. And it might be of far greater request among the *Britains*, because it was the Place where their King *Arthur* was buried. Whose Body was found there very deep in the Earth in the Reign of *Henry II.* with a Latin Inscription on a leaden Cross, expressing that King *Arthur* lay there buried in the Isle of *Avalon*. Which was a Place of Retreat in the *British* Times, but not without some fear of the *Saxons*.

Minehead. *Minehead* is a Harbour of pretty good note, in the North Channel.

In the South Parts of this County is a sharp Hill called *Montague*, noted for giving the Title of Viscount to *Francis Brown*, the present Viscount *Montague*.

Milburn-Port. *Milburn-Port*, a Place out of the List of Market-Towns, is also in *Somersetshire*, and enjoys the Privilege of sending two Burgeesses to serve in Parliament.

In the Time of the *Romans*, the People of this County went (amongst others) by the Name of *Belgæ*. During the *Saxon* Heptarchy, it made part of the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*. And now in Church Government it makes the Diocese of *Bath* and *Wells*.

In the Reign of King *Stephen*, this County was first dignified with the Title of an Earldom, in the Person of *William Mohun*. The next that enjoy'd the Title was *William Longue Epée*. The third, *Reginald de Mohun*. And the fourth, *John Beaufort*, eldest Son of *John* of *Gaunt*, by his third Wife. To whom succeeded *Henry Beaufort*, whose Son *John* was created Duke of *Somerset* by King *Henry VI.* Three more of this Family enjoy'd this Title whereof two were Beheaded, viz. *Henry* and *Edmund*, both

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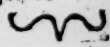
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in the Reign of *Edward IV.* In 1496, King *Henry VII.* con-*Somerset-*
ferred the Title upon *Edmund*, his third Son; And *Henry VIII.* *shire.*
upon *Henry* his base Son. In the Reign of *Edward VI.* *Edward*
Seymour, his Uncle and Lord Protector, was created Duke of
Somerset, and some Years after Beheaded. In 1614. the Title
of Earl of *Somerset* was revived by King *James I.* in the Person
of *Robert Carr*, Viscount *Rockester*, but it died with him. Upon
King *Charles* his Restauration, *William Seymour*, Great-Grand-
child of *Edward*, was restored to his Ancestor's Title of Duke of
Somerset. To whom succeeded in 61. *William* his Grandson, in
71. *John* Lord *Symour*, his Uncle; in 75, *Francis Seymour*, the
Cousin of *John*. Who being slain in *Italy* in 1678, the Title
fell to his Brother *Charles*, the present Duke of *Somerset*.

Noblemens Houses. *Clevedon-Court*, the E. of *Bristol's*; *Bru-*
ton, Visc. *Fitz-Harding's*; *Hinton S. George*, Court of *Wick*,
Kenn-Court, *Walton*, L. *Pawlet's*; *Cannington*, L. *Clifford's*;
Somerton, L. *Stawell's*; *Wells Palace*, and *Banwell*, the Bishop of
Bath and *Wells's*; *Bristol-Palace*, the Bishop of *Bristol's*.

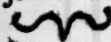
CHAP. X.

Of *Staffordshire*, *Suffolk*, *Surrey*, *Sussex*,
and *Warwickshire*.

STAFFORDSHIRE, (*Staffordiensis Comitatus*, *Staf- Stafford-*
fordia;) is an Inland County. Bounded Eastward by *Der- shire.*
byshire; Westward, by *Shropshire*; on the North, by *Cheeshire* 
and *Derbyshire*; and on the South, by *Warwick* and *Worcester-*
shires. In Length, from North to South, 44. Miles; in
Breadth, from East to West, 27. In which Compass of
Ground it contains 810000. Acres, and about 23740. Houses.
The Whole divided into 5. Hundreds, wherein 130. Parishes,
and 19. Market Towns. Four whereof are priviledged to send
Members to Parliament.

Here the *Air* is good, and healthful. As for the *Soil*, the
North is hilly and barren; the middle Parts level, but full of
Woods; and the South Parts yield plenty both of Grass and
Corn, with Coals and Iron from their Mines. So great was
formerly the Number of Parks and Warrens in this County, that
most Gentlemens Seats were accommodated with both. Here
is also good Stone and Lime for building, with Marble, and
some Alabaster.

Stafford-
shire.



Its principal Rivers are the *Trent, Dove, Churner, Blithe, Line, Tean, Some, Penk*, and *Manifold*. Amongst which the *Dove* does so enrich the Ground, that the adjacent Meadows are noted for yielding (as some will have it) the sweetest Mutton in *England*.

But, besides its fresh Springs and Streams, here are also Salt-springs, affording plenty of White Salt, not much inferiour to the best Salt in *Cheshire*.

The County Town,

Stafford.

* *STAFFORD*, (*Staffordia*,) which gives Name to the County, is at least 100. Miles North-West from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *Northampton*, 54. Miles, for which see *Northamptonshire*; from thence to *Coventry*, 20; to *Lichfield* 20. more; and thence to *Stafford*, 10.

A Town pleasantly seated on the Banks of the River *Some*, with a Bridge over it; and consisting of two Parishes. First built by *Edward* the Elder, under the Name of *Betheny*. The East and South sides of it are walled, and the two other sides secured by a kind of Lake. The Streets large, and graced with many good Buildings, particularly the two Parish-Churches, the School, and the Market-Place. King *John* made it a Corporation, and *Edward VI.* confirmed and enlarged its Charter. This Town did formerly belong to the noble Family of the *Staffords*, which expired in the Issue Male by the Death of *Henry Stafford* in 1639. Who left Issue a Daughter, the Wife of *William Howard* Knight of the Bath, who was second Son of *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*. In consideration whereof he was created Viscount *Stafford* by King *Charles I.* but was beheaded on the account of the Popish Plot, December 29. 1680. Whose Son *Henry* was not only restored to his Father's Estate and Dignity by the late King *James*, but was also by him created Earl of *Stafford*.

The other Market Towns are .

* <i>Lichfield</i> ,	<i>Burton</i> ,	<i>Ridgeley</i> ,
* <i>Newcastle</i> ,	<i>Cheadle</i> ,	<i>Stone</i> ,
* <i>Tamworth</i> ,	<i>Eccleshall</i> ,	<i>Tudbury</i> ,
<i>Betley</i> ,	<i>Kinver</i> ,	<i>Utoxeter</i> ,
<i>Brewood</i> ,	<i>Leek</i> ,	<i>Walsall</i> ,
<i>Bromley</i> ,	<i>Penkridge</i> ,	<i>Wolverhampton</i> .

Lichfield.

Amongst which *Lichfield*, (*Lichfeldia*,) is a goodly City, ten Miles South-East of *Stafford*. Situate on a low and moorish Ground, and divided into two Parts by a Brook, crossed by Causeys, with Sluces in them for the Passage of the Water. That Part which lies on the South side of the Water is much the greater, and divided into several Streets. But in the North Part are

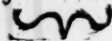
are the Cathedral, the Bishops Palace, and the Prebends Houses. *Stafford.*
The Cathedral first built by *Oswy* King of the *Northumbers*, about *shire.*
the Year 656, who gave unto the Bishops many fair Possessions. But the old Church being taken down by *Roger de Clinton*, the 37th. Bishop of this See, that which now stands was built by him in the place thereof Anno 1148, and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary* and *S. Chad*. This City, and *Coventry* in *Warwickshire* with it, make up both one Diocese, under a double Name. Which came to pass after the same manner, and about the same time, as *Bath* and *Wells* were joyned together into one Bishoprick; the Style of *Coventry* coming in upon *Robert de Limesly* removing the See from *Lichfield* to *Coventry*. *Hugo Novant*, the sixth Bishop from him, brought it back to *Lichfield*. Wherein he met with great Opposition from the Monks of *Coventry*, till the Difference was finally composed by Bishop *Savensby*, much after the same manner as before at *Wells*. For it was agreed upon, that the Bishop should be denominated from both Places, and the Precedency in the Style Episcopal should be given to *Coventry*; that they should chuse their Bishop *alternatim*, in their several turns; and both should make but one Chapter unto the Bishop, in which the Prior of *Coventry* should be the principal Man. And so it stood, till the Priory of *Coventry* being dissolved by King *Henry VIII*, there passed an Act of Parliament, which made the Dean and Chapter of *Lichfield* the sole Chapter for the Bishop, the Style or Title of the Bishop continuing as before it did. Such were of old the Revenues of this Diocese, that *Lichfield* was thought fit to be an Archbishops See. And one it had, *Adulphus* by Name, in 793; with whom, and King *Offa* that procured it, this great Title died. Then he had for his Suffragans the Bishops of *Winchester*, *Hereford*, *Sidnacester*, *Dorchester*, *Elmham*, and *Durwich*. Amongst which the third and fourth make now the Diocese of *Lincoln*, the two last that of *Norwich*. As for Civil Honours, this City was dignified by King *Charles II*. with the Title of an Earldom, in the Person of *Edward Henry Lee*, created Earl of *Lichfield* Anno 1674.

Bromley, upon the *Blithe*, is otherwise called *Pagets Bromley*, to *Bromley*. distinguish it from *Bromley* in *Kent*. As this *Newcastle* is called *Newcastle under Line*, from the River *Line* near which it is situate, for distinctions sake from *Newcastle upon Tine*, the chief Place of *Northumberland*.

Tamworth, at the Confluence of the *Tame* and the *Auker*, stands *Tamworth*. in the Borders of *Stafford* and *Warwickshires*, one Part of the Town being washed by the *Tame*, and the other by the *Auker*. Over each of those Rivers it has a fair Stone Bridge; and, for its Defence, a small Castle.

Burton, upon *Trent*, is noted for its fair Bridge, leading into *Burton*, *Derbyshire*.

Stafford-
shire.



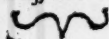
Wolverhampton was only called *Hampton* till one *Wolver*, a devout Woman, enriched the Town with a Monastery. It stands upon a Hill, and has a Collegiate Church, annexed to the Deanry of *Windsor*.

About four Miles from this Place stood the *Royal Oak*, so celebrated for having been some time the Sanctuary of the late King *Charles*, after his Defeat at *Worcester*. From whence he was secretly convey'd to the House of Mrs. *Jane Lane*, the chief Instrument in his Conveyance beyond Sea.

In the *Romans* Time, the People of this County went (amongst others) by the Name of *Cornavii*. In the time of the Heptarchy, it was a Member of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. And now it is in the Diocese of *Lichfield*.

Noblemens Houses. *Blore-hall*, the late D. of Newcastle's; *Alton-castle*, E. of Shrewsbury's; *Newborough*, E. of Bridgewater's; *Stafford-castle*, E. of Stafford's; *Thronley*, E. of Arglas's; *Drayton-basset*, Visc. Weymouth's; *Charsley-castle*, L. Ferrer's; *Stourton-castle*, L. Stourton's; *Beaufort*, *Sinay-Park*, and *Drayton*, L. Paget's; *Rolleston*, L. North and Grey's; *Gerard's Bromley*, *Sandon*, and *Willowbridge*, L. Gerard's; *Hamstal*, and *Ridware*, L. Leigh's; *Dudley-castle*, and *Himley*, L. Ward's; *Lichfield-close*, and *Eccleshall-Castle*, the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield's.

Suffolk.



SUFFOLK, (*Suffolcia*), a large Maritime County in the East of *England*, is bounded on the East by the *German Sea*; on the West, by *Cambridgeshire*; Northward, with *Norfolk*; and Southward, with *Essex*. In Length, from East to West, about 45. Miles; in Breadth, from North to South, 30. In which Compass of Ground it contains 995000. Acres, and about 34420. Houses. The Whole divided into 22. Hundreds, wherein 575. Parishes, and 28. Market Towns. Seven whereof are privileged to send Members to Parliament.

Here the *Air* is very wholsom, and counted proper for the Cure of Consumptive People. The *Soil* fruitful and rich, abounding both in Grass and Corn. Along the Coast for five or six Miles Inland, 'tis for the most part heathy, sandy, and full of bleak Hills; yet yielding plenty of Rye, Pease, and Hemp, and feeding abundance of Sheep. The more Inland Part, commonly called *high Suffolk*, or the *Woodlands*, is for the most part Clay-Ground, and husbanded chiefly for the Dairy. The South Parts, towards *Cambridgeshire* and *Essex*, much of the same nature. But the Parts about *Bury*, and to the North-West from thence, are generally *Champaign*, and abound with all sorts of excellent Corn. As for Parks, there are reckoned near fifty in this County.

Besides

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Besides the little *Onse* and the *Waveney* which part it from *Stafford-Norfolk*, and the *Stoure* from *Essex*, here is the *Orwell*, *Ore*, *Blishire*, *the*, *Deben*, and *Breton*, which contribute their Streams for the watering of it.

The County Town,

* *IPSWICH*, (*Gippo vicus*,) lies 55. Miles North-East *Ipswich* from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *Colchester*, 43, as you may see in *Essex*; and 12. from thence to *Ipswich*.

Situate on the North side of the *Stoure*, at the foot of a steep Hill, in the South-East Parts of the County, and not above 20. Miles from the Sea. Heretofore a Place of great Trade, and accordingly rich and populous; but of late much decay'd, as to its Trade and People. It was also formerly fortified with Trenches and Rampires; but to little purpose, it being incapable of Defence by its Situation, because commanded by Hills on all sides, but the South and South-East. So that the *Danes* did easily master it *Anno* 991, who nine Years after reduced it in a manner into a Heap of Ruins. In the *Normans* time it began to recover it self, insomuch that it consists at this time of 14. Parishes, graced with many fair Buildings. The *Normans* built here a Castle, which held out stoutly against the Usurper King *Stephen*; but was forced at last to surrender, and is supposed by *Cambden* to have been demolished by *Henry II.* Here landed the 3000. *Flemings* called in by the Nobility against the said King *Henry*, when his Sons rebelled against him. In the Civil Wars under the Reign of *Charles I.* this Town stood clear of all those Calamities which involved the rest of the Nation. The Bishop of *Norwich* hath a House here, and the Viscount of *Hereford* another, befitting his Degree and Quality. This Town being the Birth-place of Cardinal *Wolsey*, he began here the building of a stately Colledge, which bears his Name to this day. The same is also of some note, for giving the Title of Viscount to the Duke of *Grafton*.

The other Market Towns are

* <i>Alborough</i> ,	<i>Buddesdale</i> ,	<i>Mendlesham</i> ,
* <i>Bury</i> ,	<i>Bungay</i> ,	<i>Mildenhall</i> ,
* <i>Dunwich</i> ,	<i>Clare</i> ,	<i>Needham</i> ,
* <i>Aye</i> ,	<i>Debenham</i> ,	<i>Newmarket</i> ,
* <i>Orford</i> ,	<i>Framlingham</i> ,	<i>Neyland</i> ,
* <i>Sudbury</i> ,	<i>Hadley</i> ,	<i>Saxmundham</i> ,
<i>Beckles</i> ,	<i>Halesworth</i> ,	<i>Stowmarket</i> ,
<i>Bildeston</i> ,	<i>Ixworth</i> ,	<i>Southwold</i> ,
<i>Brandon</i> ,	<i>Lestoff</i> ,	<i>Woodbridge</i> .

Amongst

Suffolk.

Bury.

Amongst which *Bury*, or *S. Edmunds Bury*, (*Villa Regia, Villa Faustini*;) is so called from *Edmund* the Martyr, King of the *East-Angles*; who, for refusing to renounce the Christian Faith, was shot to Death with Arrows at *Hoxon* by the *Danes*, and buried in this Place. A Town so sweetly seated upon the Rise of a Hill, at the foot whereof runs a River, and injoying so good an Air, that it is much inhabited by Gentry. Noted besides for that rich and stately Abbey erected here by the Danish King *Canute*, to expiate the Crime of his Father *Sueno* in murdering the said King *Edmund*. An Abbey, says an ancient Author, incomparable either for Magnificence or Revenues, and which appeared more like a City than a Monastery. So many Gates it had for entrance, and many of them Brass, so many Towers, and above all a most glorious Church. Upon which attended two others in the same Churchyard, both very fine, and of curious Architecture. Not far from this Town was that Battel fought against King *Henry II*, in which he overthrew *Robert* Earl of *Leicester*, with his Rabble of *Flemings*, the Earl himself and his Wife being taken Prisoners.

Sudbury.

Sudbury, (*Colonia*;) is a good large Town upon the Borders of *Essex*, watered by the River *Stoure*, over which it has a fair Bridge. It seems to be called *Sudbury*, or the South Town, in opposition to *Norwich*, or the North Town. 'Tis a rich and populous Place, consisting of three Parishes, and driving a good Trade of Clothing. Noted besides for giving the Title of Baron to the Duke of *Grafton*.

Stow-market.

Stow-market, the Capital of its Hundred, is a large and beautiful Town, upon the River *Orwell*. A Town that drives a great Trade in Stuffs, and is beautify'd with a spacious lofty Church.

Newmarket.

Newmarket lies upon the Borders of *Suffolk* and *Cambridgeshire*, ten Miles East of *Cambridge*. Famous for nothing but Horse-Races in a vast adjoining Plain, most used for that purpose in the Reign of the late King *Charles*. Who delighted much in that sort of Recreation, and therefore had a House built at *Newmarket* for his usual Residence there some short time about *Michaelmas*.

Aye.

Aye, a goodly Market Town, is a Peculiar of the Crown, an Honour of ancient Time, and has been often given in Joynture to the Queens of *England*. Here is a fair Church, with the Ruins of a Castle, and of an ancient Abbey.

Clare.

Clare, six Miles West of *Sudbury*, and upon the same River is now in a manner reduced to a Country Village, which had once a Castle, and a Collegiate Church. Upon the Marriage of *Lionel*, the third Son of King *Edward III*, with the Niece of *Gilbert de Clare*, then a great Heiress, the Title of *Clare* was turned into *Clarence*, and so conferred upon the said Prince. Which

Which Title was enjoy'd by two more ; viz. *Thomas Lord Ad-Suffolk.*
miral, second Son to *Henry IV.* who was slain in *France*, and
George Brother to King *Edward IV.* who (under pretence of
Treason) was drowned in a Butt of *Malmsey.* From which Ti-
tle of *Clarence* the second King of Arms got the Name of *Cl-*
rencieux, as belonging formerly to the Dukes of *Clarence.*

Dunwich, now a poor Village on the Sea-Coast of *Suffolk, Dunwich.*
was anciently a Bishops See, and a potent City. The See first
placed here about the Year 636. by *Felix* the *Burgundian*, who
established the *East Angles* in the Christian Faith. And here it
continued till *Bisus*, the fourth Bishop from him, removed it to
North-Elmham in *Norfolk* in 673, leaving a Suffragan Bishop at
Dunwich. But afterwards both Sees became vacant for the space
of 100. Years, after the Death of *S. Humbertus.* In 955.
Arhulfus became Bishop of both Sees, under the Title of *North-*
Elmham. *Herfastus*, in the eleventh Century, was he that re-
moved the See to *Ithetford.* Whose next Successor, *Herebert*
Lofinga, settled it at last in *Norwich* in 1088, where it has con-
tinued ever since. As for *Dunwich*, it fell to Ruine, not only by
the Iniquity of the Times, but also by the Sea it self, whereby
the greatest Part of the Ground it stood upon has been over-
whelmed.

Orford of late is of special note, for being dignify'd by his pre-*Orford.*
sent Majesty with the Title of an Earldom, in the Person of
Edward Russel, Principal Lord of the Admiralty.

Southwold, a Sea Town some Miles North of *Dunwich*, stands *Southwold.*
upon a Cliff, the Sea on the East, the Harbour on the South, the
River *Blithe* with a Draw-bridge on the West, and a small Neck
of Land on the North. So that it is in a manner surrounded
with Water, especially at every Floud. Its Bay, called *South-*
wold's Bay, but commonly pronounced *Swold's* Bay, is chiefly
made by the shooting forth of *Easion Nefs*, which lies North-
East from it, and covers it from North Easterly Winds. A famous
Bay for the many Rendezvous of the Royal Fleets, whenever
we had Wars with the *Hollanders.*

Brandon, upon the little *Ouse*, is noted for giving the Title of *Brandon.*
Viscount to the Earl of *Macclesfield.* Near it is a noted Ferry,
hence called *Brandon Ferry*, where things come up from the Isle
of *Ely.*

Some Miles East of *Brandon* lies *Euston*, which gives the Title *Euston.*
of Earl to the Duke of *Grafton.* 'Tis finely seated upon the lit-
tle *Ouse*, in a fair Champain Country, and graced with a stately
Seat called *Euston-Hall*, built by the late Earl of *Arlington.*
To which belongs a large Nursery of Trees, containing 1560.
Fruit-trees of several sorts, a Grove of near 1000. Trees, a
large Warren, a Canal that makes a pleasant Noise as it falls
into the River, and many other Curiosities.

Suffolk.

In the *Romans* Time, the People of this Country went (among others) by the Name of *Iceni*. In the Time of the Heph-tarchy, it was Part of the Kingdom of the *East-Angles*. And now, with *Norfolk*, it makes the Diocese of *Norwich*.

Lastly, there have been Dukes, Marquesses, and Earls intitled from this County; and *William de la Pole*, who lived in the Reign of King *Henry VI.* was first Earl, afterwards Marquess, and at last Duke of *Suffolk*. Whose next Successor but one, *Edmund de la Pole*, was Beheaded in *Henry the Seventh's* Reign. The next who enjoy'd the Title of Duke of *Suffolk* was *Charles Brandon*, Viscount *Lisle*, created Duke of *Suffolk* by King *Henry VIII.* To whom succeeded his Son *Henry Brandon*, who died young. Next *Henry Grey*, Marquess of *Dorset*, having married *Frances*, Daughter of *Charles Brandon*, came by the Title, which expired with him on the Scaffold. But the Title of Earl was revived by King *James I.* in the Person of *Thomas Lord Howard* of *Walden*, created Earl of *Suffolk* in 1603. To whom succeeded *Theophilus Howard*, then *James*, and next the present Earl *George Howard*.

Noblemens Seats. *Euston-Hall*, the D. of *Grafton's*; *Christ-Church* in *Ipswich*, *Sudborn-Hall*, and Earl *Sobam's* Lodge, *Visc. Hereford's*; *Denham-Hall*, *Visc. Townsend's*; *Toftock-Place*, L. *North* and *Grey's*; *Broom-Hall*, and *Calford-Hall*, L. *Cornwallis's*.

Surrey.

SURREY, (*Surria*,) an Inland County in the South of *England*, is bounded on the East by *Kent*; on the West, by *Barkshire* and *Hampshire*; Northward, by *Middlesex* and *Buckinghamshire*; and Southward, by *Suffex*. Called *Surrey*, q. d. *South-Rey*, from its Situation on the South side of the *Thames*, the *Saxons* calling that *Rey* which we term a River. It contains in Length, from East to West, 34. Miles; in Breadth, from North to South, 22. In which Compass there are reckoned 592000. Acres, and about 34220. Houses. The Whole divided into 13. *Hundreds*, wherein 140. *Parishes*, and 11. *Market-Towns*. Four whereof are priviledged to send Members to *Parliament*.

The Skirts of this County are noted for their Fruitfulness, the middle Parts for their Barrenness. Which has occasioned the Saying, that *Surrey is like a course piece of Cloath with a fine List*. However, in point of Health, the middle Parts have the Advantage. Besides the Pleasure they yield by their *Downs* in Hunting, and Horse-Races.

As for Rivers, besides the *Thames* that parts it from *Middlesex*, here is none of any note but the *Wey* which runs through *Guilford*, the *Mole* through *Darling*, and the *Wandle*, emptying them.

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themselves into the *Thames*, the first two near *Hampton-Court, Surrey.* and the last near *Richmond.*

The County Town,

* *GUILFORD*, (*Guilfordia*,) lies 25. Miles South-West *Guilford.* and by West from *London.* Viz. from *London* to *Kingston*, 10. Miles ; thence to *Cobham*, 7 ; and to *Guilford*, 8. more.

A goodly Town, seated on the River *Wey*, consisting of three Parishes, well frequented, and accommodated. The *Saxon* Kings had a Royal Mansion here, in whose Times it was a Place of a great extent. And here are still to be seen the Ruines of a large old Castle, near the River. Anno 1660. King *Charles II.* created *Elizabeth* Viscountess of *Kinelmalky* in *Ireland* Countess of this Place for her Life. In 1674. *John Mairland*, Duke of *Lauderdale* in *Scotland*, was created Earl of *Guilford*. After whose Death *Francis North*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, received the Title of Baron *Guilford* from the same King also, now enjoy'd by his Son the Lord *Francis North*.

The other Market Towns are

* <i>Southwark</i> ,	<i>Croydon</i> ,	<i>Godalmin</i> ,
* <i>Rygate</i> ,	<i>Darling</i> ,	<i>Kingston</i> .
* <i>Mafelmere</i> ,	<i>Ewel</i> ,	
<i>Chertsey</i> ,	<i>Farnham</i> ,	

Amongst which *Southwark*, the most considerable, stands opposite to *London*, on the Banks of the *Thames*. A Place which for Number of Buildings and Inhabitants goes beyond most Cities in *England*. Yet there is scarce one good Street besides the broad one, leading from *London-Bridge* to *St. George's Church*, which is indeed graced with fair Buildings, raised from the Ashes of frequent Conflagrations this Place has been afflicted with. Here the Inhabitants drive a good Trade with the whole County, this being the most convenient Place for *Surrey*-Carriers that come up to *London*. And, for publick Devotion, here are three Churches ; viz. *S. Mary over Rey*, formerly a Priory, *S. Olaves*, and *S. George's Church*. In this Borough is also the famous Hospital of *St. Thomas* ; two Prisons for Debt, one called the *King's-Bench*, and the other the *Marshalsea* ; the *Mint*, till of late a pretended Sanctuary for insolvent People ; and the *Bear-Garden*, where Prizes are fought, and the common People diverted with the fighting of Dogs with Bears and Bulls. In short, tho' this Place be counted part of *London*, and that some Part of it be under the Lord Mayor's Jurisdiction ; yet it does still enjoy several ancient Priviledges, as holding of Courts within it self, and electing of Members to serve for it in Parliameht.

Kingston;

Surrey.

Kingston.

Kingston, upon the *Thames*, went formerly by the Name of *Moreford*; and took that of *Kingston*, since it became the usual Place for the Coronation of our *Saxon* Monarchs. It stands ten Miles South Westward from *London*, and here the County *Affizes* are frequently held.

Croydon.

Croydon, upon the *Wandle*, is a Town more noted for its Length than Beauty. It lies ten Miles South of *London*; and is remarkable only for its Church set out with a lofty Steeple, and for the Summer Palace of the Archbishop of *Canterbury* this Town is graced with. From whence to *Farnham* run *Banstead-Downs*, so noted for Hawking, Hunting, and Horse-racing.

Rygate.

Rygate, or *Keygate*, a noted Town for the successful Battles fought there against the *Danes*, stands in a Vale called *Holmes Dale*. From whence is sent up to *London*, for the Clothiers Use, abundance of Fullers Earth, excellent in its kind. This Town shew's still the Ruins of an ancient Castle, with a long Vault under Ground, and a Room at the end of it, where 'tis said the Barons met in Council in their War against King *John*.

Farnham.

Farnham, upon the *Wey*, lies on the edge of *Surrey* towards *Hampshire*, and is graced with a Seat belonging to the Bishop of *Winchester*, wherein he makes his usual Residence. Here the *Saxon* King *Alfred*, with a small Power, had the good Fortune to overcome the *Danes*, of whom he made a great Slaughter.

But, besides the said Market Towns, this County, by reason of its Neighbourhood to *London*, has the advantage of being more populous, and graced with more little Towns and pleasant Villages, than most other Counties, especially upon or near the *Thames*. Such as *Richmond*, *Battersea*, *Putney*, *Moreclack*, *Newington*, *Clapham*, *Wandsworth*; And further in the County *Mitcham*, *Cheam*, and *Streatham*, this last a most sweet Place.

Richmond.

Richmond, amongst the rest, heretofore called *Shene*, stands upon an easie Ascent on the Banks of the *Thames*, seven Miles from *London*. Whose pleasant and healthful Situation has invited of late Years many of the Gentry to be its Inhabitants. Formerly graced with a stately Palace, twice burnt in the Reign of *Henry VII*, and by him rebuilt twice, who died in it Anno 1509. Here did also the glorious Queen *Elizabeth* resign her Life to God, and her Crown to her Successor. This Palace has lost much of its former Beauty by the Civil Wars in the Reign of *Charles I*.

Near *Cheam* stood another Palace called *Nonfuch*, so delightfully seated amongst Parks, built with so much Magnificence and such rare Workmanship by King *Henry VIII*, and set out with so fine Gardens, Orchards, and Groves, that (as *Speed* says) no County had none such as *Nonfuch* itself. But such is the Vicissitude

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III

tude of Things, that we may say now, there is no such Thing as *Surrey*.
Non such in Surrey.

Here is also *Epsbam* in this County, about 14. Miles from *Epsbam*.
London. A Town pleasantly seated, and much resorted unto in the Summer-season by the Gentry and Citizens of *London*, for the drinking of *Waters*.

Over against *Westminster* is *Lambeth*, graced with a Palace, *Lambeth*.
 being the usual Residence of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*. This is a large and populous Parish, though counted an unhealthful Place. Here *Canute*, the last *Danish* King, died suddenly at a Feast, amongst his Cups.

About 16. Miles from *London* stand *Gatton* and *Bleckingly*, two *Gatton and Bleckingly*.
 ancient (but decay'd) Boroughs, that are no Market Towns. At *Gatton* there have been *Roman* Coins digged up, which makes it to be look'd upon as a Place of good note in those elderly Times.

Here is also a Place called *Effingham*, which gives the Title of *Effingham*.
 Baron to *Francis Howard*, Son to the late Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*; who inherited this Title upon the Decease of *Charles Howard* Earl of *Nottingham*, and Baron of *Effingham*.

In the Time of the *Romans*, the Inhabitants of *Surrey*, with those of *Sussex*, were called *Regni*. During the Heptarchy, it made, with *Sussex*, the Kingdom of the *South-Saxons*. And now it is in the Diocese of *Winchester*.

The same was honoured above 600. Years since with the Title of an Earldom, in the Person of *William de Warren*. From whose Family it passed through several others, before it came to the chief Branch of the *Howards*, which now enjoys it; *Thomas Howard*, Lord Treasurer, after Duke of *Norfolk*, being the first that received this Title from King *Edward IV*, now devolved upon *Henry Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, and Earl Marshal of *England*.

Noblemens Houses. *Albury*, and *Waybridge*, the D. of *Norfolk*'s; *Wimbledon*, D. of *Leeds*'s; *Rowhampton*, D. of *Devonshire*'s; *Durdance*, E. of *Berkley*'s; *Flanchford*, E. of *Plimouth*'s; *Rygare*, E. of *Peterborough*'s; *Bookam*, L. *Effingham*'s; *Towting-Graveny*, L. North and *Grey*'s; *Pepper-Harrow*, the late L. *Holles*'s; *Lambeth-House*, and *Croydon-Palace*, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*'s.

SUSSEX, (*Suffexia*.) a Maritime County in the South of *Sussex*.
England, is bounded Eastward with *Kent*; Westward, with *Hampshire*; on the North, by *Surrey* and *Kent*; and on the South, by the *Channel*. Called *Sussex*, q. d. *South-Sex*, because lying Southward; as *Essex* got its Name from its Eastern Situation, and *Middlesex* as lying in the middle. Its Length, from East

Sussex.

East to West, is near upon 60. Miles; its Breadth, from North to South, but 20. In which Compass of Ground it contains 1140000. Acres, and about 21540. Houses. The Whole divided into 6. Rapes, containing 65. Hundreds, where-in 312. Parishes, and 17. Market Towns. Ten whereof are privileged to send Members to Parliament.

Here the *Air* is apt to be Foggy, by reason of its Neighbourhood to the Sea; and yet not counted unhealthy, except in some particular Places. The *Soil* is fruitful and rich, but the Roads deep and unpleasant to Travellers. The North Parts, towards *Kent* and *Surrey*, are well shaded with Woods; as was all the Country heretofore, till the Iron Works consumed them. The Middle of the Country has excellent Meadows. The Sea-Coasts are hilly, but yield nevertheless plenty of Corn and Grass. And, as for Harbours, here is scarce a good one, but for small Vessels.

It is watered by several Rivers, but none of any long Course. The *Arun* is the principal.

The chief Town hereof,

Chichester

* *CHICHESTER*, (*Cicestria*.) is about 50. Miles South-West and by South from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *Guilford*, 25. Miles, as you may see in *Surrey*; thence to *Godalmin*, 3; to *Leckford-Bridge*, 11; and to *Chichester*, 11. more.

Which stands on a Plain, on the Banks of the *Lavant*, that waters it on the West and South, and runs into the Sea, about 6. Miles from hence, and as much from *Hampshire*. This City was formerly the Royal Seat of the *South-Saxons*, and *Cissa* their second King the Founder thereof. At this time it consists of five or six Parishes, but its Buildings are indifferent. However it has four spacious Streets, with a fine Market-Place. But the greatest Ornament of it is the Cathedral, first built by *Radulphus* the third Bishop of this Diocese, since the Removal of the See from *Selfey* hither. A sudden Fire hapned, which burnt it down, before it was quite finished. Yet the same Bishop, assisted by the Liberality of King *Henry I.* had the satisfaction to see it rebuilt and finished. In the Reign of *Richard I.* it was again reduced into *Ashes*, with the Bishop's Palace adjoining. And *Seffridus*, the second of that Name, raised it again from its Ruins. The Remoteness of *Chichester* in the furthest Parts of *Sussex* from *London*, is (I conjecture) the Reason why the Sessions and Assizes are not usually kept here, but either at *Lewes* or *East-Greenstead*. Lastly, 'tis to be observed, that *Chichester* gives the Title of Earl to the Duke of *Southampton*, a Natural Son of King *Charles II.* by the Dutchess of *Cleveland*.

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Suffex.

The other Market Towns are

* <i>Greenstead,</i>	* <i>Shoreham,</i>	<i>Haylsham,</i>
* <i>Hastings,</i>	* <i>Steyning,</i>	<i>Helmston,</i>
* <i>Horsham,</i>	* <i>Winchelsey,</i>	<i>Petworth,</i>
* <i>Lewes,</i>	<i>Battel,</i>	<i>Terring.</i>
* <i>Midhurst,</i>	<i>Cuckfield,</i>	
* <i>Rye,</i>	<i>East-Bourn,</i>	

Amongst which *Lewes*, (*Lesoa*,) the chief Place next to *Chichester*, lies in the South Part of the County, about six Miles from the Sea, upon a nameless River, at the Mouth whereof stands *New-Haven*. The Town is seated on an Eminence, and consists of six Parishes well inhabited.

Hastings, *Rye*, and *Winchelsey*, are three of the Cinque-Ports; *Hastings*, the first (Lat. *Orbona*) a Place of good Antiquity, and at this time consisting of two Parishes. Anciently fortified with a strong Castle, seated on a Hill, which serves now in the Night (as Ruinous as it is) for a Direction to Sailors, by the Lights that are there placed. A bloody Battel was fought near this Place in 1263. between *Henry III.* and the Barons; in which these prevailed, and forced him at last to comply.

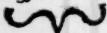
Rye, (*Ripa*,) stands on the edge of the County towards *Kent*, *Rye*, and at the very fall of the *Rother* into the Sea, where it has a commodious Haven, but only for small Vessels. 'Tis not a Town of any beauty. But, as it stands conveniently for a ready Passage over Sea into *Normandy*, and particularly to *Diepe* (which lies South from it, at the distance of 24. Leagues) it is therefore much frequented in time of Peace. Its Inhabitants are most Fisher-men, who fish here excellent Herrings.

Winchelsey, not far from *Rye*, was once a large, strong, and beautiful Town, but since very much decay'd by the Receis of the Ocean. Of some Note however for being one of the Cinque-Ports, and giving the Title of Earl to *Charles Finch*, the present Earl of *Winchelsey*. Devolved unto him from *Heneage*, the late Earl, to *Heneage* from *Thomas*, and to this from *Elizabeth Finch*, his Mother, created Countess of *Winchelsey* by King *Charles I.* Anno 1628.

Petworth is pleasantly seated near two Parks by the River *A-Petworth*. *run*; graced with a Noble Seat, formerly belonging to the Earls of *Northumberland*, and now by Marriage to the Duke of *Somerset*.

Besides the forefaid Market Towns, here are other Places worth our taking notice. Particularly *Arundel*, *Seaford*, and *Bramber*, the first two being Members of the Cinque-Ports.

Suffex.



Arundel.

Arundel stands about four Miles from the Sea, and is of special Note for its Castle, once of great Fame and Strength ; but far more famous for the Lords or Earls thereof. To which Castle, by an ancient Priviledge, the Title of an Earldom is annexed ; so that whoever is possessed of the Castle and Mannour is *ipso facto* Earl of *Arundel*, without any Creation, wherein it is singular from the rest of *England*. Thus both Castle and Title passed from one House to another ; till Anno 1604. *Henry Howard*, Earl Marshal of *England*, came to be possessed thereof. In whose Family it has continued ever since, it being now enjoy'd by *Henry Duke of Norfolk*, Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*.

Buckhurst.

Here is also in this County *Buckhurst*, in the Parish of *Witcham*, which gives the Title of Baron to the Earl of *Dorset*. 'Tis properly the Name of a vast House, built by *Thomas Earl of Dorset*, Lord Treasurer of *England*, now very ruinous, and not much of it left standing.

Pevensey.

Pevensey, commonly pronouced for shortness sake *Pensley*, stands near the Sea, and is the very Harbour where *William Duke of Normandy* landed with his great Fleet of near 900. Sail for the Conquest of *England*.

Battel.

Battel, some Miles West of *Winchelsey*, was so demoninated from the *Battel* fought there October 14. 1066. betwixt King *Harold* and *William the Conquerour* ; wherein *Harold* lost his Life and Crown. After which the Conquerour built an Abbey here, called *Battel-Abbey*.

In the *Romans* Time, the People of this County, together with those of *Surrey*, went by the Name of *Règni*. During the Heptarchy, it made, with *Surrey*, the Kingdom of the *South-Saxons*. And now it makes the Diocese of *Chichester*.

Lastly, this County has been for several Ages dignified with the Title of an Earldom, 1. in the House of *Albeneys*, 2. in two *Plantagenets*, 3. in six *Ratcliffs*, 4. in two *Savils*, and now in the Person of *Thomas Lennard*. Who, upon his Marriage with *Ann*, natural Daughter of the late King *Charles* by the Dutchess of *Cleveland*, was by that King created Earl of *Suffex*, Anno 1674.

Noblemens Houses. *Arundel-Castle*, the D. of *Norfolk*'s ; *Petworth-Place*, D. of *Somerfet*'s ; *Buckhurst*, and *Stoneland*, E. of *Dorset*'s ; *Bollbrook*, E. of *Thanet*'s ; *Herstmonceux*, E. of *Suffex*'s ; *Upp-Park*, *Battel-Abbey*, *Cowdrey*, and *Poyning*, Visc. *Montague*'s ; *Eridge*, L. *Abergavenny*'s ; *Ifield*, the late L. *Holles*'s ; *Chichester-Palace*, the Bishop of *Chichester*'s.

WARWICKSHIRE, (*Varvicensis Comitatus*,) is an In-Warwick. land County, bounded on the East with *Leicester* and *Northamp-shire*. *tonshires*; on the West, by *Worcestershire*; Northward, by *Staffordshire*, and Southward, by *Oxford* and *Glocestershires*. In Length, from North to South, 35. Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, 26. In which Compass of Ground it contains 670000. Acres, and about 21970. Houses. The Whole divided into 5. Hundreds, wherein 158. Parishes, and 14. Market Towns. Two whereof are priviledged to send Members to Parliament.

The Situation of this County being well nigh in the Heart of England, the Air of it is accordingly the freer from the thick Vapours of the Sea. And, as the Air is healthful, so is the Soil exceeding fruitful; especially the South Parts of it, being divided between fruitful Corn-fields and lovely Meadows. That which lies North is Wood-land.

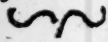
The whole County in general is well watered with Rivers. The principal of which is the *Avon*, that parts it in the middle, and falls at last into the *Severn*.

The County Town,

* *WARWICK*, (*Varvicum*, *Verovicum*,) which gives *Warwick*. Name to the whole County, lies 70. Miles North West from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *Buckingham*, 44. Miles, as you may see in *Buckinghamshire*; thence to *Banbury*, 10; to *Kyneton*, 8; and to *Warwick*, 8. more.

Which stands on the West side of the *Avon*, with a Stone-bridge over it, and consists of two Parishes. The Town is fair, and well built; has a Market-house of Free-stone, supported by several Pillars, a Free-School for the Education of Youth, and a well indowed Hospital for poor decay'd Gentlemen. But the chief Beauty of it is its Castle, raised upon a steep and craggy Rock. The first Earl hereof was *Henry de Newburg*, created Earl of *Warwick* by *William* the Conquerour, in 1076. From whose House it passed through several other Families, before it came to the *Beauchamp's*. The last of which Family was *Henry Beauchamp*, created Duke of *Warwick* by King *Henry VI*, by whom he was also made and crowned King of the Isles of *Wight*, *Garnsey*, and *Fersey*. Who dying without Issue-Male, the Title of an Earldom was revived in his Son-in-Law *Richard Nevil*, commonly called the *Make-King*, with whom it fell at the Battel of *Gladmore* near *Barnet*, in *Henry* the Sixth's Quarrel. Whose Daughter *Ann* being married to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, King *Edward* the Fourth's second Brother, the Title of Earl of *Warwick* was transferred unto him; but went no further than his Son *Edward Plantagenet*. In the Reign of *Edward VI*. *John Dudley*, Viscount *Lisle*, descended from the Lady *Margaret*, Daughter

Warwick-
shire.



Daughter of *Richard Beauchamp* Earl of *Warwick*, was created Earl of the same. Which Title was again extinguished by the Death of *Ambrose Dudley*, his Son. But in 1618. it was revived by King *James I.* in the Person of *Robert* Lord *Rich* of *Leeze*, and is now enjoy'd by *Edward Rich*, the present Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*. Which last Title devolved upon *Robert* his Father by the Death of *Charles* Earl of *Holland*, who was his Cousin-German.

The other Market Towns are

* *Coventry*,
Aiberston,
Aulcester,
Birmingham,
Coleshill,

Henley,
Kyneton,
Nun-Eaton,
Polesworth,
Rugby,

Southam,
Stretford,
Sutton-Colefield.

Coventry.

Coventry, (*Coventria*,) so called from a Convent founded here by the Danish King *Canute*, stands upon the *Sherburn*, which joyning with another Stream runs not far from thence into the *Avon*. A neat City, consisting of two Parishes, with large Streets, handsom Houses, the Parishes-Churches noted for their Loftiness, and the Cross for its Workmanship. A Town that enjoys a good Inland Trade by the Cloths here made and vended, which makes it populous and rich. The same is a Bishops See joynly with *Lichfield*, to which is was united by *Hugo Novant*, about the latter end of the twelfth Century. A particular Account whereof you will find in *Lichfield*. This City did formerly belong to the Earls of *Chester*; and afterwards, by many Conveyances, to *John* of *Eltham* Earl of *Cornwal*, whereby it became annexed to this Earldom. And then *Henry VI.* laying unto it some of the neighbouring Villages, made it with them a County Corporate, distinct from that of *Warwick*. It gave the Title of an Earldom to *George Villiers*, Duke of *Buckingham*. To whom succeeded his Son of the same Name, the late Duke of *Buckingham*, who died without Issue in the late Reign. But the Title was lately revived by His Majesty in the Person of *Thomas Coventry*, the present Earl of *Coventry*.

Edge-hill.

To pass by the other Towns, I shall take notice of *Edge-hill*, near *Kyneton*, seven Miles South of *Warwick*. Famous for the first Battel fought here betwixt King and Parliament on Sunday October 23. 1642, the Kings Forces being commanded by the Earl of *Lindsey* slain here, and the Parliaments by the Earl of *Essex*. Yet the Battle proved successful to the King, who took *Banbury* the next day, and opened thus his way to *Oxford* and *London*; whereas *Essex* returned first to *Warwick*, and then to *Coventry*, leaving the Passage open:

Here

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Here is also *Guy-Cliff*, near *Warwick*, among Groves and *Warwick-fresh Streams*. Called *Guy-Cliff*, from *Guy of Warwick*, the *shire*. *Hercules of England*; who, having left off his noble and valiant Exploits, betook himself (as Tradition has it) to this Place; *Guy-Cliff*. where he led a kind of Hermetical Life, and built a Chappel in which he was interred.

In the Time of the *Romans*, the People of this County went (amongst others) by the Name of *Cornavii*. During the Saxon Heptarchy, it was a Member of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. And now it makes the best Part of the Diocese of *Lichfield*.

Noblemens Houses. *Milcot-House*, the E. of Dorset's; *Compton*, E. of Northampton's; *Newenham-Padox*, E. of Denbigh's; *Wormleighton*, E. of Sunderland's; *Hewel-Grange*, E. of Plymouth's; *Elkington*, L. Ferrers's; *Warwick-Castle*, *Knowle*, and *Beauchamp-Court*, L. Brooks's; *Stonely*, and *Fletcham-stead*, L. Leigh's; *Wotten-Wawen*, and *Alne-Lodge*, L. Carrington's; *Combe*, L. Craven's.

CHAP. XI.

Of Westmorland, Wiltshire, Worcestershire, and Yorkshire.

WESTMORLAND, (*Vestmaria*, *Westmorlandia*,) *Westmor-* one of the worst Countries in *England*, lies in the North-land. West Parts; and took its Name both from its Situation, and the great Number of *Moors* in it. On the North and West 'tis bounded with *Cumberland*; on the South, by *Lancashire*; and Eastward, by *Yorkshire*. In Length, from North to South, better than 30. Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, 24. In which Compass of Ground it containeth 510000. Acres, and about 6500. Houses. The Whole divided into five *Wards*, wherein 26. Parishes, and 8. Market-Towns. Whereof the County Town only sends Burgeſſes to serve in Parliament.

This is a hilly County, two Ridges of high Hills crossing it as far as *Cumberland*. Which, besides their Northern Situation, sharpen the Air, and make it less subject to Fogs than in many other Counties. Therefore its Inhabitants are the more Healthful, and commonly live to a great Age.

As barren as this County is, yet there are in the South Parts of it many fruitful Valleys; yielding excellent Meadows, Arable, and Pasture Grounds.

Westmor-
land.

Its principal Rivers are the *Eden*, *Ken*, *Lon*, and *Eamon*. But here are besides two noted Lakes, one called *Ulles Water*, and the other *Windem-Mere*; this bordering upon *Lancashire*, and that upon *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*.

Appleby.

The County Town,

* *APPLEBY*, (*Aballaba*,) is about 200. Miles North and by West from *London*; seated on the River *Eden*; over which it has a Stone Bridge; and chiefly remarkable for its Antiquity, having been a *Roman Station*. 'Tis pleasantly seated upon a gentle Ascent, almost surrounded with the River; but it has only one Street, and that but thinly Inhabited. Yet, for its Antiquity's sake, the Assizes and Sessions are still kept here; besides the Priviledge it has of being the sole Town in *Westmorland*, that sends Burgesses to Parliament. *William*, King of *Scotland*, surprised this Town; but it was soon after recovered by King *John*.

The other Market Towns are

Ambleside,
Brough,
Burton,

Kendal,
Kirby-Steven,
Lonsdale,

Orton.*Kendal*.

Amongst which *Kendal*, (*Cancangium*,) so called from the *Ken* and a Dale on which it is situate, is built (says my Author) in the manner of a Cross, two long and broad Streets thwarting one another, besides some By-streets. 'Tis not great, but rich, and well traded; the Inhabitants being very Industrious in Cloth Manufacture, whereby the poor People are imploy'd, and the adjacent Parts enriched. Over the River are two fair Stone Bridges; besides another of Wood, which leads to the Ruins of a Castle, the Birth-place of *Catharine Parre*, *Henry VIII.* his sixth Wife. Here is a large and fair Church, to which belong 12. Chappels of Ease. And by the Church-yard stands a Free School, being a large Building, well indowed with good Exhibitions for poor Scholars, going from hence to *Queens Colledge* in *Oxford*. But *Kendal* is noted besides for the Title of Earl it has given, 1. to *John Duke of Bedford*, and Regent of *France*, Brother to *Henry V.* 2. To *John*, Duke of *Somerset*. 3. To *John de Foix*, created Earl of *Kendal* by King *Henry VI.* In the Reign of *Henry VIII.* Sir *William Parre* was created Lord *Parre* of *Kendal*; afterwards Earl of *Essex*, and at last Marquess of *Northampton*, by King *Edward VI.* The Rights and Interests of which House are since devolved unto the *Herberts* Earls of *Pembroke*, descended from the Lady *Ann*, Sister and Heir of the said Lord *Parre*. Since the late Revolution the Title of an Earldom was revived by our present King in the Person of His Royal

Royal Highness *George Prince of Denmark*, whom His Majesty *Westmor-*
created Baron of *Ockingham*, Earl of *Kendal*, and Duke of *land.*
Cumberland.

Lonsdale, is so called from its Situation in a Dale on the River *Lon*, over which it has a fair Bridge. This Town is well built, and as well inhabited, driving a good Trade for Cloth. It gives the Title of Viscount to *John Lousher*, created Viscount *Lonsdale* by His present Majesty. *Lonsdale.*

Next to the forefaid Market Towns, I shall take notice of the *Stone-Cross* upon *Stainmore-Hill*, which formerly served as a Boundary betwixt the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*. The same was erected upon a Peace concluded between *William* the Conquerour, and *Malcolm King of Scots*, with the Arms of *England* on the South side, and those of *Scotland* on the North.

Not far from the River *Louther* is a Well, or Fountain, which (*Earipus* like) ebbs and flows many times in a Day. And at some distance from it there are *Pyramidal Stones*, some 9. foot high and 14. thick, pitched directly in a Row for a Mile together, and placed at equal distances from each other.

In the *Romans* Time, the People of this County went (amongst others) by the Name of *Brigantes*. During the *Hep-*
tarchy, it was a Member of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*. And now it is in the Diocese of *Carlisle*.

Lastly, this County became first an honorary Title in the Reign of *Richard II.* By whom *Ralph Nevil*, Lord of *Raby*, and Earl Marshal, was created Earl of *Westmorland* in 1398. Which Title continued in his Family almost 200. Years, and failed by the Death of *Charles Nevil*, Anno 1584. But it was revived by King *James I.* 100. Years after in the Person of *Francis Fane*, eldest Son of *Mary*, descended from the said *Nevil*. From whom it passed to *Mildmay*; and from him to *Charles*, the present Earl of *Westmorland*.

Noblemens Seats. *Arnshead Tower*, and *Betham-Hall*, the E. of *Darby's*; *Appleby*, *Brough*, *Brougham*, and *Pendragon Castle*, E. of *Thanet's*; *Wharton-Hall*, L. *Wharton's*.

WILTSHIRE, (*Wiltonia*,) an Inland County, is *wiltshire.*
bounded on the North by *Glocestershire*; on the South by *Dorset*
and *Hampshires*; Eastward, by *Barkshire*; and Westward, by
Glocester and *Somerse'tshires*. In Length, from North to South,
about 40. Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, 30. In
which Compass of Ground it contains 376000. Acres, and near
28000. Houses. The Whole divided into 29. Hundreds,
I 4 where in.

Wiltshire. wherein 304. Parishes, and 21. Market-Towns. Twelve whereof are priviledged to send Members to Parliament.

This Country is healthy, pleasant, and fruitful. The North Parts of it are somewhat hilly, and full of Woods. The South Parts more level. And the Middle is commonly known by the Name of *Salisbury Plain*, by reason of its great Evenness; wherein are fed innumerable Flocks of Sheep.

Amongst its Rivers, the *Willy*, *Adder*, *Avon*, *Isis*, *Kenner*, and *Deveril* (which last runs a Mile under Ground) are the principal.

Three remarkable Things there are in this County, worth our special notice; viz. the *Stone-henge*, the *Wandesdike*, and the Caves near *Badminton*.

Stone-henge *Stone-henge*, (*Mons Ambrosii*) is a glorious Monument of Antiquity, about six Miles from *Salisbury*. It consists of three Crowns, or Ranks, or huge rough Stones one within another, some of them 28. foot high, and 7. broad; and upon the top of them there are others laid cross, and framed into them. *Cambden's* Opinion is, that these Stones are Artificial, and were made upon the Spot; the Ancients having had the Art of making Stones of Sand, with some strong sort of Lime. And that which makes the Thing highly probable is the vast Bigness of these Stones, hardly capable of any Land-carriage, in a Plain which for some Miles round scarce affords a Stone, great or small.

Wandesdike.

Wandesdike is a large Trench (or Dike) running for many Miles from East to West through the midst of this County. Supposed by the Vulgar to have been cast up by the Devil upon a *Wednesday*, from whence it got the Name of *Wandesdike*. But the most probable Opinion is, that it was made by the *West-Saxons* for a Boundary to their Kingdom against the *Mercians*.

The Caves near *Badminton* are Nine in Number, all lying in a Row, but of different Dimensions. The Manner of them is two long Stones set upon the sides, covered on the top with broad Stones. The least of these Caves is four foot broad, and some of them nine or ten foot long. Wherein Spurs, pieces of Armour, and the like, have bene found not long since by those who digged into them. Which makes them be look'd upon as the Tombs of some heroick Men, *Romans*, *Saxons*, or *Danes*.

The County Town,

Salisbury.

* *SALISBURY*, or *New-Sarum*, (*Sarisberia*, *Sorviodunum*,) is 70. Miles West South-West from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *New Brentford*, 8. Miles; thence to *Stanes*, 7; to *Hartley-Row*, 16; to *Basing-stoke*, 8; to *Whitchurch*, 10; to *Andover*, 6; and to *Salisbury*, 15. more.

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A City which stands in the South-East Parts of the County, *Wiltshire*, not far from *Hampshire*; finely watered with several Streams, the principal of which is the *Wiltshire Avon*. And from this Town is demoninated the spacious Plain about it, not easie to be paralleled. The Streets are large, the Market-place beautiful, and so is the *Guild-hall*. But the greatest Ornament of this City is the Cathedral, a most stately Fabrick, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. A Church that has as many Gates, Windows, and Pillars, as there are Months, Weeks, and Days in the Year; with a lofty Spire on the Steeple, which shews it self at a great distance. This magnificent Pile, begun by *Richard Poore* Bishop of this See, was finished by *Egidus de Bridport*, the third Bishop from him, Anno 1258. But I must not omit a late Observation, perhaps worth the Reader's notice. On the top of this Churches Spire stood an Imperial Crown, which by a sudden Gust of Wind was thrown down to the Ground, at the very time when the late King *James* was at *Salisbury*, in order to fight the Prince of *Orange* coming this way from the West. Which, few days after, was followed by his Desertion of the Crown and Government. The Episcopal See was removed hither from *Wilton* by *Hermannus*, the last Bishop thereof, in 1056. Who, upon his Resignation of that See, because the Monks of *Malmsbury* would not give him leave to remove his See to their Abbey, was made Bishop of *Sherborn*, then a distinct Bishoprick. He joyned both Sees together, and shortly after removed them to *Salisbury*, of which himself and his Successors assumed afterwards the Title. As to Civil Honour, this City has been for several Ages dignified with the Title of an Earldom, injoy'd by several Families, and now in the possession of *James Cecil* the present Earl of *Salisbury*. Devolved unto him from his Ancestor *Robert Cecil*, Lord Treasurer in the Reign of King *James I*; who created him Viscount *Cranborn* and Earl of *Salisbury* in the Years 1605.

The other Market Towns are

* <i>Calne,</i>	* <i>Marlborough,</i>	<i>Hiworth,</i>
* <i>Chipenham,</i>	* <i>Westbury,</i>	<i>Lavington,</i>
* <i>Crekade,</i>	* <i>Wilton,</i>	<i>Mere,</i>
* <i>Devizes,</i>	* <i>Wotton Bassett,</i>	<i>Swindon,</i>
* <i>Downton,</i>	<i>Amesbury,</i>	<i>Troubridge,</i>
* <i>Hindon,</i>	<i>Auburn,</i>	<i>Warmistler.</i>
* <i>Malmsbury,</i>	<i>Bradford,</i>	

Calne.

Amongst which *Calne* is of some note for the Provincial Synod held there in 997, to determine the hot Disputes in those Times between the Monks and the Priests concerning Celibacy.

Murillo-

*Wiltshire.**Marlborough.*

Marlborough, (*Cunetio*,) stands upon the *Kennet*, in the North-West Bounds of *Wiltshire* towards *Barkshire*, and took the Name of *Marlborough* from its marly Soil. In this Town was held a famous Parliament Anno 1267, for ending the Difference betwixt King *Henry III.* and the Barons. King *Charles I.* upon his Coronation honoured it with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of *James Ley*, Lord Treasurer. Which expired with *William* the fourth Earl of this Family, Grandchild to the said *James*, slain in a Sea-fight against the Dutch, Anno 1665. But it was revived, since the late Revolution in the Person of *John Churchill*, the present Earl of *Marlborough*.

Malmsbury

Malmsbury, (*Maldunense Cænobium*,) stands upon the *Avon*, on the Confines of *Glocestershire*. Noted for its famous Monastery of old, which the Saxon King *Ethelstan* enriched much by his Princely Donations. Of some note besides for being the Birth-place of that learned Historian for the Times he lived in, *William* of *Malmsbury*; as it has been since of famous Mr. *Thomas Hobbs*.

Hindon.

Hindon gives the Title of Baron to the Earl of *Clarendon*.

Wilton.

Wilton was formerly the County Town, from whence the County came to be called *Wiltshire*. It was also a Bishops See, and the Residence of several Bishops, before the Translation of the See to *Salisbury*. The Loss whereof was a great Occasion of the Decay of this Place. However the Sheriffs keep their monthly Courts here, and the Knights of the Shire are usually elected at it. It stands betwixt the *Willy* on the North, and the *Adder* (or *Nadder*) on the South.

Clarendon.

I pass by the rest to take notice of *Clarendon*, a fine spacious Park, two Miles North of *Salisbury*. 'Tis seated upon a Hill, on which stand twenty Groves severally Inclosed, and each a Mile in compass. Adorned in Times past with a Royal House, which in process of Time is fallen to Ruin; But more remarkable for the Constitutions made here Anno 1164. in the Reign of *Henry II.* Honoured in our Days with the Title of an Earldom, now enjoy'd by *Henry Hyde*, and devolved to him from *Edward* his Father, sometime Lord Chancellor of *England*; created Baron *Hyde* of *Hindon*, Viscount *Cornbury* in *Oxfordshire*, and Earl of *Clarendon*, by King *Charles II.* Anno 1661.

But, besides the foresaid Borough Towns expressed in the List, there are four more that are no Market-Towns; viz.
* *Heytesbury*, *Bedwin*, *Eugdesale*, and *Old Sarum*.

The People of this County, together with those of *Hampshire* and *Somersetshire*, went by the Name of *Belgæ* among the ancient Romans. In the Time of the Heptarchy, it made Part of the

the Kingdom of *West-Saxons*. And now, with *Barkshire*, it *Wiltshire*.
makes up the Diocese of *Salisbury*.

Lastly, this County has given the Title of Earl to several Families. The first that received it was *William Lord Scrope*, Lord Treasurer, in *Richard the Second's* Reign, created Earl of *Wiltshire* in 1397, and afterwards beheaded. From him it passed to *James Butler*, Earl of *Ormond*; and next to *John Stafford*, second Son of *Humphrey Duke of Buckingham*. Next to whom succeeded *Edward*, and then *Henry Stafford*. *Thomas Bullen*, Father of Lady *Ann Bullen*, came by the Title after him, Anno 1529. And in the Reign of *Edward VI.* *William Paulet* was created Earl of *Wiltshire*, afterwards Marquess of *Winchester*. In whose Family the Title has continued ever since, *Charles Paulet*, the present Duke of *Bolton*, being now possessed thereof.

Noblemens Houses. *Marlborough-House*, and *Allington-House*, the D. of *Somerset's*; *Eddington*, D. of *Bolton's*; *Wilton*, and *Falston*, E. of *Pembroke's*; *Charlton*, E. of *Barkshire's*; *Long-leet*, Viscount of *Weymouth's*; *Wardour Castle*, L. *Arundel* of *Wardour's*; *Damerham*, the late L. *Holles's*; *Salisbury-Palace*, the Bishop of *Salisbury's*.

WORCESTERSHIRE, (*Vigornia*,) an Inland *Worcester-*
County, is bounded on the North by *Staffordshire*; on the South, *shire*.
by *Glostershire*; Eastward, by *Warwick* and *Oxfordshires*; and
Westward, by *Hereford* and *Shropshires*. In Length, from North
to South, near 35. Miles; in Breadth, from East to West, a-
bout 25. In which Compass of Ground it contains 540000.
Acres, and about 20630. Houses. The Whole divided into
7. Hundreds, wherein 152. Parishes, and 12. Market-Towns.
Four whereof are privileged to send Members to Parlia-
ment.

This is a plentiful Country, abounding both in Grass and
Corn, Fruit, Fish, and Cattel; and having besides many excel-
lent Salt-pits.

It consists most of Hills and Valleys, those yielding plenty of
Wood and store of Pasturage; these feeding abundance of Cat-
tel, and bearing good Crops of Corn.

Besides the *Severn*, its principal River, here is the *Avon*, the
Salwarp, *Stoure*, and several others, which water this County,
and supply it with abundance of Fish.

The County Town,

WORCESTER, (*Vigornia*,) lies about 90. Miles West *Worcester*.
North West from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *Oxford*, 47.
Miles, as you may see in *Oxfordshire*; thence to *Chipping-Norton*,
12; to *Campden*, 12. more; to *Pershore*, 10; and to *Wor-*
cester, 6. more.

*Worcester-
shire.*

A City every way considerable, for its Situation, neat Buildings, Wealth, and Populouſneſs, occaſioned chiefly by their flouriſhing Cloth-Trade. Its Situation is on the Eaſtern Bank of the *Severn*, over which it has a fair Stone-Bridge, with a Tower; ſaid to have been firſt built by the *Romans*, the better to ſecure themſelves from the *Britains* beyond the *Severn*. In 1041. it was burnt down by the *Danes*; and under the Reign of King *Henry I.* by accident. But it has ſince recovered it ſelf to a flouriſhing Condition, inſomuch that it does now conſiſt of ten or eleven Pariſhes. Anno 679. it was made a Biſhop's See, and the Biſhoprick taken out of the Dioceſe of *Lichfield*. The Cathedral Church here firſt built by *Etbeldred*, King of the *Mercians*; but afterwards repaired, or new-built rather, by ſeveral Biſhops of this See. In which Prince *Arthur*, the eldeſt Son of *Henry VII.* lies buried in a plain black Jet Tomb, and King *John* in a white one. Under the Walls of this City was fought that fatal Battel to King *Charles II.* which put him to ſo much Hardſhip, and forced him to quit the Kingdom, after he had wandered ſix Weeks in a Diſguiſe, before he could make his eſcape into *France*, in 1651. *Worceſter* beſides is memorable for the Title of an Earldom it has given to ſeveral Families, ever ſince the *Norman Conqueſt*. Which Title was raiſed to that of a Marquiſate by King *Charles I.* in 1627, in the Perſon of *Henry Somerſet*, Earl of *Worceſter*, now enjoy'd by his Grandſon *Henry Somerſet*, the preſent Duke of *Beaufort*. Laſtly, this City keeps three Markets a Week, viz. *Wedneſdays*, *Frydays*, and *Saturdays*.

The other Market Towns are,

* <i>Bewdley</i> ,	<i>Dudley</i> ,	<i>Sturbridge</i> ,
* <i>Droitwich</i> ,	<i>Kiddermiſter</i> ,	<i>Tenbury</i> ,
* <i>Eveſham</i> ,	<i>Perſhore</i> ,	<i>Upton</i> .
<i>Bromſgrove</i> ,	<i>Shipton</i> ,	

Bewdley. Amongſt which *Bewdley* ſtands upon the *Severn*, near the Foreſt of *Wire*, in the North Parts of the County; and was in former Times a Place of great delight, and of good account. Where *Henry VII.* built a Houſe for Prince *Arthur*, by the Name of *Licken-Hall*.

Eveſham. *Eveſham*, on the *Avon*, over which it has a Bridge, is counted the beſt Town next to *Worceſter*, containing two or three Pariſhes, and driving a good Trade.

Droitwich. *Droitwich*, on the *Salwarp*, is noted for its Salt-pits.

Perſhore. *Perſhore*, on the *Avon*, is a great Thorougfare betwixt *London* and *Worceſter*; but ſomething decay'd in its Trade, ſince the Diſſolution of its ancient Abbey.

In the *Romans* Time, the People of this County went (amongst others) by the Name of *Cornavii*. During the *Saxon* Heptarchy, it was a Member of the Kingdom of *Mercia*. And now, with part of *Warwickshire*, it makes the Diocese of *Worcester*. *Worcester-*

Noblemens Houses. *Grafton*, the D. of *Shrewsbury's*; *Lenchwick*, L. *Craven's*; *Crombe-Court*, *Alesborough*, *Severn-stoke*, and *Eckinham-Lodge*, E. of *Coventry's*; *Worcester-Palace*, and *Harlebury-Castle*, the Bishop of *Worcester's*.

YORKSHIRE, (*Eboracensis Comitatus*.) the largest County of *England*, and not unequal to some of the biggest Provinces of *France*, lies in the North of *England*, and is one of the Maritime Counties. Bounded Northward by the Bishoprick of *Durham*, from which 'tis parted by the River *Tees*; Southward, by *Lincoln*, *Nottingham*, and *Derbys*; on the East, by the *German Sea*; and on the West, by *Lancashire* and *Westmorland*. In Length, from East to West, 80. Miles; in Breadth, from North to South, 70. In which Compass of Ground it contains 3770000. Acres, and about 106150. Houses. The Whole divided, first into three Parts, called *East*, *West*, and *North Ridings*. Which together contain 26. Wapentakes or Hundreds, wherein 563. Parishes, and 57. Market-Towns. Twelve whereof are priviledged to send Members to Parliament.

Of the three Ridings aforesaid, the *East Riding* is by much the least, and takes up only that Part of the County which lies between the River *Derwent* and the Sea. The *North Riding* takes up the North Parts, as far as *Westmorland*. And the *West Riding*, the largest of the three, is bounded on the North by the two former.

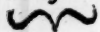
But here are besides in this County several distinct Territories, fit to be taken notice of, before we come to the particular Description of its Towns. Such as *Richmondshire*, *Cleveland*, *Craven*, *Holderness*, *Strafford*, and *Derwentwater*.

The first so called from *Richmond*, the chief Place of that Tract. *Richmond*. And *Cleveland*, from the Cliffs or steep Banks running on one side thereof, and ending into a fine fruitful Plain. Noted for giving the Title of Dutchess to the Earl of *Castlemain's* Wife, the Lady *Barbara Villiers*, Mother of the Dukes of *Southampton* and *Northumberland*, besides the late Duke of *Grafton*, all three by the late King *Charles*.

Craven, a craggy Tract of Ground in the *West Riding*. Honoured however with the Title of an Earldom by King *Charles II.* in the Person of *William Craven*, the late Earl thereof, by whose Decease the Earldom is extinct.

Holderness, a Territory by the Sea-side, running South-Eastward, and that in the *East Riding*; the utmost Point whereof

Yorkshire:



whereof is called *Spurn-head*, noted amongst Sea-faring Men. The same was dignified by King *Charles II.* with the Title of an Earldom, in the Person of *Coniers Darcie*; succeeded both in his Title and Estate by his Son *Robert*, the present Earl of *Holderness*.

Strafford.

Strafford, a Wapentake in the *West Riding*, gives the Title of an Earl to *William Wentworth*, the present Earl of *Strafford*; Son of *Thomas*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, Beheaded in 1641.

Derwent.

Derwentwater, in the *East Riding*, betwixt the *Ouse* and the *Derwent*. Honoured with the Title of an Earldom, in the Person of *Francis Ratcliff*, created by the late King *James* Earl thereof.

By the Sea-side, besides the *Spurn-head* aforesaid, you will find a noted Promontory or Foreland called *Flamborough-head*; about two Miles from *Burlington* North Eastward. And, between *Scarborough* and *Whitby*, *Robin-Hoods Bay*; so called from *Robin-Hood*, a notorious (but generous) Robber in the Reign of *Richard I.*

To give the Character of this large and spacious County, here the Air is somewhat cold, suitable to its Climate. And, for the Soil, it is generally fruitful. If one Part thereof (says *Speed*) be stony and barren Ground, another is as fertile, and rich in Corn and Pasturage. If here you find it naked and destitute of Woods, in other Places you shall find it shadowed with most spacious Forests. If it be somewhere moorish, miry, and unpleasant, elsewhere it is as pleasant as the Eye can wish.

The same is watered with abundance of Rivers. The principal of which, besides its bordering Rivers the *Humber*, *Tees*, and *Dun*, are the *Swale*, the *Youre*, and the *Nyd*, of which the *Ouse* at *York* is a Compound; the *Warfe*, *Are*, *Calder*, and *Derwent*, which from several Parts fall into the *Ouse* below *York*.

The County Town,

York.

* *YORK*, (*Eboracum*), is 150. Miles North by West from *London*. Viz. from *London* to *Huntington* 48. Miles, as you may see in *Huntingtonshire*; thence to *Stamford*, 21; to *Grantham*, 16; to *Newark*, 10; to *Tuxford*, 9; to *Duncaster*, 18; to *Wentbridge*, 7; to *Tadcaster*, 12; and thence to *York*, 9. more.

Which is the second City in *England*, and the See of an Archbishop, seated in the *North-Riding*, in a fair and pleasant Country, which divides it into two Parts, with the Conveniences of a fair Stone Bridge over it. This is the chief Place in the North of *England*, as *London* is in the South. A large and beautiful City, adorned with many fair Buildings both publick and private, and inclosed with a strong Wall, having many Turrets

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Turrets upon it. A City populous and rich, well inhabited by *Yorkshire*. Gentry and wealthy Tradesmen, and containing about 30. *W* Parish-Churches and Chappels. But the chief Glory of it is its stately Cathedral, dedicated to *S. Peter*, which for its magnificent Structure deserves to be in the first Rank of the Cathedrals of *Europe*. The *Romans* of old had *York* in so great esteem, that *Severus* their Emperour had his Palace here, wherein he ended his Days. Here also, upon the Death of *Constantius Cblorus*, *Constantine* his Son took upon him the Government of his Father's Share of the Empire. In the several Turns and Changes that have befallen this Kingdom, upon the *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Normans*, this City was a great Sufferer. So that, when *Paulinus* was to baptize *Edwin* King of *Northumberland* about the Year 627, they were fain to build a little Oratory of Wood for that purpose, all the ancient Churches being intirely ruined. After which that Prince began to build a Cathedral, which was finished by his Successor *Oswald*. Then this Church and City began to flourish again, so that the Archbishop of this See had under him, not only the North of *England*, but all the Kingdom of *Scotland*, till the Year 1474. Anno 740. *Egbert*, Archbishop of *York*, opened here a noble Library; from whence *Alcuinus*, the Preceptor of *Charles* the Great, and Founder of the Univerfity of *Paris*, borrowed those Lights which have since glittered there. But this City was so weakned again by the *Danes*, that *Osbright* and *Ella* Kings of *Northumberland* broke easily through the Walls thereof, and fought the *Danes* in the City, where those two Princes hapned to be slain, the *Danes* remaining Masters of the City. This hapned about the Year 867. But they lost it at last to *Ethelstan*, in 928. The Cathedral being afterwards burnt by accidental Fire, it was restored by Archbishop *Thomas*, the 25th. of this See; and after by degrees adorned and beautified by his Successors. *William* the Conquerour built here a strong Castle, which is since gone to Ruin. By the Grant of *Richard III.* this City became a County Corporate. And King *Henry VIII.* erected here a Court of Chancery for the North, which lasted till the Civil Wars in the Reign of *Charles I.* In which Wars the King's Forces being routed at *Marston Moor*, *York* was forced to yield to the prevailing Power. Lastly, this City is governed, as *London*, by a Lord Mayor; *London* and *York* being the only Cities in *England*, whose Mayors bear the Title of Lord by virtue of their Office. But 'tis of special note besides for the Title of *Duke* it has given to divers Princes of the Royal Bloud, and particularly to the late King *James*, before he came to the Crown.

The

The other Market-Towns are.

* Beverley,	Duncaster,	Pocklington,
* Heydon,	Easingwold,	Ripley,
* Hull,	Frodlingham,	Rotherham,
* Knaresborough,	Gisbourn,	Selby,
* Malton,	Gisborough,	Settle,
* Norib-Allerton,	Hallifax,	Sheffield,
* Pontefract,	Helmestrey,	Sherborn,
* Richmond,	Hornsey,	Skipton,
* Rippon,	Howden,	Snarthe,
* Scarborough,	Hunanby,	Stokesley,
* Thrusk,	Hutbersfield,	Tadcaster,
Aberforth,	Kilham,	Thorn,
Askrig,	Kirby-Moreside,	Tickhill,
Barnesley,	Leeds,	Wakefield,
Bautre,	Masnam,	Wetherby,
Bedal,	Midlam,	Whitby,
Bradforth,	Otley,	Wigton,
Burlington,	Patrington,	Yarum.
Camood,	Pickering,	

Hull, or
Kingston
upon Hull.

Amongst which *Hull* (*Hullum*.) is the next Place of note to *York* in this County. It lies in the East Riding, at the very Fall of the *Hull* into the *Humber*, 26. Miles from *York* to the South-East, and 11. from the *Spurn-head* North-Westward. A Town of no great Antiquity, *Edward I.* being the Founder thereof; who made an Harbour to it, and gave such Incouragement to its Inhabitants by the Priviledges he granted them, that it quickly grew up to what it is. From him, and its Situation, 'tis also called *Kingston upon Hull*, to difference it from *Kingston* upon the *Thames* in *Surrey*. Tho' it consists but of two Parishes, yet it is a large Town; which for stately Houses, strong Forts, well furnished Ships, Merchandise, and Plenty of all Things, is the best in this Part of *England*. To whose Growth and Wealth its gainful Fisheries about the Coast of *Island* did not contribute little. The Inhabitants being thus grown rich, walled the Town, and raised their Chief Magistrate from a Warden to a Bayliff; till at last *Henry VI.* made it a Mayor-Town, and a County of it self. *Charles I.* honoured it with the Title of an Earldom Anno 1628. in the Person of *Pierpont*; from whom is descended to *Henry* his Son, from *Henry* to *William*, and from *William* to *Evelin Pierpont*, the present Earl of *Kingston*. Here King *Charles*, before the Civil Wars broke out in his Reign, had laid up a great Magazine of Warlike Stores. But, when he came to use it April 23.

1643, the

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1642, the then Governour of Hull, Sir John Hotbam, kept him out and shut the Gates upon him; which was justified by the Parliament then sitting. *Yorkshire.*

Rippon, (*Rhidogunum*), in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, stands upon the *Toure*; and is a Place of good note, well inhabited both by Gentry and Tradesmen. Here stood once a stately Monastery, built by *Wilfride* Archbishop of *York*; which, being destroyed with the Town by the *Danes*, was raised up again by *Odo* Archbishop of *Canterbury*. The principal Ornament of it at present is the Collegiate Church, with its three lofty Spires. A Church noted of old for *S. Wilfride's Needle*, where Womens Honesty was try'd; it being a narrow Hole in a Vault under Ground, through which those that were Chast could easily pass, if we believe Tradition; but the Unchaste, it seems, stuck by the way. *Rippon.*

Leeds, on the *Aire*, is an ancient Town, also in the West Riding, the Residence of old of the Kings of *Northumberland*. 'Tis counted at this time one of the best Towns in *Yorkshire*, being well inhabited, especially by Clothiers, who drive a great Trade for their Cloths. Dignify'd of late with the Title of a Dukedom by His present Majesty, in the Person of *Thomas Osborne*, Lord President of the Kings Most Honourable Privy Council. *Leeds.*

Beverley, supposed by *Cambden* to be the *Petuvia Parisiorum*, is in the East Riding, not far from the River *Hull*, and about five Miles North of the Town of that Name. Of principal Note for that pious and learned Man *John de Beverley*, Archbishop of *York*; who in his old Age resigned his Bishoprick, and retired hither, where he spent the residue of his Life in holy Meditations, till he died in 721. For the sake of this holy Man the *Saxon* Kings, but *Ethelstan* particularly, granted great Privileges to this Place, and amongst others a Sanctuary. Whereby the Town grew so rich in process of time, that the Inhabitants cut a large Channel from it to the River *Hull*, capable of carrying Boats and Barges. At first they were governed by Wardens, but Queen *Elizabeth* made it a Mayor Town. *Beverley.*

Hallifax, anciently called *Horton*, belongs to the West Riding, and stands between the *Calder* and a small River that falls into it. 'Tis a good large Town, with stone-built Houses; but seated in a barren Soil, upon the steep Ascent of a Hill. The Inhabitants noted for their Industry in Cloth-making, and other Manufactures; but chiefly for the strict Law they have within themselves for the Punishment of Cloth-stealers. To which the Proverb alludes, as it relates to Beggars and vagrant People, *From Hell, Hull, and Hallifax, good Lord deliver us.* In the Reign of the late King *Charles*, *George Savil*, was first created *Hallifax.*

K

ted

Yorkshire. ted Viscount afterwards Earl, and at last Marquess of this Place.
 Succeeded therein by his Son *William* the present Marquess of
Pontefract. *Hallifax.*

Pontefract, commonly pronounced (and by some written) *Pomfret*, is a neat Town in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*. Of special Note for its strong and stately Castle, which fell (with several others) by the Civil Wars in the Reign of *Charles I.* 'Twas in this Castle that *Richard II.* was barbarously Murdered, after his Resignation of the Crown to *Henry IV.* his Cousin, and next Successor. The same gives the Title of Baron to the Duke of *Northumberland*.

Richmond. *Richmond*, in the North Riding of *Yorkshire*, gives Name to five Wapentakes or Hundreds within its Jurisdiction, from hence called *Richmondshire*; a wild and hilly Tract of Ground, but yielding good Grass in some Places. The Town stands on the North side of the *Swale*, over which it has a Stone Bridge. A River reputed Sacred by the ancient *English*, for that *Paulinus* (the first Archbishop of *York*) baptized in it one Day above 10000. Men, besides Women and Children. This Town was built upon the *Norman* Conquest by *Alan* Earl of *Bretagne*, where *Gilling* stood formerly. By whom it was Walled about, and fortified with a Castle, the better to secure these Parts against the *English*. Then he gave it the Name of *Richmond*, as a Place of strength and beauty. The said *Alan* was made Earl hereof by *William* the Conquerour. In whose Family the Title continued till the Year 1171; when it came to *Geofry Plantagenet*, the fourth Son of *Henry II.* by the Marriage of *Constance*, Daughter of *Conan* Duke of *Bretagne*. To whom *Arthur*, his Son, succeeded in the Title. After whose Death it passed through several Families, by frequent Interruptions. Amongst whom was *Henry*, Earl of *Richmond*, afterwards King of *England*, by the Name of *Henry VII.* The next that bore the Title of *Richmond* was *Henry Fitz-roy*, base Son of *Henry VIII.* Lord Admiral, created by his Father Duke of *Richmond* and *Somerset*, in 1525. Who dying without Issue, the Title lay dormant, till King *James I.* revived it in the Person of *Lewis* Duke of *Lenox*, Lord Stuart; by whom he was created first Earl, and afterwards Duke of *Richmond*. Which Family ended in *Charles*, the fourth of that Line, who died without Issue Embassador in *Denmark* in 1672: And, within less than three Years after, the Title was conferred by *Charles II.* upon his natural Son by the Dutchess of *Portsmouth*, *Charles Lenox*, the present Duke of *Richmond*.

Scarborough. *Scarborough*, by the Sea-side in the North Riding, is a strong Place, both by Nature and Art. It stands upon a steep Ascent, so surrounded with Cliffs, and these washed by the Sea, that it is almost Inaccessible on every side; there being but a narrow Passage into it on the West side, and that fenced with a strong

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strong Wall. On the Top of the Hill is a fair Spot of Ground, *Yorkshire.*
of above 60. Acres, with a fresh Water Spring coming out of
a Rock. Here was formerly a stately Town, which served as
a Land mark for Ships, before it fell by our Civil Wars in the
Reign of *Charles I.* At this time it is fortified with a Castle,
wherein a Garrison is kept. The Town is not very large, but
well built, and well inhabited; and, as it has a commodious
Key, it enjoys a pretty good Trade. This Place is also noted
for its famous Spaw, much resorted unto. And, since the
late Revolution, His Majesty was pleased to honour it with the
Title of an Earldom in the Person of *Richard Lumley*, the present
Earl of *Scarborough*.

Burlington, or *Bridlington*, (*Brillendunum*,) another Sea Town, *Burlington.*
but in the East Riding. It stands high, about a Mile from the
Sea, with a Key by the Sea-side. Noted especially for
its adjacent Bay, very large and commodious. Upon other
Accounts the Town is of little note, except for giving the
Title of an Earldom to *Charles Boyle*, Grandson to *Richard*
Boyle deceased, Earl of *Cork* in *Ireland*, who was created Earl of
Burlington by King *Charles II.* in 1664.

Whitby, in the North Riding, is seated at the fall of the *Esk* *Whitby.*
into the Sea. A neat Town, formerly of note for its Abbey;
but chiefly for the Abbess thereof *S. Hilda*, so famous in
her Time for working of Miracles. One of which Tradition
tells us was her ridding this Part of the County of Snakes which
infested it much, and conjuring them into the Sea by her fer-
vent Prayers. Which is backed by those who aver, that at the
foot of the craggy Rocks there lie hollow Stones naturally as
round as a Bullet, which being broken stony Serpents are found
in them, but most of them headless.

Duncaster, is a great Thorough-fare Town in the Northern *Duncaster.*
Road. It belongs to the West Riding, and seated on the Ri-
ver *Dun*, from which and a Castle that formerly stood here, it
got the Name of *Duncaster*. In 759. this Town was burnt
down with Lightning; but it was since rebuilt by degrees, with
a fair Church and Steeple. In the Reign of King *James I.* it
gave the Title of Viscount to *James Hay*, Earl of *Carlisle*; which
Title died with his Son and Heir. But King *Charles II.* honour-
ed it with that of an Earldom, in the Person of the late Duke
of *Monmouth*, his natural Son.

Wakefield, also in the West Riding, is seated on the *Calder*, *Wakefield.*
over which it has a Stone Bridge. Noted for a Battel fought
here betwixt King *Henry VI.* and his Competitor for the Crown
Richard Duke of *York*, who was slain in this Battel. In Memo-
ry whereof his Son *Edward IV.* being come to the Crown,
erected a Chappel on the Bridge, to pray for the Souls of those
who had lost their Lives in his Father's Quarrel.

Torkshire.

Thus much as to the most remarkable Towns contained in the List, I shall now take notice of some other Places worthy our Observation.

And, amongst others, *Faulconberg*, or *Faulconbridge*, a Town some Miles from *York*, which gives the Title of Earl and Viscount to *Thomas Bellasis*.

Danby.

Danby, an ancient Castle in that Part called *Cleveland*, with a Park and Chase of that Name. Which was dignified with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of *Thomas Osborn*, created Earl of *Danby* by King *Charles II.* Anno 1674; who, since the late Revolution, was created by our present King Marquess of *Carmarthen*, in *Wales*, and afterwards Duke of *Leeds*, as aforesaid:

Bolton.

Bolton, a Castle seated in a Park on the *Toure*, in the North Riding. Honoured by King *William* with the Title of a Dukedom, in the Person of *Charles Pawlet*, the present Duke of *Bolton*.

Mulgrave.

Mulgrave, an ancient Castle in the North Riding situate near the Sea, and first built by *Peter de Mauley* in the Reign of *Richard I.* Which has given the Title of Earl to several Families, and last of all to the *Sheffields*; *Edmund* Lord *Sheffield* of *Butterwick* being created Earl of *Mulgrave* by King *Charles I.* in 1625. To whom succeeded *Edmund* his Grandson, the Father of *John*, now Marquess of *Normanby*, in this County, being lately raised to that Dignity by our present King.

In the West Riding, about six Miles from *Hallifax*, stood *Cambodunum* of old, a Place of good Repute, when the *English Saxons* first began their Regal Government. Some Ruins whereof are still to be seen near *Almondbury*.

Besides the Borough Towns mentioned in the List, you will find two that are no Market Towns; viz. *Scarborough* in the North, and *Borough-Brig* in the West Riding.

In the Time of the *Romans*, the Inhabitants of this County went (amongst others) by the Name of *Brigantes*. During the *Saxon Heptarchy*, it was a Province of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*. And most Part of it, with all *Nottinghamshire*, makes the Diocese of *York*.

As for Honourary Titles, 'tis observable, that this County alone yields no less than four Dukedoms, two Marquisates, and seven Earldoms. The first being *Cleveland*, *Richmond*, *Bolton*, and *Leeds*; the Marquisates, *Hallifax*, and *Normanby*; the Earldoms, *Kingston*, *Strafford*, *Burlington*, *Holderness*, *Derwentwater*, *Faulconberg*, and *Scarborough*.

Noblemen

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Yorkshire.

Noblemens Houses. *Sheffield Mannor*, the D. of Norfolk's; *Wressel-castle*, D. of Somerset's; *Slingsby-castle*, the late D. of Newcastle's; *Bolton-castle*, and *Bolton-hall*, D. of Bolton's; *Riveton*, *Thorp-hall*, *Wales-hall*, and *Harthill-hall*, D. of Leeds; *Thorn-hill*, Marq. of Hallifax's; *Mulgrave-castle*, Marq. of Normanby's; *Snape*, E. of Exeter's; *Markingfield*, E. of Bridgewater's; *Skipion-castle*, E. of Thanet's; *Wentworth Wood-house*, *Tankerley*, *Tinsley*, *Hooton-Robert*, *Frier-house*, E. of Strafford's; *Henderskelf-castle*, and *Grimthorp*, E. of Carlisle's; *Wharleton-castle*, and *Fervaux-Abbey*, E. of Ailesbury's; *Launsborough*, *Eoulton*, and *Barclay-Tower*, E. of Burlington's; *Hornby-castle*, *Patrick-Brampton*, *Hackforth*, *Anderby le Meers*, E. of Holderness's; *Cockswold-hall*, *Oulstone-hall*, *Aldwark*, *Murton*, and *Newborough-Abbey*, E. of Faulconberg's; *Aston*, *Aughton*, *Wales-Mannour*, and *Hardwick*, L. Conyers's; *Easby-hall*, L. Eure's; *Aske*, and *Helaugh-Mannor*, L. Wharton's; *Weldrake*, L. Howard of Escrick's; *Holm*, and *Dalton*, L. Langdale's; *Wilton-castle*, L. Cornwallis's; *Bishops-thorp*, Archbishop of York's.


CHAP. XII. Of WALES.

WALES, Lat. *Cambria*, or *Cambro-Britannia*, anciently *Wales*. a Kingdom, and now a Principality, lies on the West of *England*, and is on all sides surrounded with the Sea, but Eastward, where it joyns to *England*. The *Irish* Sea parts it from *Ireland*.

This is the Country called by the ancient Romans *Britannia Secunda*, inhabited in their Time by the *Silures*, *Dimeta*, and *Ordovices*; to whom fled the *Britains* of *England*, upon their Expulsion out of their Native Country by the *Saxons*.

A Country Mountainous all over, and for Fruitfulness not to compare with *England*; tho' in some Places (as *Anglesey* in *North-Wales*, and some Parts of *South-Wales*) it yields plenty of Corn and Pasturage. Amongst its Commodities, *Flannel*, which the Experience of this Age has found so beneficial to Mankind, seems peculiar to this Country.

As for Rivers, besides the *Severn* that rises in this Country, here is the *Dee*, *Wye*, *Usk*, *Conway*, *Clwyd*, *Tivy*, and others of less note.

 And for Harbours, here is one in *Pembrokeshire*, called *Milford-Haven*, which is the most capacious and safest in all the Island; consisting of sundry Creeks, Bays, and Roads for Ships, which make it capable of entertaining the greatest Navy. Memorable for being the Landing Place of *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, when he came for *England*, to unthroned (as he did) *Richard III.*

The *Welch*, who inhabit this Country, are descended from the ancient *Britains*, with very little Mixture of foreign Blood. A stout and hardy People, so uneasy under the Roman Yoke, that, of three Legions the *Romans* kept constantly in *Britain*, they had two upon the Borders of this Country, one at *Cae-Leon* upon *Usk*, and the other at *Chester*, the better to keep this People under. Who were no less troublesome to the *Saxons*, whom they withstood, when all the rest of *Britain* was conquered by them. And, after they had been conquered by King *Edward I.*, still the desire of Liberty made them restless and irksome to the *English*, till they got a Prince of the *British* Blood, *Henry VII.*, upon the Throne of *England*. To this day they are represented as a cholerick People, soon moved to anger, but quickly appeased; of all Angers the best, and noblest. *Henry II.*, writing to *Emanuel* Emperor of *Constantinople*, gives this Character of them, *The Welch Nation* (says he) *is so adventurous, that naked they dare encounter with armed Men, ready to spend their Blood for their Country, and pawn their Life for Praise.* To which may be added, that, since they became one Nation with the *English*, they have shewed themselves most Loyal, Hearty, and Affectionate Subjects of the Realm; cordially devoted to their King, and as Zealous in defence of their Laws, Liberties, and Religion, as the best of their fellow Subjects.

Their Language, the ancient *British*, is a guttural and hard kind of Speech, not much regarded by Strangers; tho' of great Antiquity, and having the least Commixture of foreign Words of any Language in *Europe*.

In point of Learning, they have had some Men of good note; as *Gildas*, for his Learning surnamed *Sapiens*, *Geofry* of *Monmouth*, and *Giraldus Cambrensis* Historians, to say nothing of their *Merlin*. And of later times *William Morgan* the Translator of the Bible into *Welch*, *Sir John Price* the Antiquary, *Owen* the Epigrammatist, &c.

The Christian Faith planted amongst the *Britains* in the time of *Lucius* they still retained when all the rest of the Island had been relapsed to Heathenism; and they retained it not in secret (says my Author) as afraid to own it, but in a well constituted Church. Insomuch that *Austin* the Monk, when he first preached the Gospel to the *English Saxons*, found here seven Bishops, now reduced to four. And 'tis observable, that when *Austin* being made Archbishop of *Canterbury*, would have brought those *British* Bishops

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shops to own the Pope as the Supream Head of the Catholick *Wales*. Church, they rejected that Doctrine, and owned Christ only to be the Head of the Church. So that they refused to submit to *Austin*, as Archbishop of *Canterbury*; or to the Pope, from whom he came as the chief Pastor of the Church. Thus they received from them no new Doctrines or Traditions, but stood to their own Principles of Liberty and Religion, till the greatest Part of Christendom had in the Times of Ignorance stooped to the See of *Rome*. And upon the Reformation of the Church of *England*, they shook off both the Errours and the Tyranny of that See, and conformed to the Church of *England*.

After *Cadwallader*, the last King of *Britain*, had retired into *Rome* in the 7th. Age, there to receive the Habit of a Religious Order from the hands of Pope *Sergius*, the *Britains* became divided into three Bodies, viz. the *Cornish Britains*, the *Britains of Cumberland*, and the *Britains of Wales*. The first governed by their own Dukes, till *Egbert* the first Monarch of *England* subdued them in 809, and made *Cornwal* a Province of this Kingdom. The *Britains of Cumberland* had their own Kings also, till the Year 946, when conquered by *Edmund* King of *England*, the Son of *Ethelstan*. But the *Britains of Wales*, being the greatest Body, preserved a long time their Name and Reputation under Princes of their own Nation, who for some time assumed the Regal Style, and called themselves Kings of *Wales*. 'Tis true, they had enough to do to maintain themselves, all the plain Country beyond the *Severn* being taken from them by *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, and themselves made Tributaries for the rest by *Egbert* aforesaid, and afterwards by *Ethelstan*. Which last imposed a yearly Tribute upon them of 20. pounds of Gold, 300. pounds of Silver, and 200. head of Cartel, exchanged in following Times for a Tribute of Wolves.

The first King of *Wales* was *Idwallo*, Son of *Cadwallader*, from whom (say some Authors) this Country took the Name of *Wales*. He was succeeded by his Son *Roderick*, this by his Son *Conan*, *Conan* by *Mervin* his Son-in-Law, and *Mervin* by his Son *Roderick* furnamed the Great. Who had three Sons *Amarawd*, *Cadel*, and *Mervin*, amongst whom he divided his Kingdom; giving *North-Wales*, to the eldest, *South-Wales* to the second Son, and *Powis-Land* to the youngest; with this Proviso, that the two younger Sons and their Successors should hold their Estates in Fee of the Kings of *North-Wales*, and do them Homage for the same. Whose Successors, following his Example, subdivided their small Estates into many Parcels. Inomuch that, of the eight Tributary Kings or Princes who rowed King *Edgar* on the *Dee*, five of them were Princes of *Wales*. Which shews how Improvident was *Roderick* thus to divide his Kingdom, especially at a time when all the Kingdoms of the *Saxons* were brought into

ANGLESEY, Lat. *Mona*, is a considerable Island in the North-West Parts of *Wales*, parted from the Continent by a narrow Arm of the Sea, named the *Menay*. The *Welch* call this Island *Mon*, or *Tir-Mon*; but, since *Edward I.* conquered it from *Llewellen King* (or Prince) of *North-Wales*, it got with us the Name of *Anglesey*, that is, the *English Island*. It is about 60. Miles in compass, contains 200000. Acres, and about 1840. Houses. Its Soil so fruitful, that it is called by the *Welch* the *Mother of Wales*. King *James I.* honoured it with Title of an Earldom in 1623. in the Person of *Christopher Villers*, Brother of *George Duke of Buckingham*. Which Title expiring with his Son *Charles* in 1659, King *Charles II.* revived it in the Person of *Arthur Annesley*, created Earl of *Anglesey* in 1661; and is now enjoy'd by *James*, his eldest Son.

Here are but two Towns of any note, *Beaumaris* and *Newborough*; both upon the *Menay*, which separates this Island from *Carnarvonshire*.

* *Beaumaris* is now the chief Town of the Island, which sends *Beaumaris*. accordingly one Burgess to Parliament.

But, before the *Welch* were subjected to the Crown of *England*, *Aberfrw* (*Gadiva*) now but a Village, was not only the principal Place of the Island, but the Royal Seat of *North-Wales*, from the time of *Amarawd* eldest Son of *Roderick the Great* (who settled here in 877.) till the Overthrow of *Llewellen* the last Prince of *North-Wales*, slain in Battel by the *English* in the Reign of *Edward I.* Anno 1282.

As for *Holy-head*, 'tis only noted for being the usual Station for the Pacquet-Boats designed for *Ireland*, as the nearest Place to that Island.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, (*Brechinia*,) in *South-Brecknock-Wales*, is an Inland County. Bounded Northward with *Rad-shire*. *norshire*; Southward, with *Monmouth* and *Glamorgan-Shires*; on the East, with *Herefordshire*; and on the West, with *Carmardenshire*. Within those Bounds it contains 620000. Acres, and about 5930. Houses. This is one of the most mountainous Counties of all *Wales*, but between its Mountains there ly fruitful Valleys. The same has four Market Towns, *Brecknock*, *Built*, *Crickbowel*, and *Hay*.

Amongst which * *Brecknock*, or *Brecon*, (*Brechinia*,) which *Brecknock*. gives Name to the County, is the chief Place thereof. Situate on the North side of the River *Usk*, where the River *Hodney* from the North, and two small Brooks from the South, fall into its Channel. *Bernard Newmark*, a Nobleman who seized upon these Parts, built here a Castle, which was afterwards repaired by the *Bobyns*. Anno 1660. it was honoured by King *Charles*

Wales.

Anglesey.

Aberfrw.

Wales. *Charles II.* with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of *James Butler*, the late Duke of *Ormond*, now in the possession of *James*, his Grandson.

Its Chief Seats. *Crickhowel* and *Tretowre-Castle*, the D. of *Beaufort's*.

Cardigan-shire. **CARDIGANSHIRE**, (*Ceretica*,) in *South-Wales*, is a Maritime County lying along the Coast of the *Irish Sea*, which binds it on the West, as *Radnorshire* does Eastward, *Merionethshire* Northward, and *Carmardenshire* Southward. It contains 520000. Acres, and about 3150. Houses; and has these four Market Towns, *Cardigan*, *Aberystwith*, *Lanbeder*, and *Tregaron*.

Cardigan. Amongst which *Cardigan*, (*Ceretica*,) the chief Place of the County, is pleasantly seated upon the *Tivy*, near its Fall into the Sea; which River parts this County from *Pembrokeshire*, and over it is a Stone Bridge supported by several Arches. This is a Town Corporate, governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, and returning one Burgess to serve in Parliament. Anno 1661. King *Charles II.* honoured it with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of *Thomas Brudenel*, now enjoy'd by *Robert* his Son.

Carmar-denshire. **CARMARDENSHIRE**, (*Maridunensis Comitatus*,) in *South-Wales*, is a Maritime County; having *Cardiganshire* on the North, *S. George's Channel* on the South, *Brecknock* and *Glamorganshire* on the East, and *Pembrokeshire* on the West. It contains 700000. Acres, and about 5350. Houses. As to the Soil, 'tis very fruitful, and feeds abundance of Cattel. It is said also to have plenty of Coal-Mines. There are in it these Market Towns, viz. *Carmarden*, *Kidwelly*, *Landilowar*, *Lanelly*, *Langadock*, *Lanidmoverly*, *Laughern*, and *Newcastle*.

Carmarden Amongst which *Carmarden*, (*Maridunum*,) the chief Place of the County, stands upon the River *Tivy*, about six Miles from the Sea, pleasantly seated between Woods and Meadows. A Place of great Antiquity, formerly the Residence of the Princes of *South-Wales*, till forced at last for their Safety to remove to *Dynavour-castle*, where they kept their Court to the last. At last *Carmarden* was lost to the *Normans*, in the Reign of *William* the Conquerour. The *Welsh* indeed recovered it, but lost it again, being twice laid in Ashes. *Henry Turbervil* first strengthened it with a Castle, and *Gilbert de Clare* after that walled it about; which made it recover in time something of its former Glory. Since the late Revolution it was dignified with the Title of a Marquisate in the Person of *Thomas Osborn*, now Duke of *Leeds* in *Yorkshire*.

Principal

Principal Seats. *Golden-Grove* and *Emlyn*, the Earl of *Carbury's*; *Abergilly*, the Bishop of *St. David's*.

CARNARVANSIRE, (*Arvonla*;) in *North-Wales* is a *Carnar-Maritime County*. Bounded on the North and West by the *Irish-Sea*, and by the *Menay* (a small Arm thereof) divided from *Anglesey*; Eastward, by *Denbighshire*; and Southward, by *Merionethshire*, some part of it by the *Irish-Sea*. It contains 370000 Acres, and about 2765 Houses. All the middle Parts of it do so swell with Mountains, that Mr. *Cambden* calls them *Alpes Britannicas*, the *British Alps*; and says, they afforded the greatest Security to the *Welch* in times of War. Mountains yielding such plenty of Grass, that they alone seemed sufficient to have fed all the Cattel of *Wales*. The Western Parts are more level, and yield abundance of Barley. There are in it six Market-Towns, viz. *Carnarvan*, *Bangor*, *Conway*, *Krekylth*, *Newyn*, and *Pulbely*.

Amongst which *Carnarvan*, (*Arvonla*;) the County Town, *Carnarvan*, stands in the North Parts of it, upon the *Menay*, which parts it from *Anglesey*. The Town is but small, and of a circular form, defended by a Castle, built by *Edward I.* King of *England*. Wherein his Son and Successor *Edward II.* was born, who first bore the Title of Prince of *Wales*; and hence, according to the Custom of those Times, was called *Edward of Carnarvan*. In After-times these Princes settled here the Chancery for *North-Wales*, which was no small Improvement to it. *Robert Dormer*, Baron of *Wing*, and Viscount *Ascot*, was created Earl of *Carnarvan* by King *Charles I.* in 1628. Who, being slain at the first *Newbery* Fight, was succeeded by his Son *Charles*, the present Earl of *Carnarvan*.

Bangor, (*Bangoria*, anciently *Bonium*, or *Bovium*) is an old Roman Town, and one of the four Bishopricks of *Wales*, a poor one amongst the rest. Situate on the *Menay*, about six Miles North East from *Carnarvan*; and famous of old for its vast Monastery, which entertained about 2000 Monks but they work'd hard for their Living. Two hundred of them *Edilfred* a Pagan King of *Northumberland*, caused to be slain, because they implored God's Assistance in their Payers for their Country-Men against the *Saxons*. The Monastery came to Ruin before the *Norman Conquest*, and little of the Ruins of it to be seen to this day, except of its two Gates *Port-Hogan* and *Port-Cleis*, which stand a Mile asunder, in which space are often found Pieces of *Roman Coin*. The Bishoprick is of ancient standing, but by whom founded it does not appear. The Cathedral dedicated by the Name of *S. Daniel*, who was Bishop here in the beginning of the sixth Century; which, being cruelly defaced by that notorious Rebel *Owen Glandover*, was afterwards repaired by Bishop *Dean*. Here's however the Bishop's House standing, and called *Bangor*.

Wales.



Bangor-Palace. But the Ruin of the Bishoprick came by Bishop *Bulkeley* in the last Century; who not only alienated and let out the Lands, but also made a Sale of the Bells. And 'tis observed, that, being gone to the Sea-shore, to see the Bells Shipped, he hapned to be smitten in his Return with a sudden Blindness. This Diocese contains, besides the County of *Carnarvan*, the Isle of *Anglesey*, together with Parts of *Denbigh*, *Merioneth*, and *Montgomeryshires*. In all 107. Parishes, whereof 36. Impropriated. There are in it three Arch-Deaconries, viz. of *Bangor*, *Anglesey*, and *Merioneth*; one of which is annexed to the Bishoprick, for the better Support thereof.

Conway.

Conway, or *Aberconway*, (*Conovium*,) stands at the Mouth of the *Conway*, from whence it takes its Name. This Town was fortified by *Hugh* of *Chester*; but falling to decay, it was rebuilt by King *Edward I.* and a Castle added to it by *Henry III.* for a Curb to the *Welch*. A deserving Family of the same Name was by King *James I.* advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm by the Name and Title of *Edward Lord Conway* of *Ragley* in *Warwickshire*; whom *Charles I.* created Viscount *Conway* of *Conway-Castle*. To whom succeeded *Edward* his eldest Son; who dying Anno 1655, left his Estate and Titles to *Edward*, the last Viscount *Conway*. Which Title the late King *Charles* improved to that of an Earldom, by creating the same *Edward* Earl of *Conway*, Anno 1679. Who dying without Issue Male the Title remains extinct.

Denbigh-
shire.

DENBIGHSHIRE, (*Denbigha*, or *Denbighia*,) in North-Wales, is a Maritime County, lying betwixt *Flintshire* on the East, *Carnarvanshire* on the West, the *Irish-Sea* on the North, and *Merionethshire* on the South. It contains 410000. Acres, and about 6400. Houses. The West part hereof is barren; the Middle, where the *Clwyd* runs, is plain, and very fruitful; the rest, except what lies upon the *Dee*, is not so fertile. There are in it four Market Towns, viz. *Denbigh*, *Llanroft*, *Ruthen*, and *Wrexham*.

Denbigh.

Amongst which *Denbigh*, (*Denbigha*,) the County Town, stands between the *Clwyd* on the East, and the *Elwy* on the South, over which two Rivers it has as many Bridges, distant but 15 Miles from *Chester* to the Westward. *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, having obtained a Grant of this Place from King *Edward I.* Walled it, and built a Castle on the South side. The Town is at this time well Peopled and Inhabited, especially since it became the Head of the County in *Henry* the Seventh's Reign. Queen *Elizabeth* erected it into a Barony in the Person of *Robert Dudley*, with whom the Title expired. But King *Charles I.* made it an Earldom in the Person of *William Fielding*, Anno 1622. Who, being slain in the King's Service, was succeeded by *Basil* his Son, this by *William* his Nephew, and *William* by *Basil Fielding*, the present Earl of *Denbigh*.

Principal

Principal Seat. *Holt-castle*, the Earl of Darby's:

FLINTSHIRE, (*Comitatus Flintensis*.) in North-Wales, is *Flintshire*. a Maritime County, bounded on the North with an Arm of the *Irish Sea*, which parts it from *Cheshire* Eastward, and by *Denbighshire* West and South. It contains 410000. Acres, and about 6400 Houses. 'Tis Hilly, but not mountainous; Fruitful in Wheat and Barley, but Rye especially, There are in it three Market Towns, *Flint*, *S. Asaph*, and *Carwis*.

Amongst which * *Flint*, (*Flintum*.) a Town and Castle which * *Flint*. gives Name to the whole County, is seated on the River *Dee*, seven or eight Miles from *Chester*. The Castle, begun by *Henry II*, was not finished till the Keign of *Edward I*. The same gives the Title of Earl, which does properly belong to the Prince of *Wales*.

S. Asaph, (*Asaphopolis*, * *Fanum S. Asaphi*) anciently *Elwa*, is a *S. Asaph*. mean Town, but an ancient Bishoprick; seated on the River *Clwyd*, where the *Elwy* empties it self into it, about six Miles from the Sea, and five North of *Denbigh*. The Bishoprick first founded by *Kentigern* a *Scot*, Bishop of *Glasgow*, Anno 560; by whom the Cathedral was built on the *Elwy*, whence the Town is called *Land-Elwy* by the *Welch*, and the Bishop *Elmensis* in the ancient Latin. The Name of *S. Asaph* prevailed with us, since *Asaph* a Holy Man was left by *Kentigern*, upon his Return into *Scotland*, to be his Successor here. From whom there has been such a Gap in the Succession, that *Geofry* of *Monmouth* is the first that occurs in it, who took possession of this See in 1151, that is, about the latter end of the Reign of King *Stephen*. Which may be imputed to the frequent Wars in this bordering Country, that made it an unquiet Seat for Religious Persons. This Bishoprick, being not at the best very rich, was made much poorer by *Dr. Parfew*, who lived in the Days of King *Edward VI*. For where the Bishop had before five Episcopal Houses, there is now none left but *St. Asaph's* only; the rest, together with the Lands belonging to them, being made away, and aliened for ever from the Church by the said *Parfew*. Besides that, keeping an House above his Means, he was forced to let the Residue of his Lands into tedious Leases. This Diocese contains in it no one whole County, but only part of *Denbigh*, *Flint*, *Montgomery*, and *Merionethshires*, with some Towns in *Shropshire*; the whole amounting to 121. Parishes, most of them in the immediate Patronage of the Bishop. It has but one Arch-Deaconry, called of *S. Asaph*; which is united to the Bishoprick, for the better Support thereof.

GLAMORGAN.

Wales.

Glamorganshire.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, (*Glamorgania*,) in *South-Wales*, is a Maritime County; lying betwixt *Brecknockshire* Northward, the *Severn* Sea Southward, *Monmouthshire* Eastward, and *Carmardenshire* Westward. It contains 540000. Acres, and about 9640. Houses. The North Part of it mountainous, barren, and unpleasant; the South side, descending by degrees, spreads it self into a fruitful Plain, replenished with good Towns. The principal of which are *Cardiff*, *Bridgend*, *Cavilly*, *Cowbridge*, *Landaff*, *Lantriffent*, *Neath*, *Penrife*, and *Swanzy*, all Market Towns.

Cardiff.

Amongst which * *Cardiff* (*Cardiffa*,) the chief Place of the County stands upon the River *Taff*, within two Miles from the Sea, where it has a commodious Haven. One *Fitz-Haimon*, a great Man in these Parts, fortified it with a Wall and Castle. In which last *Robert* eldest Son of *William* the Conquerour, died; after a long Imprisonment.

Landaff.

Landaff (*Landava*) one of the four Episcopal Sees of *Wales*, stands also on the River *Taff*, a Mile above *Cardiff*. Memorable only for being one of the most ancient Bishops Sees either in *England* or *Wales*, claiming a direct Succession from the Archbishops of *Caer-Leon* upon *Usk*. The Cathedral and See hereof were both founded by *Lupus* and *Germanus*, two French Bishops, who came twice into *Britain*, for the Extirpation of the *Pelagian* Heresy. *S. Dubritius* was by them preferred to this new-founded See; which by the Munificence of great Persons in those Times was liberally Indowed, but by the Profuseness of Bishop *Kitchin* (alias *Dunstan*) reduced to that Poverty, that it is hardly able to maintain its Bishop. The Bishop however has a Palace, such as it is, call'd *Landaff Palace*. The Diocese contains the greatest part of this County and that of *Monmouth*; in all 177. Parishes, and 98. of them Impropriated. Over which there is one Arch-Deacon, bearing the Title of *Landaff*.

Swanzy.

Swanzy is a noted Harbour.

Merionethshire.

MERIONETHSHIRE, (*Mervinia*, or *Merviniensis Comitatus*,) in *North-Wales*, is a Maritime County. Bounded Northward by *Carnarvan* and *Denbighshires*; Southward, by *Cardiganshire*; on the East, by *Montgomeryshire*; and on the West, by the *Irish Sea*. It contains 500000. Acres, and about 2590. Houses. But it is a mountainous, barren, and unpleasant Country, having nothing of value but Cattel. It was not conquered by the *English* till the Reign of *Edward I* in 1283. And in the Reign of *Henry IV*. *Owen Glendover*, having drawn this and all *Wales* into a Combination against against that Prince, indangered the Loss of the Whole, but that he had to do with too martial a Prince. There are in it five Market

Market Towns, viz. *Harlech*, *Bala*, *Dinas*, *Mouthy*, and *Dol-Wales*. *gelbe*, all very Inconsiderable. Therefore this County sends only one Member to Parliament, who is the Knight of the Shire.

Harlech (*Harlecum*) is a Sea-Port Town. *Bala* stands upon a Lake, out of which comes the River *Dee*. *Harlech*, *Bala*.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, (*Comitatus Mont-gomerienfis*,) in *North-Wales*, is an Inland County. Bounded on the North with *Denbighshire*; on the South, with *Radnorshire*; Eastward, with *Shropshire*; and Westward, with *Merionethshire*. It contains 560000. Acres, and about 5680. Houses. 'Tis a Mountainous Country, and yet very fruitful, because well Irrigated. There are in it six Market Towns, viz. *Montgomery*, *Llanvilling*, *Lanydlos*, *Mackynleth*, *Newtown*, and *Welchpole*.

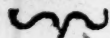
Amongst which * *Montgomery* (*Mons Gomericus*) the chief Place of the County, and that which gives it its Name, stands not far from the *Severn*, upon a Hill in the Eastern Borders, towards *Shropshire*, from whence it has a very free Prospect into a pleasant Plain lying beneath it. It came to be so called from its Founder, *Roger de Montgomery*, a noble Norman, Earl of *Shrewsbury*; who having got much Land hereabouts from the *Welch*, first built it, to secure his Conquest. *Philip Herbert*, second Son of the Earl of *Pembroke*, was created Earl of *Montgomery* by King *James I.* in 1605. Who, after the Death of his Brother *William*, succeeded also in the Earldom of *Pembroke*, and was afterwards preferred to the Office of Lord High Chamberlain. *Philip* his Son succeeded him in both the Earldoms, Anno 1649; to *Philip*, *William* his Son, in 1669; and to *William Thomas* his half Brother, the present Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, and Lord Privy Seal.

Nor far from *Montgomery* stand *Matravall*, now a poor Village; but heretofore a fair and capacious Town, honoured with the Palace, and made the chief Seat of the Princes of *Powis Land*, thence called Kings of *Matravall*.

Its Principal Seats. *Powis-castle*, and *Buttington-hall*, the Marq. of *Powis's*; *Llymore-Lodge*, and *Lyffin*, the L. *Herbert's* of *Cberbury*.

PEMBROKESHIRE, (*Pembroctienfis Comitatus*,) is a Maritime County of *South-Wales*; Bounded on the South and West by the Sea; on the North, by *Cardiganshire*; on the East, by *Carmardenshire*. It contains 420000. Acres, and about 4320. Houses; and is the most fruitful County of *South-Wales*, yielding plenty both of Corn and Cattel. It has no less than nine Market Towns; viz. *Pembroke*, *Haverford-West*, *S. Davids*.

Wales.



Dauids, Fishgard, Kilgarran, Narbarth, Newport, Tenby, and Wiston, whereof the first two return each one Member to Parliament,

Pembroke.

* *Pembroke (Pembrokium)* the chief Place of the County, stands upon a long and narrow Point of a Rock in *Milford-Haven*, the Sea every Tide flowing up to the Town Walls. It consists of two Parishes, and was formerly a County Palatine, all Things that concerned the County passing under the Seal of the Earldom. And so it continued till the Reign of *Henry VIII*, when *Wales* being reduced to *England*, the Authority of the great Lords there was dissolved by Parliament. Since which the Earls of *Pembroke* have been meerly Titular. The first Earl hereof was *Gilbert de Clare*, created Earl of *Pembroke* by King *Stephen* in 1138. Anno. 1201. The Title came into the Family of *Marshals* by Marriage, and died with *Anselm* the sixth Earl of that Name. From this Family it passed to the *Valences*, and from this to the *Hastings*. Of which last 'tis observed, that no Son ever saw his own Father, the Father dying always before the Son was born. After this, the Title became very unsteady, till the Reign of *Edward VI*, who conferred it upon *William Herbert* Lord Steward, Anno. 1551. Whose Posterity still enjoys that Honour in the seventh Descent, being now in the possession *Thomas Herbert* Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, half Brother to *William* the late Earl.

S. Davids.

S. Davids, (Menevia) is a mean Town, but a Bishops See, seated on the Irish Sea, about 16. Miles from *Pembroke*, near a Point of Land called *S. David's Head*, Lat. *Océanitarum Promontorium*. It is at present the See of a Suffragan Bishop, whereas it was once the Metropolitan of *Wales*, since *Arthur* King of the *Britains* removed the Archbishops See of *Caer-Leon* hither, to be further off from the *Saxons* Fury. And, when *Austin* the Monk came first into *Britain*, the Metropolitan of *S. Davids* had then remaining under his Jurisdiction seven Suffragan Bishops; all which gave meeting to the said *Austin* and his Associates, for the composing of some Differences which were between the old and the new-come Christians. And those were the Bishops of *Worcester*, *Landaff*, *Bangor*, *Hereford*, *Lan-Elwy* or *S. Asaph*, *Lan-Badern*, and *Morgan*. Amongst which *Lan-Badern*, called in Latin *Paternensis*, was in *Cardiganshire*; and *Morgan (Morganensis)* in *Glamorganshire*, both extinct long since. As for *Hereford* and *Worcester*, they have been a long time reckoned as *English* Bishopricks. So that three Bishopricks only were left to the Metropolitan of *S. Davids*, viz. *Landaff*, *Bangor*, and *S. Asaph's*. According to my Author, there have been no less than 27. Archbishops of *S. Davids* from *S. Dubritius*, the first who was settled in this See Anno 519, to *Sampson* the last Archbishop; who in a time of Pestilence transferred the Archiepiscopal See to *Dol* in *Bretagne*. Yet his Successors, though they

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they lost the Name, reserved the Power of an Archbishop; the residue of the *Welsh* Bishops receiving their Consecration from no other hand than his, till in the Reign of *Henry I. Bernard*, the 47th Bishop of this See, was forced to submit himself to the See of *Canterbury*. The first built Cathedral of *S. Davids* was often spoiled and ruined by the *Danes*, *Norwegians*, and other Pirates, as standing near the Sea, in the extream Corner of *Pembrokeshire*. That which now stands up is the Work of Bishop *Peter*, the 49th Bishop of this Diocese, who lived in the Reign of *Henry II.* The Diocese contains the whole Counties of *Pembroke*, *Cardigan*, *Carmarden*, *Radnor*, *Brecknock*, and some small Parts of *Monmouth*, *Hereford*, *Montgomery*, and *Glamorganshires*. Yet it contains in all that Quantity of Ground but 308. Parishes, whereof 120. Improprate.

RADNORSHIRE, (*Radnor*ia,) in *South-Wales*, is an Inland County; lying betwixt *Montgomeryshire* Northward, and *Brecknockshire* Southward, *Herefordshire* on the East, and *Cardiganshire* on the West. It contains 310000. Acres, and about 3160. Houses; and is altogether but a barren County. There are in it but four Market Towns, viz. *Radnor*, *Knighton*, *Presteign*, and *Rhaidergwy*.

Among which *Radnor*, (*Radnor*ia,) which gives Name to the County, is seated in a pleasant Valley near the River *Somergil*, which runs at the foot of a Hill. On the Top whereof stand the Ruins of an ancient Castle, demolished by that notorious Rebel *Owen Glendover*. 'Tis an ancient Town Corporate, governed by a Bayliff and 25. Burgesses, having the Right of chusing a Parliament Man. But of more note since it became an Earldom in the Reign of King *Charles II*; by whom *John Roberts*, Lord *Roberts of Truro*, was created Viscount *Bodmin*, and Earl of *Radnor*, Anno 1679. Which is since devolved upon his Grandson *Charles*, the present Earl of *Radnor*.

Having thus run over the Twelve Counties of *Wales* by way of Geography, I shall now conclude with the Historical Part, and shew how this Country came to be Conquered by *England*, and afterwards Incorporated to this Crown. I have already observed how fatally *Roderick* the Great, the last King of *Wales*, divided it amongst his three Sons; giving *North-Wales* to the eldest, because the securest from the incroaching *English*; otherwise (*Anglesey* excepted) the most barren and unfruitful. Now the Prince of *North-Wales* kept his Seat at *Aberfraw* in the Isle of *Anglesey*; the Prince of *South-Wales*, first at *Carmarlen*, and afterwards at *Dynevour Castle*, in *Carmardenshire*; and the Prince of *Powis-Land*, at *Matravall* in *Montgomeryshire*.

L

Thus

Wales.

Thus *North-Wales* was enjoy'd by several Generations of the eldest Branch, till *Llewellen II.* lost it with his Life to King *Edward I.* in 1282. Which *Llewellen*, deluded (as 'tis said) by a Witch, who told him, he should be carried in Triumph through *London*, appeared therefore in an hostile manner upon the Borders of *England*, whereby he drew upon himself the whole Power of *Edward*. Which not being able to withstand, and the King as unwilling on the other side to fight with Mountains, Commissioners were appointed to conclude the Differences. By whom it was agreed, that *Llewellen* should enjoy a Part of the Country with the Title of Prince, during his Life; the Rest in present, and the Whole after his Decease, to be surrendred over to the King of *England*. But *David*, the Brother of *Llewellen*, finding himself excluded by this Agreement from the hope of Succession, incensed his Brother and the *Welch* to a Revolt. The Issue whereof was the Taking of *David*, executed by the hand of Justice; and the Death of *Llewellen*, slain as he was lurking (after the Defeat of his Forces) in the Mountains of *Radnorshire*. Whose Head being pitched upon a Stake, and set out with a Paper Crown, was by a Horse-man carried Triumphantly through *London*. Thus was the Prophecy unluckily fulfilled, and in *Llewellen* ended the Line of the *British* Princes, after they had for several Ages struggled with the *English* Power.

As to the Princes of *South-Wales*, which began with *Cadel*, the second Son of *Roderick* the last King of *Wales* about the Year 877. at the same time as *Amarawd* the eldest Brother took possession of *North-Wales*, the last was *Gryffith ap Rhese*. Whose Predecessors having lost a great Part of their Country to private Undertakers and Adventurers of *England* (as the County of *Brecknock* to *Bernard de Newmark* a Noble Norman, *Glamorganshire* to *Robert Fitz-Haymon*, with other Adventurers, a great Part of *Pembroke* to *Arnulph* of *Montgomery*, of *Cardigan* and *Monmouthshires* to the Earls of *Warren* and *Lord Mortimer*) the poor Princes had no County left intire but *Carmardenshire* only, too little to maintain them in so high a Title. And, tho' this last *Gryffith*, in the time of our Civil Wars betwixt *Maud* the Empress and King *Stephen*, did recover a great Part of his lost Estate; yet neither he, nor his enjoy'd it long. For he died soon after, and his two Sons *Cymmerick* and *Meredith* being taken Prisoners by *Henry II.* had their Eyes put out. Yet did the *Welch*, as well as possibly they could, endeavour to preserve the Liberty which their Fathers left them, till they were at last subdued by King *Edward*.

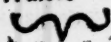
I come now to the youngest Branch of the *British* Princes, derived from *Mervin* the third Son of *Roderick* the last King of *Wales*, and possessed of that Part of it called *Powis-Land*, the Bounds whereof you will find Page 136 A Country more partaking

partaking of the Nature and Fertility of *England*, than most *Wales*: part of *Wales*; and always lying in harms Way, as being upon the Borders. Therefore 'tis like this Part was allotted to *Mervin*, the youngest Son, as a Prince of great Courage and Valour. In whose Line it continued a long time together, but much afflicted and dismembred by the Earls of *Chester* and *Shrewsbury* who took from them a good part of *Flint*, *Denbigh*, and *Shropshire*. Nor was it free from the Attempts of the eldest Branch, the Princes of *North-Wales*, who cast many a greedy Eye upon it. In short, *Meredith ap Blethyn* was the last that held it all entire; who, following the ill example of *Roderick* the Great, divided it betwixt his two Sons, *Madoc* and *Gryffith*. *Madoc* died at *Winchester* in the Reign of *Henry II.* and *Gryffith* was made Lord of *Powis*, the Style of Prince being laid aside, as too high and lofty. In whose Line the aforesaid Title continued till the time of *Edward I.* to whom *Owen ap Gryffith* (the fifth from *Gryffith* aforesaid) surrendered his Place and Title; but received them of the King again, to be holden in *Capite* and free Baronage, according to the Custom of *England*. Whose Daughter and Heir being married to *John Charleton*, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to *Edward II.* the said *Charleton* was in Right of his Wife made Lord *Powis*. From the *Charletons* the Title passed by Marriage to the *Greys*, and *Edward* the fifth of this House was the last Lord *Powis* of the Race of *Mervin* by the Female side. The Title being thus extinct, King *Charles I.* revived it again in the Person of Sir *William Herbert* of *Red Castle*, descended from the *Herberts*, Earls of *Pembroke*, who was created Lord *Powis* in 1629. Which Title was since improved to that of a Marquiss, now injoy'd by *William Herbert*.

Thus *Wales* being intirely subjected to the *English* by King *Edward I.* he divided it into seven Counties, after the manner of *England*; the rest being afterwards added by King *Henry VIII.* out of those Counties which were before reputed as the Borders and Marches of *Wales*. Over each County King *Edward* placed an *English* Lieutenant. But, when he expressed his desire to have One over all, the King perceiving their Dislike sent for his Queen (then great with Child) to *Carnarvan*, where she brought forth a Prince. Upon the News whereof the King assembled the *British* Lords, and offered to name them a Governor born in *Wales*, who could not speak a word of *English*, and whose Life no Man could tax. They expressed their Readiness to submit to such a one; and then the King named *Edward*, his new-born Son. Since which time our Kings eldest Sons have been called Princes of *Wales*.

But, whatever Care King *Edward* took to reduce the *Welch*, and establish his Empire in *Wales*, as did afterwards King *Henry IV.* after the Rebellion of *Owen Glendover*, yet they seldom contained

Wales.



tained themselves within the bounds of true Allegiance, till the Reign of *Henry VII*, extracted from the *Welch* Blood. In whom was fulfilled the Prophecy of *Cadwallader*, the last King of *Britain*, that the *British* Blood should Reign again in *Britain*. To *Henry VII*. succeeded *Henry VIII*, in whose Reign the *Welch* were by Act of Parliament made one Nation with the *English*, subject to the same Laws, capable of the same Preferments, and privileged with the same Immunities. So that, the Name and Language only excepted, there is now no Difference betwixt the *English* and the *Welch*.

By the same King *Henry* was established a Court at *Ludlow* in *Shropshire*, for the ease of his *Welch* Subjects; wherein Justice is administered, after the Way of the Kings' Courts of *Westminster*. And there has been ever since a Governour general of *Wales*, with the Title of Lord President; till upon the Death of the late Earl of *Macclesfield*, the last Lord President of *Wales*, His Majesty thought fit to divide that Government amongst two Peers of the Realm, with the Title of *Lord Lieutenant*, one of *North-Wales*, the other of *South-Wales*.

CHAP. XIII.

Of LONDON and WEST-
MINSTER

London.

IN my former Account of the County of *Middlesex*, I have referred the Reader for the Description of *London*, to the Conclusion of this Part. We are now come to the Place appointed for it, and the most proper for the Description of a Place which is in effect the Epitome of *England*.

I join *Westminster* with *London* (though two several Cities) because contiguous, and that both of them do commonly go under the Name of *London*, the greater swallowing the lesser. However I shall join and part them as occasion shall offer.

This great and populous City, in conjunction with that of *Westminster*, is seated on the North side of the *Thames*, in the County of *Middlesex*, and lies in 51 Degrees 30. Minutes.

The *Thames* I have already described Page 10. as a gentle and navigable River, and that which has the preeminency in *England*. To which I shall only add, that it is to this River chiefly *London* owes its Greatness. The Passage that hapned in the Reign of King *James I.* is remarkable upon this Subject. Who, being displeased with the City, for refusing to lend him a Sum of Money he required, threatned the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, that he would remove his Court, with all the Records of the Tower, and the Courts of Judicature to another Place, with further Expressions of his Indignation. Your Majesty, answered the Lord Mayor calmly, *may do what you please therein, and your City of London will prove still dutiful; but she comforts her self with the Thoughts that Your Majesty will leave the Thames behind you.*

The Name of *London* is probably derived from the *British* Its Name. Word *Llongdin*, which signifies a Town of Ships. And, for its Antiquity, some fetch its Original above 1100 Years before the Birth of our Saviour. But, without going so far, the *British* King *Lud* (from whom one of the Gates, called *Ludgate* took its Name) is said to have repaired and improved it, above 60. Years before our Saviour's Birth. The *Romans*, in whose time it was an Archbishops See, gave it the Title of *Augusta*. And *Ammianus Marcellinus*, who wrote near 1300. Years ago, calls it then an ancient City.

London.

Extent.

It stands conveniently upon a rising Ground, in a gravelly Soil, which makes it much the healthfuller. Only that Part of *Westminster*, which is nearest to the Water side lies low, which makes it liable to the Overflowing of Spring-Tides, tho' seldom further than the Cellars.

Its Length, from East to West, all along the *Thames*, is about two Leagues, or six Miles; but the Breadth of it is not proportionable. However it contains, by a late Computation, above a hundred thousand Houses, a much greater Number than *Paris* can boast of. And, allowing only eight Persons to each House one with another (which I think is moderate) the Number of the Inhabitants will amount at that rate to above 800000. Souls. Besides a World of Sea-men that live and swarm in that constant (tho' moving) Forest of Ships down the River, on the East side of the Bridge.

Number of Parishes. As for *Parishes*, there are 97. within the Walls of *London*, 16. without the Walls, 14. Out-Parishes in *Middlesex* and *Surry*, and 7. Parishes in the City and Liberties of *Westminster*. In all 134. For whose publick Devotion there are as many Parish-Churches, besides a great Number of Chappels.

Statelinesf and Wealth.

For Statelinesf *London* may yield to *Paris*, but in point of Trade and Riches *London* far outdoes it. And, tho' *Paris* excels in some Things, yet there are few finer Streets than *Cheapside*, *Cornhill*, *Lombard Street*, *Fleet-Street*, great *Hatton-Street*, *Pall-Mall*, and several others, especially near the Court. Nor is there any foreign City that can shew so many *Piazas*, or fine Squares; such as *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, *Lincolns-Inn Square*, *Grays-Inn*, *Red-Lyon*, and *Southampton Squares*, the *Golden Square*, *King's Square* in *Soho*, *S. James's Square*, *Leicester-Fields*, and *Covent-Garden*. The first of which is chiefly noted for its Spaciousness, and *King's Square* for its Statelinesf.

Beautiful Squares.

And, as to publick Buildings, such as Churches, Hospitals, Colleges, Exchanges, Halls, Market-Places, &c. most of them are of that noble Structure as deserves the Admiration of all Strangers. 'Tis true, the greatest part of them lie hid to Strangers, and out of the way, to make room for Tradesmens Shops in the Streets. And Churches, especially in great Thorough-fares, are so crowded up with Shops and Dwelling Houses, that one would think Religion in danger of being smother'd by the growth of Trade.

The Noblemens Houses are for the most part in the Squares aforesaid. But there are some very remarkable besides; and chiefly *Montague-House* in *Great-Russel-Street Bloomsbury*, which for Neatness and Statelinesf is scarce over-matched beyond Sea.

In

In general, *London Houses*, especially in the New-Buildings, are of *Brick*; contrived with so much Art, that upon a small spot of Ground one finds all manner of Conveniencies the same is capable of. So uniform and compact is our modern Way of Building, that our *English Builders* have of late outdone all Foreigners. The Neatness besides of our late built Houses is worth our taking Notice, with fine light Stair-Cases, Wainscotted and Painted, Sash-Windows to the Rooms, the Inside of these Wainscotted from top to bottom, and finely Painted.

The very *Signs* that hang out so thick in the *Streets*, many of 'em very rich and costly, and altogether yielding a fine Prospect, is a Thing much taken Notice of by Strangers not used to such a Sight, and look'd upon as an Argument of a flourishing Trade.

For the Conveniency of Foot Passengers in the principal Streets, and most of the New-Buildings, a good convenient Breadth on each side is Paved with smooth hewn Stone. The middle Parts chiefly used by Carts and Coaches, the perpetual Hurry whereof in a Place of so vast a Trade and constant Concourse of People, together with the Dampness of the Air, and the Neglect sometimes of Scavengers, makes the Streets less clean than otherwise they would be.

To supply this City with *Water*, here's the *Thames*, and the *New-River* *New-River*; that serving the South, and this the North Parts *Water* of it. Besides the Conveniency of several Conduits of Spring-Water, and the Use of Pump-Water in all Parts of the Town.

The *New-River* is Artificial, being the Work of a *Welsh Knight*, Sir *Hugh Middleton*; who brought it with great care and cost from *Amwell* and *Chadwell*, two Springs near *Ware* in *Hartfordshire*. From whence, in a turning and winding Course, it runs near 60. Miles before it reaches this City. In this Undertaking, fitter indeed for a Prince than any Subject, about 600. Men were employ'd together, which was a prodigious Charge. The Channel is but narrow, but very deep in some places, even to 30. foot. Over some Valleys it runs in open Troughs, 20. foot at least above Ground. And as for Bridges over it, my Author reckons no less than 800, of Stone, Brick, and Wood.

For *Fuel*, this City is abundantly served by Water both *Fuel* with Sea-Coals and Wood; the first coming by Sea from *Newcastle* and *Sunderland*, and the Wood from such Counties as ly in its Neighbourhood, and have the Conveniency of conveying it by Water.

London.

Provisions.

The *Provisions* for the Mouth are conveyed both by Land and Water from most Parts of the Kingdom ; and that in such plenty, that there is scarce a great City in *Europe*, where poor People, or such as love a frugal Life, may live cheaper, or the splendid Liver, gallanter. To which purpose here are abundance of Markets, the best furnished of any in Christendom ; especially *Leaden-Hall* Market, not far from the *Royal-Exchange*, the greatest Flesh-Market about the City, and a great Magazine of Corn.

Other Conveniencies.

For *Pleasure*, or *Luxury*, *London* is a Magazine, where all is at hand, and scarce any Thing wanting that Money can purchase. Here is to be had, not only what *Europe* affords, but what is fetched by Navigation from the remotest Parts of the habitable World.

In point of *Society*, here learned and unlearned, high and low, rich and poor, good and bad, may fit themselves any where. And, to get a Livelihood, or raise himself in the World, this is the most proper Place.

The Use of *Clubs* and *Coffee-Houses*, so common in this City, is a sober Way of keeping Society, attended with many Conveniencies, needless to enumerate.

Peny-Post.

For the Conveyance of *Letters* and *small Parcels* to any Part of *London* and *Westminster*, and many Miles out of Town, here is such a Conveniency contrived as is not to be found in any other great City of the Known World. I mean the *Peny-Post*, so called from the easy Charge of it. For by this way a Letter is safely and diligently convey'd from any Part of the Town or Suburbs, for a Peny per pound by the Sender. And, whereas this Conveniency does now extend to many Country-Towns within 10. 12. and 15. Miles of *London*, in this Case the Sender and Receiver pay each a Penny. Another Advantage of the *Peny-Post* is, that *Parcels* (as wells as *Letters*) not exceeding One Pound Weight, or Ten Pound Sterling in Value, have the like Benefit, within the Bounds of this Conveyance. The Value to be made good by the Office, provided the Things be securely Inclosed as they ought, and fast Sealed up with hard Wax, under the Impression of some remarkable Seal ; but not otherwise.

By the Cheapness and Quickness of this Conveyance, the City and Neighbouring Parts have the Opportunity of a much greater Intercourse and Correspondence (which is the Soul of Trade and Business) than formerly they had. All Gentlemen, Country-Chapmen, and others, can presently give Notice of their Arrival to Town. Shop-Keepers and Tradesmen send for what they want to their Work-Men. Much Time is saved in Solicitation for Money. Bills dispensed for Publication of any Concern. Summons, or Tickets, conveyed to all Parts and Societies. Brewers Entries safely sent to the

Excise.

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Excise-Office, Lawyers and Clients mutually correspond, Patients send London to Doctors and Apothecaries, &c. for what they want; and the poor Prisoners can now send for one Penny, where they could not formerly under six, or twelve pence, or more. I pass by many other Advantages of this most useful and beneficial Conveyance, to inform the Reader how the same is both industriously Modelled, and faithfully carried on with universal Applause.

First, there is one Chief, or General-Office in Cloak-lane, near Dowgate, where the Author (who is now Comptroller) lives, in a large and more convenient House than the former, built by Sir Josiah Child, since the great Fire in London.

Besides the Chief Office, there are Five Out-Offices depending on that, which are called the Sorting-Houses. The first at Westminster, near Charing-cross. The second, called the Temple-Office, in Chancery-lane, near Lincoln's-Inn. The third, called St. Paul's-Office, in Pater-Noster-Row. The fourth, in Southwark, near St. Mary Over-Ree Church. The fifth, on little Tower-Hill, near the King's Victualling-Office; all which have Communication with the Chief (or General) Office, as the Center of Correspondence.

In the Chief (or General) Office there is

Yearly Salary.

	l.	s.	d.
The Comptroller.	200	00	00
One Collector.	55	00	00
One Accomptant	55	00	00
Two Clerks, each	30	00	00

Weekly Salary.

One Chief Sorter	00	15	00
Two Sub-Sorters, each	00	10	00
Fifteen Town Messengers, to collect } and deliver Letters, each }	00	08	00
Eight Country Messengers, from 8 to 10, 12, and 15 Shillings, according to their Walks.			

In Westminster-Office,

One Chief Sorter,
Two Sub-Sorters,

Twelve Town Messengers,
Eight Country Messengers:

Temple

London
and
Westminst.

Temple-Office.

One Chief Sorter,
One Sub-sorter,

Ten Town Messengers,
Two Country Messengers.

St. Paul's Office.

One chief Sorter,
One Sub-sorter,

Ten Town Messengers,
One Country Messenger.

Southwark Office.

One chief Sorter,
One Sub-sorter,

Four Town Messengers,
Eleven Country Messengers,

Tower-Hill, (or Hermitage) Office.

One chief Sorter,
One Sub-sorter,

Three Town Messengers,
One Country Messenger.

All which, both *Sorters* and *Messengers* (being about one Hundred,) have the same Allowances as those in the *Chief Office*.

Now, to receive the *Letters* and *Parcels* to be sent according to their Directions, there are between four and five Hundred *Shops* and *Coffee-Houses* in City and Country; reaping this Benefit from it, that their Trade does increase thereby. From which Receiving Places, (commonly called from hence, *Penny-Post-Houses*) the Letters are collected by the *Messengers*, having their respective Walks. In most Places of *London* and *Westminster*, and nearest Parts of them, every Hour of the Day. In *Southwark*, the remoter Parts of the Suburbs, and contiguous Buildings, every two Hours. And in the Towns near *London*, as *Hackney*, *Mile-End*, *Islington*, *Newington*, &c. twice a day. As to the remoter Country Towns round the City, as far as *Wanstead* and *Blackwall East*, *Richmanstowrth*, and *Uxbridge West*, *Finchley*, and *East-Barnet North*, *Croydon* and *Richmond Southward*, the Messengers deliver them once a Day. But the Reader is referred for the List of the Towns, and the certain Hours of the Letters carried thither, to a Sheet Printed and Published to inform the People thereof, together with the Particulars in the practical part of the *Penny-Post*.

The Author of which, is that Ingenious and Indefatigable Citizen, Mr. *Dockwra*, the present Comptroller thereof; whose publick

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lick Spirit led him first to set it up solely at his own Charge, *London.*
March 25th 1680.

The least Return Mr. *Dockwra* could expect from the Publick for so great a Service, was to see himself Reimbursed in the first place, and to reap afterwards the bare Fruits of his Industry as far as the Thing would bear; which was but according to the Rules of Law and Equity. But when he was yet some Thousand Pounds out of Purse, who should come upon him but H. R. H. the Duke of *Tork*, our late King, as if he had committed a *Burglary* in the General-Post-Office, then settled upon him by Act of Parliament? In short, Mr. *Dockwra* was Sued in his Name, first upon no less than *Twenty Writs* in one Term, and afterwards in an Action of Ten Thousand Pounds. To colour this *Oppression*, and blind the *Fury* for a Prince who was to be *James the First*, it was pretended, that the Setting up of the *Penny Post* was an Invasion of the Right of H. R. H. and a Prejudice to the General-Post. When on the contrary it was, and is to this day a great Improvement of the *General-Post*; by the vast increase of Letters occasioned by this continual, cheap and quick Correspondence every Day, and every Hour, among so many Hundred Thousands of People. Which makes a World of little Things especially to be set on foot that else would never be done, and creates such an Intercourse all over the Kingdom, as makes the Wheel of Correspondence circulate a great deal faster, which naturally increases the Revenue. But no Reason or Equity could stand proof against the Iniquity of those Times, when our Laws were Wrested in *Westminster-Hall* to serve any turn. The Duke must have the Verdict found against Mr. *Dockwra*, and his Office seiz'd upon, which was done accordingly. Who lay thus crushed many Years, with a Family of Eight Children, for his Service to the Publick; till the present Government, out of a sense of Justice and Equity, made him some Compensation.

But, if we duly consider the vast Benefit the Publick reaps from this Industrious and Chargeable Undertaking, the Advantage it yields to the Crown by a considerable Revenue from it, but especially the great Increase it brings to the Revenue of the General-Post-Office, which by competent Calculators is judged to be no less than 3 or 4000 *l. per Annum*, we shall find sufficient Ground to hope His Majesty will further extend His Royal Bounty, not only to the Author of it while he lives, (who has been so great a Sufferer for it) but also to his Family of Children, by making Provision for them, in memory of a *Contrivance* so beneficial both to the King and Country, and such a piece of Service as will last for Ages to come.

To

London
and

Westminst.

W

Convex
Lights.

Offices for

Insuring of

Houses.

To supply the Light of the Sun in the dark Nights, *London* is singular in the use of the *Convex Lights*, commonly called *Lamps*, Invented about 15 Years since by Mr. *Heming*. The Reflexion whereof is so gloriously Luminous, and of so long a Reach, that they may be called the *little Suns of the Night*. Of great Use besides, to prevent Publick Murders, and other Outrages, so frequent in great and Populous Cities beyond Sea.

For Insuring of Houses in case of Fire, here are two Societies; the one known by the name of *Insurance-Office*, the other by that of the *Friendly Society*. In the first, for six pence in the Pound Rent, a House is Insured for one Year, or else (by way of Purchase) a House of Ten Pound a Year is Insured Seven Years for Twenty Five Shillings, Eleven Years for Thirty Five, Twenty One Years for Fifty, and so proportionably of all Houses of greater or lesser Rents. If a House thus Insured happens to be Burnt down within the Time 'tis Insured for, the Insurers are to pay a certain Sum, for the Rebuilding of it. If only damaged by Fire, then to Repair the Damages; for security whereof, they have settled Rents in *London*, to the value of above Two Thousand Pound a Year. In the *Friendly Society*, the Way is for every Member thereof to pay yearly at the Office, before hand, Sixteen pence for every Hundred Pound secured on Brick-Houses, and as much more for Timber-Houses.

The Publick Buildings of London and Westminster.

Principal
Buildings.

HAVING said thus much in general of *London* and *Westminster*, I shall now proceed to a particular Account, by the Description of their publick Buildings, &c. at least such as are of chief note.

S. Paul's
Cathedral.

The most remarkable Building, but as yet unfinished, is *St. Paul's Cathedral* like to surpass in Greatness, Magnificence, and Solidity, all other Cathedrals in the Christian World, except *S. Peter's at Rome*. This wonderful Fabrick stands in the highest part of the City, where stood a Temple dedicated to *Diana* in the time of Heathenism. Being burnt down in the great Fire of *London*, King *Charles II.* took care for the Rebuilding of it. So that in the Year 1673. a new Foundation was laid, and ever since the Work has been so carried on, that we may expect to see it now compleated in few years. What is done of it

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it, by the Direction of that eminent Architect, Sir *Christopher Wren*, is an Object of Admiration. Its Choir of incomparable Beauty, being finished on the Conclusion of the General Peace, was opened for Divine Service, upon the Thanksgiving Day, *November 16th 1697.*

Next to *St. Paul's* in Greatness and Beauty, is the Collegiate Church of *Westminster*, commonly called the Abbey of *Westminster*, dedicated to *S. Peter*. It stands on that piece of Ground which formerly went by the name of *Thorney Island*, then surrounded with Water; and whereon stood of old, in the time of *Paganism*, a Temple dedicated to *Apollo*. This famous Church was raised, and richly Indowed by *Edward the Confessor*, and was afterwards Rebuilt from the Ground by King *Henry III.* To which *Henry VII.* added a stately Chappel on the East end, wherein are the Tombs and Monuments of several of our Kings and Queens; and particularly that of the said King *Henry*, all made of Brass, finely wrought, beyond any thing extant of this kind. The Abbey was converted into a Collegiate Church by Queen *Elizabeth*; who placed in it a Dean, and 12 Prebendaries, one of which the Sub-Dean. Here are also 4 Petty-Canons, one Organist, 12 Singing Men, 8 Boys, 2 Vergers, and 2 Sacrists. Now, whereas the Coronation of our Kings has been usually performed in this Church since the *Norman Conquest*, the Dean hereof is intrusted with the Custody of the *Regalia* at the Coronation, and honoured with a place of necessary Service in that Solemnity. Lastly, there is in the Cloysters a fair Publick Library, free for all Strangers to come in, both Morning and Afternoon, but only in Term-time.

Amongst the *Parish-Churches*, those that were rebuilt since the Fire, are generally of a wonderful Neatness and Beauty. *S. Clement's* in the *Strand*, amongst the rest, is a proper Object for the Curiosity of Strangers in this kind. And for a Steeple, that of *Bow-Church* in *Cheap-side*, being a solid and beautiful Structure, 225 foot high, composed of four of the Orders of Building, which shews the Skill of the Architect.

The *Tower*, which stands below Bridge, on the East side of the City, is an Ancient Fortrefs, which commands both the City and River. 'Tis of above 600 Years standing, it being built by *William the Conqueror*; and called the *Tower*, from its White Tower in the middle. 'Tis surrounded with an old Wall, and this with a deep Ditch, the whole almost a Mile in compass. This is the chief Store-house of *England* for Arms and Ammunition, and said to contain Arms for about 60000. Men. Here are also kept the Jewels and Ornaments of the *Crown*, and the ancient Records of the Nation, In the Tower

London
and
Westminst.

Tower is the great Mint of *England*, for Coyning of Gold and Silver. And, whereas it has been formerly honoured with the Residence of several Kings, who kept their Courts here, 'tis now the chief Prison, where Persons of Quality that are charged with Crimes are kept in Custody. In short, the Tower is full of Dwelling-Houses for the use of the Officers, and others belonging to it, either as an Arsenal, or a Mint. For whose Publick Devotion there is a Parochial Church, called *S. Petri ad Vincula*, being the Kings Donative, without Institution and Induction, and exempt from all Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Archbishop. As it is an Arsenal, here is kept the Office of the Ordnance, to be explained in my second Part.

The Jurisdiction of the Tower is not only extended within its Walls, but also a good way without. For, besides its ancient Liberty adjoyning to it, the old Artillery Garden by *Spittle-Fields*, and the *Little Minories*, are within the Tower Liberty. But whether the Tower be in the County of *Middlesex* (that is, under its Jurisdiction) or in the Liberty of the City, is a Question to this day. Some will have it to be divided between both; which seems to have been the Judges Opinion in the Case of *Sir Tho. Overbury's* Murder, who concluded the Trial must be made in the City, by reason that the Fact was done in that part of the Tower which was held to be in the City Liberties.

For the Government of this important Place there used to be two principal Officers, the *Constable*, and the *Lieutenant* of the Tower. At present 'tis governed in chief only by the *Lieutenant*; who, by vertue of his Office, is to be in Commission of the Peace for the City of *London* and County of *Middlesex*, together with the Counties of *Surrey* and *Kent*. His Salary is 200*l. per Annum*, besides Fees and Perquisites, arising chiefly from such as are sent Prisoners to the Tower, and from his Priviledge of disposing of the Warders Places.

The next Officer under the Lieutenant, and subordinate to him, is the *Gentleman Porter*, who holds his Place by Patent. He has the Charge of the Gates, the Keys whereof he is every Night at nine a Clock to deliver to the Lieutenant, and to receive them from him the next Morning. He commands the Warders that are upon Duty.

These are now reduced to 24, who formerly were 40 in number. Whose Duty is to wait at the Gates, to examine all Strangers that offer to go in, and to admit none with his Sword. Ten of them are usually upon the Days wait, and two upon the Watch every Night. In case of any Prisoner in the Tower, the Lieutenant appoints whom of them he pleases to attend him as a Guard, which is the most profitable and beneficial part

of

of a Warder's Station. Their Habit is like that of the Yeomen of the Guard, and they are accounted the King's Domestick Servants, being sworn by the Lord High Chamberlain, or by the Clark of the Check.

For the Security of this Place, here is a constant Garrison, usually consisting of eight Companies of Foot. Here is also Batteries planted with Canon; and Gunners to look after them, ready for Service on the shortest warning, and always some of them upon Duty day and night.

Lastly, the Liberty of the Tower being a Corporation of it self, here is kept by Prescription every Munday an ancient Court of Record, for Debts, Trespasses, &c. In relation to which, the Gentleman Porter has the same Power and Authority as Sheriffs have within their respective Counties. For Ecclesiastical Causes, and Probate of Wills, the Tower and Liberties thereof have a Royal Jurisdiction. From which there is no Appeal, but to the King in his Court of Chancery.

Next to the Tower is the Custom-House, between that and Custom-house Bridge. Which having been destroyed by that dreadful House-Fire in 1666. was soon after rebuilt, much more commodious, uniform, and magnificent, at the Charge of 10000 pounds. Here are employed a great many Officers, superiour and subordinate, an Account whereof you will find in my second Part.

The Bridge over the River consists of 19 Arches, and was built of Stone in the Reign of King John, Anno 1209. A difficult and costly piece of Work, considering the constant great Flux and Reflux at that Place. 'Tis about 800 foot long, and above 30 broad; set out with a fine Row of Houses on each side, with Shops furnished with most sorts of Commodities; so that it looks more like a Street than a Bridge. And so great are the Charges of keeping it in Repair, that there is a large Revenue in Lands and Houses set apart for that purpose, and two Bridge-Masters (besides other Officers) chosen out of the Liberty-men on Midsummer-day, to look after the same.

The Canal, vulgarly called Fleet-Ditch, which lets in the Thames from South to North, as far as Holbourn-Bridge, is both Useful and Ornamental. 'Tis of a good breadth, with strong Walls on both sides, Railed at the top, and freed from Houses for 20 foot at least, on each side. Under which Space all along there are huge Vaults or Store-Houses, for Coals to be laid in for the use of the Poor. This Canal fed by a little Brook, and become Navigable by the Tide that comes into it from the Thames, was made with great Cost and Charge since the great Fire

London. Fire. There are over it three Stone Bridges, besides that at Holbourn.

The Monument.

But one of the greatest Ornaments of this City, is that Master-piece of Building, called the Monument, erected in perpetual Memory of the dismal Conflagration aforesaid, which began September 2. 1666. and continued raging three Days together. This stately Pile standing near the Bridge on the North side of it, is a Pillar, all built of solid Portland Stone, upon a Pedestal 40 foot high, and 21 foot square, the whole height of it from the Ground is 202 foot, the Diameter 15. Within side is a fair winding Stair-case, with Iron Rails up to the top; and this graced with a fair Iron Balcony, yielding a pleasant Prospect all over the City. The Front of the Pedestal is adorned with ingenious Emblems, and the North and South sides with these Latin Inscriptions; one describing the Desolation of this City laid in ashes, and the other its glorious Restauration. The first is in these Words.

Anno Christi CXCCLXVI. Die IV. Nonis Septembris, hinc in Orientem, pedum CCII. Intervallo (quæ est hujusce Columnæ Altitudo) erupit de media Nocte Incendium, quod Vento spirante hausit etiam longinqua, & Partes per omnes populabundum ferebatur cum impetu & fragore incredibili; XXCIX Tempia, Portas, Prætorium, Aedes publicas, Procotrophia, Scholas. Bibliothecas, Insularum magnum numerum, Domuum CCI, 500,000,000,000, Vicos CD absumpsit: De XXVI Regionibus XV funditus deleuit, alias VIII. laceras & semiustas reliquit. Urbis Cadaver ad CDXXXVI. fujera, Hinc ab Arce, per Thamisis Ripam ad Templariorum Fanum, Illinc ab Euro Aquilonali Porta secundum Muros ad Fossæ Fletanæ Caput, perrexist; adversus Opes Civium, & Fortunas infestum, erga Viros innocuum, ut per omnia referret supremam illam Mundi Exustionem. Velox Clades fuit; exiguum Tempus eandem vidit Civitatem florentissimam & nullam. Tertio die, cum jam evicerat humana Consilia & Subsidia omnia, Cælitus, ut par est credere, jussus stetit fatalis Ignis, & quaquaversum elanguit.

Thus Englished.

In the Year of Christ 1666, the second Day of September, Eastward from hence, at the distance of Two Hundred and Two Foot (the height of this Column) a terrible Fire broke out about Midnight; which driven on by a high Wind, not only wasted the adjacent Parts, but also very remote Places, with incredible noise and fury. It consumed eighty nine Churches, the City Gates, Guildhall, many publick Structures, Hospitals, Schools, Libraries, a vast Number of state-ly

ly Edifices, Thirteen thousand two hundred Dwelling-Houses, four hundred Streets. Of the six and twenty Wards it utterly destroyed fifteen, and left eight others shattered and half burnt. The Ruins of the City were four hundred thirty six Acres, from the Tower by the Thames side to the Temple Church, and from the North East Gate along the City-Wall to Holbourn-Bridge. To the Estates and Fortunes of the Citizens it was merciless, but to their Lives very favourable, that it might in all Things resemble the last Conflagration of the World. The Destruction was sudden, for in a small space of Time the same City was seen most flourishing, and reduced to nothing. Three days after, when this fatal Fire had baffled all Humane Counsels and Endeavours in the Opinion of all, it stopt as it were by a Command from Heaven, and was on every side extinguished.

The other Inscription runs thus, on the other side.

Carolus II. C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hib. Rex, Fid. D. Princeps Clementissimus, miseratus luctuosam Rerum faciem, plurima fumantibus jam tum Ruinis, in Solatium Civium & Urbis suæ Ornamentum providit, Tributum remisit, Preces Ordinis & Populi Londinensis retulit ad Regni Senatum; qui continuo decrevit ut publica Opera Pecunia publica, ex Vestigali Carbonis fossilis oriunda, in meliorem formam restituerentur; utiq; Aedes Sacra & D. Pauli Templum à Fundamentis omni Magnificencia extruerentur; Pontes, Porta, Carceres novi fierent; emundarentur Alvei, Vici ad regulam responderent, Clivi complanarentur, aperirentur Angiportus, Fora & Macella in Areas sepositas eliminarentur. Censuit etiam uti singula Domus Muris intergerinis concluderentur, univërfa in frontem pari altitudine consurgerent, omnesq; Parietes Saxo quadrato aut cotto latere solidarentur; unique nemini liceret ultra Septennium adificando immorari. Ad hæc, Lites de Terminis oriundas Lege lata præscidit; adjecit quoq; Supplicationes annuas, & ad æternam Posterorum Memoriam H. C. P. C. Festinatur undique, Resurgit Londinum, majori celeritate an splendore incertum, unum Triennium absolvit quod Saculi Opus credebatur.

In English thus,

Charles II. Son of Charles the Martyr, King of Great Britain; France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, a most gracious Prince, Commiserating the deplorable State of things, whilst the Ruins were yet smoaking, provided for the Comfort of his Citizens, and the Ornament of his City; Remitted their Taxes, and referred the Petitions of the Magistrates and Inhabitants to the Parliament; who immediately passed an Act



The NEW STATE PART I.

that publick Works should be restored to greater Beauty with publick Money, to be raised by an Imposition on Coals ; That Churches and the Cathedral of St. Paul's should be rebuilt from their Foundations, with all Magnificence; That Bridges, Gates, and Prisons, should be new made, the Sewers cleansed, the Streets made strait and regular, such as were steep, levelled, and those too narrow made wider ; Markets and Shambles removed to separate Places. They also Enacted, that every House should be built with Party Walls, and all in Front raised of equal heighth, and those Walls all of square Stone or Brick, and that no Man should delay building beyond the space of Seven Years. Moreover, care was taken by Law, to prevent all Suits about their Bounds. Also Anniversary Prayers were injoyn'd ; and to perpetuate the Memory hereof to Posterity, they caused this Column to be Erected. The Work was carried on with diligence, and London is restored ; but, whether with greater speed or beauty, may be made a question. At three Years time the World saw that finished, which was supposed to be the Business of an Age.

The East side of the Pedestal has also an Inscription, expressing the Time in which this Pillar was begun, continued, and brought to perfection. The Words are these,

Incepta

*Richardo Forde Eq;
Prætor Lond.*

A. D. CICDCLXXI.

Perducta altius

George Waterman, Eq. Præ.

Roberto Hanson, Eq. Præ.

Gulielmo Hooker, Eq. Præ.

Roberto Viner, Eq. Præ.

Josepbo Sbeldon, Eq. Præ.

Perfecta

*Thomâ Davis, Eq. Præ.
Urb.*

Anno Dom.

M DCLXXVII.

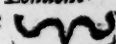
That is,

This

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This Pillar was begun,
Sir *Richard Forde* Knight, being Lord Mayor of *London*, in the
Year 1671.

London.


Carried on,
In the Mayoralties of

Sir *George Waterman*, Kt.
Sir *Robert Hanson*, Kt.
Sir *William Hooker*, Kt.
Sir *Robert Viner*, Kt.
Sir *Robert Sheldon*, Kt.

} Lord Mayors.

And finished,

Sir *Thomas Davies* being Lord Mayor, in the Year 1677.

Aud, whereas upon Evidence it was made out, that this dreadful Fire was contrived and carried on by the Popish Faction, the same is expressed in *English* round the Pedestal under the said Inscriptions, in these following Words:

This Pillar was set up in perpetual Remembrance of the most dreadful Burning of this Antient City, begun and carried on by the Treachery and Malice of the Popish Faction, in the beginning of September, in the Year of our Lord 1666. in order to the carrying on their bloody Plot for Extirpating the Protestant Religion, and the old English Liberty, and Introducing Popery and Slavery.

Which Inscription, being razed, out by order of the late King *James*, was set up again since the late Revolution.

Next to the Monument, I shall take notice of *Guild-Hall*, a spacious Building, but more Glorious within than without. This is the Town-House, where the City Courts of Judicature are held, and where the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council meet for the Management of the City Concerns. Here, at the first coming in, is a stately Hall, Paved with *Purbeck Stone*, and the Sides adorned with the Pictures in length of King *William*, and the late Queen *Mary*, and those of several Judges. Here also are to be seen the bulky Figures of two lusty *Giants*.

Adjoining to *Guild-Hall*, is the greatest Market and Store-House for all sorts of Wollen Cloths, broad and narrow, brought hither to be sold, from all Parts of the Kingdom. The Name of it is *Blackwell-Hall*, which being destroyed by the great Fire in 1666. was rebuilt much more convenient and larger than before the Fire.

Westminst. I come now to the King's Palaces. Amongst which *White-Hall*, within the Precincts of *Westminster*, did formerly belong to Cardinal *Wolsey*, and has been the usual Residence of the Kings of England since the Reign of *Henry VIII.* A House more noted for the *Conveniencies*, than the *Beauty* of it; being irregularly Built, or rather Patched up together, with little Uniformity. It was unhappily Burnt down, *Jan. 4th 1698.* and little of it escaped its raging Flames, besides that stately Pile the *Banqueting-House*, in the very Front of it. But as it stood upon a great compass of Ground, watered on one side by the *Thames*, and having on the other the Convenience of *St. James's Park*; so 'tis capable of being made one of the most Glorious and Delightful Palaces in this Part of the World. And, as it consists with the Glory of our Monarchs, and that of the whole Nation, to raise it from its Ashes into a standing Monument of the *English Greatness*; so 'tis hop'd, Provision will be made for it in due time.

In order to which, several Models have been Published, and (amongst others) one by this Author, with these following Proposals.

I. That the FRONT of *White-Hall*, with the WINGS on the Sides of it, may reach from *Scotland-yard-gate* to *King-street Westminster*, a convenient Distance being left from all other Houses; the remaining part of the Gallery leading to the Park being quite demolished, and the *Banqueting-House* (now made a *Royal Chappel*) answering to the middle Front.

II. The main Entrance into it to be at the very middle of the *Banqueting-House*, through a stately GATE there made, answerable to the intended Magnificence of the House.

III. Before the Front of the Palace, a spacious COURT, Rail'd on the Street-side with Iron BALLISTERS painted and gilt, fixt upon a Wall four or five foot high from the Ground, and the outside Pav'd with flat Stones.

IV. Between *White-Hall-Gate* and each Wing, a great Iron GATE, Ballister-wise, to yield all By-goers a View of the Front of the Palace.

V. To each Wing a WALK, or open GALLERY, pav'd with *Purbeck Stone*, Arched, and Supported with Stone Pillars.

VI. The Top of each Wing to be flat, and made into a TERRASS, adorn'd on each side with great Flower-pots.

VII. The HOUSE it self to be two lofty Stories high, Built of *Portland-stone*, and the Windows faced with *Marble*. The whole to be contriv'd with a strict Uniformity, and with all the Majesty and Conveniencies fit for the Residence of so great a Monarch as the King of Great Britain, and that of his Noble Court.

VIII. Be-

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VIII. *Between the said Stories to have the several STATUES* Westminst
of the Monarchs of England since Egbert, the first King thereof,
set up in Niches. Which will prove of great Use, as well as an Or-
ament, and will add much to the Fame and Glory of the
Building.

IX. *In the Court, two Royal STATUES, to be set up at a*
convenient distance, one of the Reigning King, and the other of his
immediate Predecessor. This last, upon a new Princes Accession to the
Crown, to be removed into its proper Niche, and the new King's
Statue set up in the room of it.

X. *The River-side to be beautified with two Royal GARDENS,*
one to be called the King's, and the other the Queen's Garden;
Each of them with Back-Stairs, for the King and Queen to take Wa-
ter. And between the Gardens, a convenient and publick Place to take
Water, or to land at White-Hall, by the Name of White-Hall-
Stairs.

XI. *Between the main Gate and those Stairs, may be contrived a*
fine and curious PROSPECT, in a Strait line, through the
Court and the Palace, to the Thames.

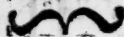
XII. *The Park-side to be also exposed to View, by BALLI-*
STERS, and two Iron GATES, &c. answerable to White-
Hall-side; and the Horse Guard to stand against the main Gate of
the Palace.

Thus a noble and delightful Prospect would be afforded on
 both sides to Passengers, the Air of *White-Hall* would be freer,
 and the Glory of it most charming to the Eye. And those who
 justly wept for Grief at its late Conflagration, would weep for
 Joy at so Glorious a Restauration.

The Park adjoining to *White-Hall*, is a fair and spacious Spot
 of Ground, affording great Variety with its delicate Walks well
 gravelled, and as well shadowed, a Mall 1000 Paces long, a
 fine Canal about the same length, with the Tide running in
 and out, and fronted with a brazen Statue, which for curious
 Workmanship is admired by Artists themselves. To which add
 a Multitude of Deer, feeding upon this Ground, and the variety
 of foreign and domestick Fowls that are there to be seen.

This Park takes its Name from another Royal Palace in it
 called *St. James's*, noted for being the Birth-place of several
 Princes and Princesses of the Blood, and of late Years for being
 the Residence of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess
 of Denmark.

A good Mile from this Park to the Westward, stands *Ken-*
sington-Palace, so called from *Kensington*, a Town in its Neigh-
 bourhood.

Westminst.

bourhood. Which Place his present Majesty made choice of for his Residence since his Accession to the Crown, as most agreeable to his Health and Constitution. The *House* (formerly belonging to the Earl of *Nottingham*) but little, yet much Improved and Beautif'd, since it was purchas'd from the Earl, pleasantly seated upon the edge of *Hide-Park*, and enjoying a very good Air. For a convenient and easie Communication with *White-Hall*, before its Contagration, a Gravelled Coach-way was made between both, through *St. James's Park* and *Hide Park*, with Posts standing up on each side for Lamps to give Light all the Way in the dark times of the Night.

*The Royal
Palace of
Westmin-
ster.*

The *Royal Palace of Westminster*, near the Abbey of that name, is an Ancient Building, part of which was burnt down in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* That which remained entire, has been employed since for the Use of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, and the chief Courts of Judicature. The great Hall where these are kept, commonly called *Westminster-Hall*, is 270 foot in length, and 74 in breadth, for its Dimensions not to be equall'd by any Hall in *Christendom*. And were it set out according to its Greatness, and the Dignity of its Courts that are kept there, it might pass for one of the fairest Buildings in *Europe*.

*Somerset-
House*

Besides the aforesaid Palaces, there is another in the *Strand*, called *Somerset-House*, from its Founder, *Edward Duke of Somerset*, Uncle to King *Edward VI.* This was the usual Residence of the present Queen Dowager, before she quitted it to return into *Portugal*.

London being in a manner an University, there are in it several Colleges of note for most Sorts of Sciences. I begin with the *Inns*, or Colleges of Law, which are in all Fourteen; viz.

Two Sergeants Inns.

One in *Fleet-Street*.

The other in *Chancery-lane*.

Four Inns of Court, viz.

The Inner, and the Middle-
Temple, in *Fleet-street*.

Grays-Inn, in *Holbourn*.
Lincoln's-Inn, in *Chancery-lane*.

Eight

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London.

Eight Inns of Chancery.

<i>Clifford's-Inn</i> in <i>Fleet-street.</i>	<i>Clements-Inn.</i>	} without the <i>Liber-</i> <i>ties.</i>
<i>Thavies, Furnivals, Bernards,</i>	<i>New-Inn.</i>	
<i>and Staple-Inn</i> in <i>Holbourn.</i>	<i>Lyons-Inn.</i>	

Besides which there is *Symond's Inn* in *Chancery-Lane*, so called from one *Symond*, who kept there a publick Inn. But this is an Inn by it self, belonging to no Inn of Court, nor living under any Rules, as the other Inns do.

The *Sergeants-Inns* are so called, because divers Judges and Sergeants at Law keep their Commons, and Lodge there in Term-time. Now we call *Sergeants at Law* such as are arriv'd to the highest Degree in the Study of the Common Law; and out of whose Number all the Judges of the Kings-Bench, Common-Pleas, and the Exchequer are elected by the King. 'Tis a Degree in the Common-Law, answerable to that of Doctor in the Civil Law. But, whereas Doctors of Law are allowed to sit covered within the Bar, the Sergeants stand bare-headed without the Bar, only with Coifs (or Caps) on. For they are called, *Servientes ad Legem*; and *Servitutis Appellatio est Ministerii, Doctoris vero Magisterii*.

The Manner of their Choice is thus. When their Number is but small, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, by the Advice and Consent of the other Judges, makes choice of some of the most Grave and Learned of the Inns of Court, and presents their Names to the Lord Chancellor; who sends, by the King's Writ, to each of them, to appear on such a Day before the King, to receive the Degree of a *Sergeant at Law*. At the appointed Time, they being habited in party-coloured Robes, come to *Westminster-Hall*, accompanied with the Students of the Inns of Court, and attended by a Train of Servants and Retainers in their Cloth Liveries. Where they take in publick a solemn Oath, and are cloathed with Coifs, which they wear always in publick. After this, they feast the great Persons of the Nation in a splendid manner, and present them with Gold Rings, according to their Quality. Out of the *Sergeants* the King calls by Writ some of them to be of his Council at Law. These sit within the Bar in all Courts at *Westminster*, except in the Common-Pleas.

The *Inns of Court* are the largest, and most beautiful of all, Accommodated with a vast Number of neat and convenient Chambers, many of them very fine and stately; where the

London.

Professors of the Law follow their Business, free from all Disturbance, no Family (by the Constitution) being allowed to live here, or in any other Society of this kind. All these four Inns have fine Gardens, for Exercise and Recreation. Besides which, the *Inner Temple* has its *Kings-Bench-Walks*; the *Middle-Temple* other Walks, with a Spouting Fountain; *Grays-Inn*, and *Lincolns-Inn*, each a stately Square. The last with a curious Fountain in the middle, railed about with Iron Rails; in the midst whereof stands a Pillar of Stone, with a Pendulum at the top of all, showing the Hours of the Day three several ways; and at the corners of the Pedestal four Figures that spout up Water to an equal height, and in the form of a Semi-circle.

For Publick Devotion, the two Temples (being contiguous) have a Noble Church between them; in which are still to be seen the Monuments of some of the old *Knights Templars*, with their Effigies in Stone, lying all in length above Ground in two Compartiments, railed round with Rails of Iron. This was of old the Church of the *English Knights Templars*, till; upon the Dissolution of that Order about 400 years since, some Professors of the Common Law purchased that Ground of King Edward II. *Lincolns-Inn* has also a fine Chappel, and under it the Convenience of walking dry in wet Weather.

The *Inner-Temple* is so called, as inmost in the City. The *Middle-Temple*, as standing betwixt that and the *Outer-Temple*; by which name *Essex-House* (now built into Tenements) was formerly called, when it belong'd to the Templars.

Lincolns-Inn got that Name from the ancient Earls of *Lincoln*, whose House it was; as *Grays-Inn*, from the Noble Family of the *Grays*, to whom it formerly belong'd.

In these four Inns of Court is a great number of Students. Who, before their Admittance, ought to be Bred 2 or 3 years in the University, in the Study of Logick and Rhetorick, with some Insight into the Civil Law. After 7 years Study in the Inn of Court, (during which, a Student is called an *Inner-Bar-rister*) he becomes a *Mootman*, or *Utter-Bar-rister*, and some years after a *Bench-er*. *Mootman*, when called by the *Bench-ers* in Mooting time, to Plead and Argue *Moorts*, that is, doubtful Cases and Questions; which he does sitting uppermost on the *Bench-ers* Form. Hence the Name of *Utter-Bar-rister*.

The *Bench-ers*, or *Seniors*, are those who have the Government of the House; called *Bench-ers*, from the Bench on which they sit at the upper end of the Hall, out of whose number is yearly chosen a *Treasurer*; who receives, disburses, and accounts for all the Monies belonging to the House, and is the Governor in chief for that Year. The *Reader* was also chosen formerly out of the Body of *Bench-ers*; whose Reading (a Thing now laid aside) was kept with a whole Weeks Feasting to his great Cost

Cost and Charge. A Solemnity to which the Chief Nobles, *London.* Judges, and great Officers of the Kingdom were invited, and sometimes the King himself.

In point of Government, none of these Societies have any Judicial Power over their Members. Only they have among themselves certain *Orders*, which by Consent have the force of *Laws*. Neither have they any Lands or Revenues, as Societies; and for the defraying of the Charges of the House, they have but what is paid at Admittances, and Quit-Rents for their Chambers. At the Hall, and all Courts of Judicature, they wear a black Robe; at other times they walk in Gentlemen's Habit. For light Offences they are only Excommunicated, and not to eat with the rest. For great Offences they lose their Chambers, and are expelled the College; and, being once expelled, they are never received by any of the three other Societies.

The *Inns of Chancery* were heretofore preparatory Colleges for younger Students; where they were usually entred before they could be admitted into the *Inns of Court*. Now they are for the most part taken up by Attorneys, Solicitors, and Clerks; who have their Chambers apart, and their Diet at an easie rate. Here they eat in a Hall together, where they are obliged to appear in their Gowns, and black round knit Caps.

These *Inns* belong to the *Inns of Court*, viz. *Bernard's* and *Staple Inns* to *Grays-Inn*, *Thavies* and *Furnival's* to *Lincolns-Inn*, and the rest to the two *Temples*.

Clifford's-Inn, amongst the rest, was anciently the House of the House of the Lord *Clifford*, from whence it is so denominated; *Staple-Inn* belonged to the Merchants of the *Staple*; and *Lyons-Inn* was anciently a common Inn with the Sign of the *Lion*.

Besides the aforesaid *Inns*, for the *Common-Law* and *Chancery*, here is also a College of *Civillians*, called *Dofors Commons*. For, tho' Degrees in the *Civil Law* may be taken only in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, and the Theory best there to be acquired; yet the Practice thereof is most in *London*. Where this College (standing near *St. Paul's*, in the *Parish* of *St. Bennet's Pauls-Wharf*) was founded by *Dr. Harvey*, Dean of the *Arches*, for the Professors of the *Civil-Law* in this City. And here did commonly reside the *Judge of the Arches*, the *Judge of the Admiralty*, and the *Judge of the Prerogative Court*, with divers other eminent *Civilians*. From whose living, for Diet and Lodging, in a Collegiate manner, and Commoning together, it got the Name of *Dofors Commons*. This College, in the time of the great Fire, being involved in the Ruins of the City, they all removed to *Exeter-House* in the *Strand*. Till that being rebuilt, at their own proper Costs and Charges, in a more

London. more convenient and splendid manner than before, they return'd to it. Where they now keep their several Courts and Pleadings every Term.

College of Physicians. Next to the Lawyers Inns, I proceed to the *College of Physicians*, now in *Warwick-lane* near *Newgate*, whereas before the Fire it was in *Amen-Street*. The first Founder of it was *Dr. Linacre*, Physician to King *Henry VIII.* To which *Dr. Harvey* added a Library, and a publick-Hall in 1652; indowing the same with his whole Inheritance, which he resigned whilst he was yet living, and in health. The Physicians hereof have, by Charters and Acts of Parliament, such Privileges as exclude all others (tho' Graduates in Physick, of *Oxford* or *Cambridge*) from practising Physick in *London*, or within seven Miles of it, without a Licence under the College-Seal. And all Offenders in that Case, and divers others, they may Fine, and Imprison. They have Authority to search all the Shops of Apothecaries in and about *London*, to see if their Drugs and Compositions are wholsom and well made. And, by virtue of the said Charters, they are freed from all troublesom Offices, as to serve upon Juries, to be Constable, or keep Watch and Ward, to bear Arms, to provide Arms or Ammunition, &c.

This College does chiefly consist of *Fellows* and *Candidates*; the first to be forty, besides the King's Physicians. And, when any *Fellow* dies, or leaves this City, the next Candidate succeeds to make up the Number. But before his Admission, he ought to be strictly examined in all Parts of Physick.

Besides the aforesaid *Fellows* and *Candidates*, here are two other Degrees of Physicians, distinguished by the Names of *Honourary Fellows* and *Licentiates*, both injoying the Priviledges of the College, but having no share in the Government. The Title of *Honourary* was first bestowed on some worthy Physicians, unwilling to come in by way of *Candidates*. The *Licentiates* are such as being found capable upon Examination to practise Physick, at least in some sorts of Diseases, are by the College allowed to Practise.

Of this College there is a *President*, four *Censors*, and eight *Elects*, who are all Principal Members of the Society. Out of these one is chosen every Year to preside, and *Michaelmas* is the Time of Election. But, if the President chance to die before, the eldest Fellow has full power to execute his Place, till the next Election. As for the *Censors*, 'tis their Province to look to and correct all such as practise without Authority.

Gresham-College. Within the Walls of *London*, (in *Bishopsgate-street*) is seated where the *Gresham-College*, so called from his Founder *Sir Thomas Gresham*, *Royal Society* who left a Revenue for the Mayor and Aldermen to find in all ciety meets. Time

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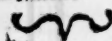
Time to come four able Persons to read within this College *London.*
Divinity, Geometry, Astronomy and Musick, allowing each of them
 (besides their Lodgings) 50 l. a Year; and for the Company
 of *Mercers* to find three more able Men to read *Civil-Law, Phy-*
sick and Rhetorick, with the same Allowance as to the former.
 The said Lecturers to read in Term-time every Day in the
 Week (except *Sundays*) in *Latin* in the Forenoon, and in *Eng-*
lish in the Afternoon; but the *Musick Lecture* to be read only in
English.

This College is noted besides, for being the Meeting Place of
 that famous Society of Vertuoso's called the *Royal Society*; made
 a Corporation by virtue of a Charter King *Charles II.* grant-
 ed them, bearing date the 22th of *April* 1663. It consists of
 a President, a Council, and several Fellows; amongst which
 there is a Treasurer, two Secretaries, and a Number of Cura-
 tors or Experimentors. Whose Business is, by Experiments to
 promote the Knowledge of Natural Things, and useful Arts;
 which they have hitherto done in a great Measure. For, by
 the great Number of their Experiments and Inventions, they
 have mightily improved the Naval, Civil and Military Archi-
 tecture, but especially the Art of Navigation. They have al-
 so encouraged Husbandry to that degree, that not only *Eng-*
land, but many other Countries, and even the remotest of our
 foreign Plantations, feel the sweet Effects of it. But, besides
 those Experiments of Fruit and Profit, they have made many
 curious Discoveries, such as the Learned Lord *Bacon* calls Ex-
 periments of Light. And, if they have not answered to the
 full Expectation of some People in point of Usefulness,
 they have at least very industriously laid a solid Ground-work
 for future Ages to improve Experimental Knowledge.

Therefore King *Charles II.* gave them for their Coat of Arms
 a Scutcheon, with three Lyons of *England* in chief, intimating
 that the Society was Royal; for the Crest an Eagle, and for
 the Supporter hunting Hounds, to intimate the Sagacity im-
 ployed in penetrating and searching after the Works of Na-
 ture. And His Majesty was pleased, for the Credit of the So-
 ciety, to list himself amongst them.

Their Meeting is upon *Wednesdays*, at three a Clock in the Af-
 ternoon. And of this Society there have been all along Per-
 sons of the highest Rank, and many eminent Gentlemen and
 Doctors, both *English* and *Foreigners*. Who, tho' of different
 Countries, Religions, Professions, Degrees, and Fortunes, yet
 laying aside all Names of Distinction, have united together a-
 micably to promote Experimental Knowledge. Amongst which
 our Famous Mr. *Boyle* has been hitherto the Admiration of *Eu-*
rope for this sort of Knowledge. The Repository belonging to
 this Society is worth our taking notice; consisting of many Ra-
 rities

London.



rities of Nature; some of them brought from the furthest Parts of the World. As Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, Flies, Shells, Feathers, Seeds, Minerals, Mummies, Gums, some Things petrified, and others Ossified, &c.

*Sion-Col-
lege.*

Near *Cripplegate* is *Sion-College*, founded by *Thomas White D.D.* for the Use of the Clergy of *London*, and the Liberties thereof, and the Relief of twenty poor People. In order to which he gave 3000 Pounds; and for the Maintenance of those Poor, he settled 120 l. a Year for ever. In this College is a spacious Library, built by *John Sympsen* Rector of *St. Olaves Hart-street*, and one of the said Founder's Executors. Which Library, by the Bounty of divers Benefactors, has been from time stocked with more Books, especially such as relate to Divinity.

*College of
Heralds.*

Upon *St. Benner's-Hill*, near *Doctors Commons*, is the *College of Heralds*, commonly called the *Heralds-Office*. Where some Officers of Arms do give a constant Attendance, to satisfy all Comers touching Descents, Pedigrees, Coats of Arms, &c.

*Christ's-
Hospital.*

For the Relief of poor People, here are not only a great many *Alms-Houses*, founded by private Men, but also great *Hospitals*. Amongst which *Christ's-Hospital*, made out of *Gray-Friars*, was properly erected for poor Children in 1553. Where a fair School was appointed for their Education, at the Charge of the City; Another, at the Charge of the *Lady Ramsey*; and a Third founded for ever by King *Charles II.* for the instructing forty Boys yearly in Geometry, Navigation, and other Parts of the *Mathematicks*.

*S. Bartholo-
mew's and
Hospitals.*

St. Bartholomew's and *St. Thomas's Hospitals*, this last in *Southwark*, are properly intended for the Cure of poor People that *St. Thomas's* are Sick, maimed or wounded. In the first there have been cured in one half Year above 1500 wounded, sick, and maimed Souldiers and Seamen, besides other diseased Persons, who have been relieved with Monies and Necessaries at their Departure. In the last, of the like sick and wounded Persons there have been cured in one Year near 1900, there remaining the Year following under Cure near upon 300.

*Charter-
House.*

Next to these we may reckon the *Charter-House*, founded by *Thomas Sutton Esq;* a *Lincolnshire* Gentleman, who died 1611. A noble Foundation, not to be paralleled by any Subject in Europe. The very House, formerly a Convent of Carthusian Friars (from whence it got the Name of *Charter-House*) cost this noble Founder, the Purchase and fitting of it for this Use, 20000 Pounds. Which he indowed with 4000 l. a Year, (now improv'd to 6000. at least) for the Maintenance of 80 decayed Gentlemen

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Gentlemen, Souldiers, and Merchants ; who live here in a Collegiate manner, supplied with all Neecessaries. Here is also a School of the same Foundation for 44 Scholars, taught here, and allowed all Neecessaries, as long as they stay in this House. And to each of them that is become fit for the University 20 l. is yearly paid him out of the Revenue, for the space of eight Years after he is come to the Univerfity. To others, fitter for Trades, there is allowed a confiderable Sum of Money to bind them Apprentices. Now, for the Government of this Society, there is in the first place commonly fourteen *Overfeers* and *Regulators* of the higheft Dignity and Quality in Church and State, appointed by the King's Letters Patents under the Great Seal, all Vacancies being fupplied by the Election of the remaining Governours. Under these is a *Master of the House*, a *Register*, *Receiver*, and *Auditor*. To teach the Boys, a *School-Master*, and *Usher*, for the Sick, a *Physician* ; and for the Chappel, a *Chaplain*, a *Reader*, and an *Organist*. I pass by the inferiour Servants, such as *Cooks*, *Butlers*, and others, all having competent Salaries, besides their Lodging and Diet. This only I shall add, that the Founder hereof was a Protestant Gentleman, born at *Knaith* in the County of *Lincoln*. Who lived and died a Batchelour, and grew to great Wealth by several Employments he had, and his great Parfimony. He lived to the Age of 79 Years, and lies buried in a goodly Tomb in the Chappel of this Hospital.

For the Cure of poor Lunaticks *London* has an Hospital, which for Greatness, Beauty, and Conveniencies, is not to be matched in *Europe*. This Hospital, vulgarly called *Bedlam*, was formerly but mean, till the City rebuilt it with great Magnificence. Then it was begun in the Year 1675, and finished in July 1676. at the Charge of near 20000 Pounds, to which many rich Citizens and others were Benefactors. The Front of it faces the delicate Walks of *Moor-Fields*, reaching from *Moor-gate* a good way, with a stately Turret on the midst. The whole Building regular and exquisite, with fair green Courts before it, part of which paved with broad Stone for Walks. Within are two stately Galleries, reaching from one end to the other ; on the sides whereof are the Lunaticks Lodgings, very neat and convenient. Who are there plentifully served with good wholsom Diet, and well attended by Persons appointed for that purpose. Here they have likewise proper Physick given them, to cure them of their Lunacy. Which sometimes proves so successful, that in one Year there have been 43 cured, and discharged.

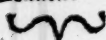
But, for a publick Building of a late Erection, 'tis worth our while to step out of the Way, and take a View of *Chelsey-Hospital*, lying betwixt *Westminster* and *Chelsey*. A noble and stately Pile, begun by *Charles II.* continued by the late King *James*, and brought to Perfection in this Reign ; for the Refuge

Bethlehem-Hospital.

Chelsey-Hospital.

and

London.



and Maintenance of poor and disabled Souldiers, that have faithfully served their King and Country. 'Tis finely seated by the *Thames* side, in some respects out-doing, and in others out-done by the famous *Hotel des Invalides* of *Paris*.

Royal Exchange.

From the Hospitals I proceed to the Exchanges, and begin with the *Royal Exchange*, without contradiction the fairest Building of this Kind in *Europe*. This is the Meeting Place for Merchants, who (before this was built) kept their Burse in *Lambard-Street*. Sir *Tho. Gresham*, a rich Merchant, the Founder of *Gresham College* aforesaid, who lived in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, was the first Builder of this *Royal Exchange*. And which is observable, it was erected Anno 1566. just 100 Years before it was Burnt down. Then it was built most of Brick, and yet was counted the best of that Kind. Whereas it is now rebuilt far more stately, of *Portland Stone* within and without, with curious Architecture. It stands upon *Cornhill*, and takes up something less than an Acre of Ground, being but 203 foot from East to West, and from North to South 171; so that its Form is an oblong Square. The Front of it is magnificent, with a fine Porch supported with stately Pillars; and at the Top a high Turret, with a Chime of twelve Bells. Within is a paved Court, where the Merchants meet daily from one a Clock till two; and on each side fine arched Galleries or Walks, supported with Stone-Pillars, and the Pavement checkered with delicate smooth Stones, where in case of Rain, or extream hot Weather, the greatest part may be sheltered. In the midst of the Court there is a Statue set up, representing King *Charles II.* of which more afterwards. And over the Galleries are 28 Niches, for so many Kings and Queens as have Reigned in *England* since the coming in of *William the Conquerour*, which Niches are in part filled up, till the other Statues can be finish'd. Above Stairs are the Shops Walks, containing near 200 Shops, full of choice Commodities, especially for Men and Womens Apparel. The whole Fabrick cost about 50000 Pounds, whereof one half was disbursed by the Chamber of *London*, and the other by the Company of *Mercers*. Who reimburse themselves, by letting the Shops above Stairs, at 20 *l.* per Annum and 30 *l.* Fine, besides the Shops below on the several Sides, and the vaulted Cellars under Ground. So that it yields above 4000 *l.* yearly Rent, which makes it perhaps the best Acre of Ground in the World.

New Exchange.

In the *Strand* is the *New-Exchange*, which does not yield much less to his owner, the Earl of *Salisbury*. It stands on a piece of Ground, formerly taken up with thatched low Stables; which being purchased and pulled down by *Robert Cecil* Earl of *Salisbury*, and Treasurer to King *James I.* he caused this Exchange to be built in the room thereof at his own Charge, with Walks and Rows of Shops below and above Stairs, (besides Cellars under

der Ground) for Goods to be Sold as at the Royal Exchange. *London.*
The Nearness of which to the Court has made it thrive to that degree, to the Benefit both of the Landlord and Tenants, that several of these have got fair Estates in it by way of Trade.

Not far from which stands also *Exeter Exchange* in the Strand, *Exeter-Exchange.* where formerly stood *Exeter-House.*

Amongst the publick Buildings of this City, we may reckon the *Halls* belonging to the Companies of Tradesmen; where they meet for managing their respective Trades. There are 62 of these *Halls*, according to the Number of the foresaid Companies, dispersed up and down the City; but most of them in By-places, which makes them the less taken notice of by Strangers. Whereas, had they been built in more obvious Places, within sight of each other, nothing could have been more Glorious than the Sight of so many stately Edifices, not inferiour to many Palaces. Most of them richly set off with curious Architecture, the Insides adorned with abundance of carved Work both in Stone and Wood, with stately Pictures, and Wainscot not only of Fir and Oak, but also of the sweet-smelling Cedar.

For the Education of Youth, here are several famous *Publick Schools* Indowed. As in the City of *London*, *S. Paul's*, *Merchants-Taylor's*, and *Mercers-Chappel School*, besides those of *Christ's-Hospital*, and the *School of Charter-House*. And in the other City, *Westminster-School*.

Amongst which *Paul's School*, at the East end of *S. Paul's Cathedral*, is a fair and commodious Building; Founded in 1512. by *John Collet D. D.* and Dean of *S. Paul's* for 153 Children to be taught there *Gratis*. Therefore he appointed a *Master*, a *Sub-Master*, or *Usher*, and a *Chaplain*, with large Stipends for ever. *Westminster-School*, is a Dependency of *Westminster-Abbey*, and a Royal School Founded by Queen *Elizabeth*, for 40 Schollars, maintained by the College, and brought up for the Universities. Out of which a certain Number is yearly elected, some for *Christ-Church-College* in *Oxford*, and others for *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, where they have good Allowances. The Election is made four Weeks after *Easter*, the Dean of *Christ-Church* and Master of *Trinity-College*; always assisting thereat. In order to which the Scholars are examined upon the *Munday* and *Tuesday*, and such as are found fittest for the Universities elected the next Day after. But, besides the said forty Scholars, here are four others called *Lord Scholars*, that have a certain Allowance, and were settled here by *Williams Bishop of Lincoln* and Dean of *Westminster*, the Founder of the Library. There are over this School two Masters, and two *Ushers*. To which there belong also a *Steward*, and *Treasurer*, both Prebendaries, and yearly chosen by the Chapter, a *Register* and *Chapter Clerk*, a *Surveyor*, a *Clerk of the Works*, and a *Library-Keeper*. Here are also twelve

London. *Alms-Men*, put in by *Henry VII.* who were to be single Men, disabled in the King's Service. Their Allowance is about 7 *l.* a Year, besides Dinner-Money paid them by the College, and half a Crown each for every Burial in the Church. They had formerly a Chappel; which in the time of the Usurpation was converted to Secular Uses.

Bridewell. For the Correction of loose People there is in *London*, amongst other Work-Houses, *Bridewell*, on the back side of *Fleet-street*, near *Fleet-Bridge*. A stately Building, erected by *H. VIII.* for the Reception of *Charles V.* Emperor, but since converted to this Use.

Sessions-House. And, for Trying Malefactors, there is in the *Old-Bailly* the *Sessions-House*, which may pass with the rest among the Ornaments of this glorious City.

Royal Statues. I conclude with the *Royal Statues*, set up in several Places of *London* and *Westminster*. To pass by those that stand up in the Niches of the Royal Exchange, there is one of King *Charles I.* at *Charing-Cross*, three of *Charles II.* in several Parts, and one of the late King *James* at *White-Hall*.

Statue of K. Charles I. That of King *Charles I.* at *Charing-Cross* is a Statue in Brass on Horse-back, standing on a high Pedestal of White Marble, adorned with Trophies of War, and compassed about with Iron-Rails.

Three Statues of K. Charles II. The Three Statues of King *Charles II.* are, one in the *Royal Exchange*, another in *Stocks-Market*, and the third in the midst of *King's Square* in *Soho*. The first erected at the Charge of the Society of Merchant-Adventurers, is of White Marble, somewhat bigger than the Life, and stands upon a Pedestal seven foot high. The King represented in the ancient Habit of the *Roman Emperors*, with a Wreath of Laurel on the Head. On one side of the Pedestal the Arms of *England* and *France* are quartered; on another side, the Arms of *Scotland*; on the third, those of *Ireland*; and each of them supported by a *Cupid*. The fourth side is filled with the following Inscription, which attributes great Things to King *Charles*.

Carolo II, Casari Britannico,

Patria Patri;

Regum Optimo, Clementissimo, Augustissimo;

Generis Humani Deliciis;

Utriusque Fortuna Victori,

Pacis Europæ Arbitro,

Marium Domino ac Vindici,

Societas Mercatorum Adventur. Angliæ;

Quæ per CCCC. jam prope Annos

Regia Benignitate floret,

Fidei intemerata, & Gravitudo æternæ

Hoc Testimonium

Venerabunda posuit;

Anno Salutis Humanæ MDCLXXXIV.

The

The whole done by that famous Carver and Statuary Mr. *London*. *Grinlin Gibbons*.

By the *Statue* in *Stocks-Market*, at the West end of *Lumbard-The Statue* street, the same King is represented on Horse-back, trampling in *Stocks-* upon an Enemy. This is done in White Marble, and stands *Market*: upon a fine Conduit also of Marble in the Market-place. Both at the sole Cost and Charges of Sir *Robert Viner*, Citizen and Alderman of *London*.

His Majesty's *Statue* in *King's-Square* stands on a high Pedestal *The Statue* in the midst of a designed Fountain, having at his Feet the *in King's* Representations of the four principal Rivers of *England*, (the *Square*. *Thames*, *Severn*, *Trent*, and *Humber*) pouring their Waters into the Cistern, with Subscriptions under each.

As for the late King *James's* *Statue* in *White-hall*, it is of *K. James's* Brass, and stands in the right hand Court upon a Pedestal sur- *Statue in* rounded with Iron Rails. His Habit is like that of his Brother *Whitehall* King *Charles* in the middle of the *Royal Exchange*, with a Wreath of Laurel upon his Head.

Of the Government of London, Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical.

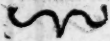
The City of *London*, with the Liberties thereof, is governed *Lord Mayor* in chief as to Civil Affairs, by a *MAYOR*, with the Title of *Lord* prefixt; given to no Mayor in *England* but those of *London* and *Tork*. In the Time of the *Romans*, he was called *Prefect* of *London*; in the *Saxons* time, *Port-greeve*, and sometimes *Provost* of *London*; and, after the coming in of the *Normans*, *Bayliff*. 'Twas King *Richard I.* who in the Year 1189. (being the first of his Reign) changed the Name of *Bayliff* into that of *Mayor*, a *French* Word originally, which has continued ever since.

This great and mighty Magistrate is yearly chosen by the Ci- *His Elec-* tizens, upon *Michaelmas-day*, the 29th of *September*, out of the *ction*. Body of the Aldermen; the Election being made in *Guild-hall*, after this manner. First the *Livery-men*, being the Members of the several Companies of Tradesmen within the City, do usually put up four Candidates, out of which they chuse two by the Plurality of Voices; and out of these two, the Court of Aldermen select whom they think fit. And, tho' they be free in their Choice, yet most times they have a regard for the Senior Alderman that has not been *Lord Mayor*, and give him the Precedence.

The Mayor Elect being Proclaimed, is sworn first in *Guildhall*, and afterwards at *Westminster*. There he swears to maintain the Privileges of the People; and here to be true to the King. *The Mag-*

The *Installation-Day* is the 29th of *October*, a Month after the *niffence at* Election. The Solemnity of which Day upon his Account is *his Instal-* so *lation*.

London.



so great, that no Magistrate in *Europe* appears with such State and Grandure. First, he goes by Water to *Westminster* in his Barge of State, accompanied with the Aldermen in all their Formalities, with their Scarlet Robes. The Twelve chief Companies, and some others, in their several Barges (set out with their Arms, Colours, and Streamers on both sides) attend him also in their furred Gowns. In his Way he is saluted both from the Shore and the Water with the noise of great Guns. Being landed at *Westminster-Bridge*, first the Companies march in order to the Hall, and after them the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, with the Sword and Mace before them, the Sword-Bearer with his Cap of Maintenance on his Head. At their Entrance, the Hall is entertained with the Harmonious Musick of a Set of Hoboys, marching in order before them, and playing all the Way: First they walk round the Hall, where they pay their Respects to each Court of Judicature; and from the Hall they proceed to the Exchequer-Chamber, where the New Lord Mayor is Sworn by the Barons. This done, they walk again in Procession round the Hall, to invite the several Judges of each Court to Dinner at *Guild-hall*. And, after this, the whole Procession returns in the same manner by Water to *Black-Friars*. From whence the Lord Mayor and Aldermen make their Cavalcade to *Guild-hall*, all mounted upon Horses richly Caparison'd; the Livery-Men Marching before in good order. And now the *Artillery-men* make their best Appearance, with their Buff-coats and Head-pieces. But the most diverting Sight is that of the *Pageants*, here and there in motion to divert the Spectators. At last a most splendid Dinner, to which (besides the Judges) many of the great Lords and Ladies, the Privy Counsellors, the Foreign Embassadors, and sometimes the King and himself is invited, concludes the Solemnity.

Such is the Magnificence of the Lord Mayor of *London*, tho' always a Citizen and Tradesman, being a Member of one of the Twelve Companies. Who, for his great Dignity, is usually Knighted by the King, before the Year of his Mayoralty be expired; unless he had received that Honour before, whilst he was an Alderman, as of late has been usual.

The Lord
Mayor's
Authority
and Power.

His Authority reaches, not only all over this great City and part of the Suburbs, (except some particular Places) but also on the *Thames* as far as the Mouth of it, and Westward as far as *Stanes-Bridge*. And so great is his Power, that he may cause any Person inhabiting within *London*, or the Liberties thereof, to be Summoned to appear before him, upon the Complaint of any Citizen; and, for Non-appearance, may grant his Warrant to bring such Person before him. For he has Po-

His Atten-
dance.

wer to determine Differences between Party and Party. His Attendants, as Lord Mayor, are very considerable. For,

besides

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besides his own own Servants. first he has four principal Officers *London.* that wait on him as Lord Mayor, who are reputed Esquires by their Places. And those are the *Sword-bearer*, the *Common Hunt*, the *Common Crier*, and the *Water-Bailiff*; whose Places are very advantageous, and purchased (when vacant) at a great Rate from the Lord Mayor for the time being. There is also the *Coroner*, *three Sergeant Carvers*, *three Sergeants of the Chamber*, *one Sergeant of the Channel*, *four Yeomen of the Waterside*, *one Under Water-Bailiff*, *two Yeomen of the Chamber*, *three Meal-Weighers*, *two Yeomen of the Wood-wharf*, and several others; having for the most part Servants allowed them, with Liveries. The *Sword-Bearer*, amongst the rest, has 1000 l. a Year allowed him for his Table in the Lord Mayor's House.

When he appears abroad on Horse-back, 'tis with rich Caparison, and always in long Robes, sometimes of fine Scarlet Cloth of his Ap- richly furred, sometimes Purple, and sometimes Puke; with a pearance in black Velvet Hood over his Robes, and a great Chain of Gold publick. (with a rich Jewel to it) hanging from his Neck downwards. Attended by several Officers walking before, and on both sides of him.

He keeps an *Open Table* all the Year to all Comers of any Quality; and so well furnished, that it is always fit to receive the greatest Subject of *England*, or of any other Potentate. *His Table.*

He has a Priviledge to Hunt, not only in *Middlesex*, but also *Privi-* in *Essex* and *Surrey*, and for this purpose has a Kennel of Hounds *ledges.* always maintained. On the King's Coronation-day he claims to be the chief Butler, and bears the King's Cup among the highest Nobles of the Kingdom which serve on that day in other Offices. And, upon the King's Death, he is said to be the prime Person of *England*. Therefore, when King *James I.* was invited to come and take the Crown of *England*, *Robert Lee*, then Mayor of *London*, subscribed in the first place, before all the Officers of the Crown, and all the Nobility.

One Thing is observable, which hapned in the Revolution Year. I mean four Mayors the City had in little more than half a Year; viz. *Sir John Skotter*, *Sir John Eyles*, *Sir John Chapman*, and *Sir Tho. Pilkington*. For, upon the Death of the first in *September* 1688, *Sir John Eyles* was made Lord Mayor; and in *October* following, the Charter being restored, *Sir John Chapman* was chosen Lord Mayor. Who dying in *March* following, *Sir Thomas Pilkington* was chosen in his room. And he not only outlived the Time appointed for his Mayoralty; but being Re-elected, continued above two Years and a half in that Station.

Next to the Lord Mayor are

The { *Aldermen*,
 { *Recorder*,

{ *Two Sheriffs*,
 { *The Chamberlain*.

N 2

Besides

London.



Aldermen.

Besides the *Under-Sheriffs*, the *Town-Clerk* (or *Common Clerk*) and a *Remembrancer*, these two last being both Esquires by their Places.

The City being divided into 26 Wards, there is an Alderman assigned to every Ward; so that there are in all 26 Aldermen. And every one of them has under him a certain Number of Common Council-Men, one of them, his Deputy; besides Constables, Scavengers, Beadles, &c. Now the Aldermen who have been Lord Mayors, and the three eldest Aldermen that have not yet arrived to that honourable Estate, are by the City Charter Justices of Peace of the City. Upon the Death of an Alderman, the Lord Mayor issues out his Precept to the Ward whereof he was Alderman, to chuse two substantial Men of the City, and return their Names to the Court of Aldermen. Which being done, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen select one of the two, such as they Judge fittest for that Station.

Recorder.

The *Recorder* is usually a grave and learned Lawyer, well vers'd in the Laws and Customs of the City, in which Capacity he is an Assistant to the Lord Mayor. He takes his place in Councils, and in Court, before any Alderman that has not been Mayor; and 'tis he that delivers the Sentences of the whole Court.

Sheriffs.

The *Sheriffs* are two in Number, yearly chosen in the *Guild-Hall* on *Midsummer-day*, by the Livery Men of the respective Companies, that is, by the Citizens from among themselves. A high Privilege, considering the Importance of this Magistracy, especially in their Power of Impannelling Juries. Yet my Lord Mayor by his Prerogative, may drink to any Citizen, and nominate him to be one of the Sheriffs; in which Case the Usage has been for the Commons to confirm such a Person, and to elect another to serve with him. However, the New-chosen Sheriffs are not sworn till *Michaelmas-Eve*, and till then they do not enter upon their Office. If any of the Parties chosen refuse to hold, he incurs a Penalty of 420 l. unless he do take his Oath, that he is not worth ten thousand Pounds. Each *Sheriff* has under him an *Under-Sheriff*, and six Clerks; viz. a Secondary, a Clerk of the Papers, and four other Clerks. He has also a certain Number of *Sergeants*, and every Sergeant a *Yeoman*. The *Under-Sheriff* have also Clerks under them.

Chamberlain.

The *Chamberlain* is an Officer of great Power in the City. For without him no Man can set up Shop, or follow his Trade, without being sworn before him; neither can one be bound an Apprentice to any Tradesman, but by his Licence. He may imprison any that disobeys his Summons, or any Apprentice that misdemeans himself, or else he may punish him in another manner.

But these are only general Notions of the chief Officers and Magistrates of *London*; and for the Particulars, I refer you to the Courts of Judicature, in my Third Part.

In relation to Trade, which is the Life of this City, the Traders

ders hereof are divided into *Companies*, which are so many Bodies *London*. Politick, all injoying large Priviledges granted by former Kings unto them.

Those Companies are in all 62, of which, Twelve are called the chief Companies, viz.

The	{	Mercers,	{	Goldsmiths,	{	Salters,	Companies		
		Grocers,		Skinner,		Iron-Mongers,		of Trades-	
		Drapers,		Merchant-Taylors,		Vintners,			men.
		Fishmongers,		Haberdashers,		Cloth-Workers.			

Each Company (or Mystery) has a *Master* yearly chosen from among themselves; and other subordinate Governours, called *Wardens*, and *Assistants*. Such is the Harmony of this Government, that these Companies do exactly correspond to the general Government of the City by a Lord Mayor and Common Council, who are selected out of these several Companies. For he that is chosen Lord Mayor must be free of one of these Twelve Companies; and, if he be of any other Company, he presently removes to one of these. Which have got so great Credit and Reputation in the World, that several Kings have honoured some of them by taking their Freedom thereof. The present King was pleased to accept of the Freedom of the Company of *Grocers*; presented to him in a Golden Box in the Name of the City by Mr. Box, upon which he was Knighted by His Majesty.

In short, such are the Priviledges of the Citizens of *London*, Priviledges that they are Toll-free throughout *England*. And the Lord Mayor of the Citizens, or usually, at the Request of any Citizen that Trades in remote Parts, grants him his Warrant or Certificate. They have also the Priviledge to keep out all Artificers and Handicraftsmen not Free of the City. So that, if a Freeman of *London* do employ any such to work within the City or Liberties, he is liable to the Forfeiture of 5 l. a day, and an Action lies against him for the same. Another great Priviledge they have, is their sending four Members to Parliament, which is twice the Number of other Cities and Borough-Towns in *England*. And 'tis observable, that their Members do usually appear in their Scarlet Robes the first day the Parliament sits, when all other Members (except the Speaker of the House) appear in their usual Habit.

Thus the Lord Mayor of *London*, under the gracious Influences of the English Monarchs, makes a Figure more like a Prince than a Subject. And the Citizens of *London*, tho' under the same General Government as all the rest of the King's Subjects, yet live within themselves, blest with so many Advantages, that I can compare them no better than to the old Citizens of *Rome* under the best of their Emperours.

And indeed the main Thing which has encouraged Trade here to that degree as to render this Place so Rich and Flourishing, is the great Charters, Priviledges, and Immunities it is invested with, by

by the Munificence of several of the former Kings. Whereby the *Londoners* are Impowered to chuse their own Magistrates, to do themselves Justice, to maintain their own Peace, and pursue all the good and advantageous Ends of Trade, with the better Success and greater Security. In order to which they keep within themselves many Courts and Councils, where they make Laws for the better Government of the several Ranks and Orders of Men among them. And, tho' these grand Privileges were judg'd to be forfeited by the Court of Kings-Bench upon the *Quo Warranto* brought in at the latter end of *Charles II's* Reign, and a new Charter granted the City, but with several Restrictions of great Moment; yet that Judgment was Reversed upon their late Application to the Parliament, and their ancient Charter confirmed. So that Things run now, as they did before that Judgment, in their proper Channel.

In short, such is the vast Traffick and Commerce of this Place, flowing especially from the foresaid Privileges, that it affords every where matter of Admiration, Which plainly appears by the Customs yearly paid for all Merchandise Imported and Exported, by the great Wealth of many Citizens, by the infinite Number of Shops both in the City and Suburbs for the Retailing Trade, and lastly, by the incredible Abundance of Apprentices which are here brought up to all manner of Trades.

The Customs for this City alone (though very moderate, in comparison of most other Places in *Europe*) have amounted to above 400000 *l.* a Year. The Wealth of the Citizens so vast, that some of our Merchants could outvie Princes beyond Sea; and live accordingly in great State and Plenty, few so penuriously as most of the *Dutch* Merchants do. The Number of Shops both in the City and Suburbs so great, and indeed so far beyond any foreign City, that it is to Strangers a just Matter of Amazement. Proportionable to which is the Number of the Apprentices, reckoned to be at least Forty thousand.

Now this great Trade of the *Londoners* runs into three several Streams, 1. among themselves, 2. in the Country, and 3. beyond Sea, of which in my second Part.

Military
Affairs.

For Military Affairs, the City of *London* is a Lieutenantancy of it self. So that the Power of a Lord Lieutenant is in the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and other principal Members of the City for the Time being. Who, by a peculiar Commission from His Majesty, are authoriz'd to act as his Lieutenants in *London*, for the ordering the City Militia, with the same Power that the Lord Lieutenants have in their respective Counties.

City Militia.

Now the City-Militia consists of six Regiments of Foot, making about 9000 Men; besides the Hamlets of the Tower two Regiments, and the Regiment of *Southwark*. To which if we add the Militia of *Westminster*, consisting of two Regiments, called *Hol-*
bourn

bourn and *Westminster*, each of 2000 Men, we find in all eleven Regiments. But, in case of Necessity, the Auxiliaries are raised, consisting of Apprentices, which make up six Regiments more; every Freeman that has two Apprentices, finding one for that purpose.

To supply the *City Train-Bands* and *Auxiliary Men* with Commanders, there is a Nursery of Souldiers, called the *Artillery-Company*, of above 60 Years standing. This Company consists of 600 choice Men, commanded in chief by the King, and under His Majesty by a Leader. Who exercises this Company every *Tuesday* fortnight in the *Artillery-Ground*, a spacious Place near *Moorfields*, inclosed for that purpose with a fair Brick-Wall. And the other *Tuesday* the Exercise is performed by the several Members of the Company, who are there trained up to command, most of them being Commanders of the *Train-Bands*. They have a Court-Martial, consisting of a President, Vice-President, Colonel, and 24 Members of the Company. On the second *Tuesday* in *February* is their general Rendezvous every Year, when they chuse their Officers. Which, beside the Leader, are two Lieutenants, two Ensigns, two Sergeants, a Provost Marshal, three Gentlemen of Arms, &c.

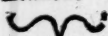
As to Church-Affairs, the City is governed by the Lord Bishop of *London*, who in the time of the ancient Britains was an Archbishop. To whom is committed the Care of the whole Clergy of *London*, consisting for the most part of able and eminent Divines. For whose Maintenance there is in most Parishes a Parsonage, or Vicarage-House, with a competent Allowance; besides the Perquisites arising from Christenings, Marriages, and Burials. In the Reign of *Charles II.* a Regulation was made by Act of Parliament, concerning those Parishes, whose Churches had been consumed by the dreadful Fire. By vertue whereof, no Parson of the said Parishes ought to have less than 100 Pounds, and none above 200; but most have between 100 and 200 *l.* The same to be raised, in lieu of Tythe, within the said respective Parishes, by rating the Houses and Shops therein proportionably to their respective Rents. As to those Parishes all over the City and Suburbs where there is, besides a Parson, a Lecturer, he has his Maintenance no otherwise than by a voluntary Contribution from the Parishoners.

The particular Government of Westminster.

By *Westminster*, I mean the City and its Liberties. The City itself consists but of one Parish, called *S. Margaret's*, which is of large Parish Extent. But the Liberties consist of six Parishes, viz. *S. Martins in Churches*, *the Fields*, *S. Clements*, *S. Mary Savoy*, *S. Paul Covent-Garden*, *S. James's*, and *S. Ann's*.

For the Government of both, the *Dean and Chapter of Westminster* is vested with all manner of Jurisdiction, Civil and Ecclesiastical.

London.



Principal.

cal. But the Management of the Civil Part is, since the Reformation, left in the Hands of Lay-men, chosen for that purpose from time to time, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter.

The Principal of which is the *High Steward*, usually one of the prime Nobility, chosen by the Dean and Chapter. Upon whose Death, or Resignation, a Chapter is called for the Election of another; wherein the Dean sits as *High Steward*, till the Election be over.

But the Office being merely Titular, the Duties of it are performed by a *Deputy Steward*, a Man versed in the Law, chosen by the High Steward, and confirmed by the Dean and Chapter. Who with the other Magistrates, keeps the Court-leet, or Town-Court, and is always Chair-man at the Quarter-Sessions.

Head-Bayliff.

Next to whom is the *Head-Bayliff*, chosen by the Dean and Chapter. Who summons the Juries, manages in chief the Election of Members of Parliament for the City of *Westminster*, and has all the Bayliffs of *Westminster* subordinate to him. In the Court-Leets he sits next to the Stewards. All Fines, Strays, and Forfeitures do belong unto him, which makes his Place very beneficial. But it is commonly managed by a *Deputy-Bayliff*, a Man versed in the Law.

Fourteen Burgesses.

There are also 14 *Burgesses*, viz. 7 for the City, and 7 more for the Liberty, each of them with an Assistant. Whose Office is much like that of the Aldermen of the City of *London*, having each a proper Ward under his Jurisdiction. Out of their Number there are two elected by the Title of *Head Burgesses*, one for the City, and the other for the Liberty; who take place in the Court-Leet next to the Head-Bailiff.

High-Constable.

Then there is a *High-Constable*, chosen (as the foresaid Burgesses) by the Court-Leet. Under whose Direction are all the other Constables; so that, upon special Orders directed unto him, he takes care to see them obeyed by the inferiour Constables. He usually continues two Years in his Office.

Residence of the Nobility and Gentry.

Now, whereas the proper Station for Merchants is in the City of *London* towards the Royal Exchange, and that of the Lawyers in their Inns upon the edge of *London* and *Westminster*, the Nobility and Gentry reside for the most part near the Court within the Precincts of *Westminster*.

Thus I have done with *London* and *Westminster*, two Cities now reduc'd into one, and differing only in point of Government. And in a small Compass the Reader has a fair Description of the Metropolis of *England*, the Seat of the British Empire, the Epitome and Glory of this Kingdom. A City which for Greatness, Beauty, Conveniency, Plenty of Provisions, Trade, and Riches, is inferiour to none beyond Sea. And, as it is a Magazine of all sorts of Commodities, either for Use or Pleasure, so 'tis the great Rendezvous of Men and Women of all Professions and Degrees.

THE

THE
New State
OF
ENGLAND.

PART II.

CHAP. I.

Of the Inhabitants of ENGLAND. And first of their Original, Complexion, peculiar Diseases, Temper, Genius, Language; with an Account of the most Famous Men of this Nation, either for Soldiery or Learning.

THAT the Britains were the ancient Inhabitants of England, is a Thing agreed by all. But, whether they were the *Aborigines*, that is, the very first Inhabitants of all, it may be made a Question, and such as can scarce be solved. Therefore that wise Roman Historian, *Tacitus*, puts it list off with an Ignoramus; *Qui Mortales* (says he) *Initio coluerint, parum compertum est*. As to the Original of the Britains themselves, *Caesar* proves them to be derived from the Gauls, by their Agreeableness in their Making, Speech, Manners, Laws, and Customs.

England.

In the Empire of *Julius Caesar*, some time before our Saviour's Birth, the *Romans* got their first footing here, upon the Invitation of a *British Prince*, *Androgius* Son of *Lud*, dispossessed of the Crown by his Uncle *Cassibelan*. Then they came first, under the Conduct of *Julius Caesar*, into *Britain*, to vindicate *Androgius* his Right; but found it a difficult Work. And, tho they prevailed at last, yet they did not offer to set up for themselves till the Empire of *Claudius*, who properly began the Conquest of *Britain*, about the middle of the first Age. For neither *Agustus*, *Tiberius*, nor *Caligula*, the next Successors to *Julius*, made any Attempt upon this Island. *Domitian*, the Seventh Roman Emperor from *Claudius*, compleated what this had begun, by carrying the Roman Colours as far North as *Edenburgh* and *Dunbarton* in *Scotland*. Which happened but few Years after the Subversion of the Commonwealth of the Jews by *Titus Vespasianus*. Nor did the *Romans* care to venture further into *Scotland*, where there was little to be got besides Blows, Cold, and Hunger. Thus the *Britains* lived under the Roman Empire near upon four hundred Years; that is, from *Claudius* the first Conqueror of *Britain*, to the Empire of *Honorius*. When, *Italy* being Invaded by the *Goths*, the *Romans* abandoned *Britain*, to defend their own Country.

The *Britains* being thus restored to their ancient Liberty, did not long enjoy it; invaded by the *Picts* one way, and by the *Saxons* another, who then were formidable at Sea. *Vortiger*, a *Britain*, having seiz'd upon the Government, to secure himself upon the *British* Throne, made a League with the *Saxons*. Whose effectual Assistance he first Rewarded with the Isle of *Thanet*, and some time after with the whole County of *Kent*. The *Saxons* having thus got a Footing here, resolv'd to extend their Limits; and such was the Success of their Arms, that they drove at last the *Britains* out of their Country upon the Mountains of *Wales*.

'Tis a received Opinion, that these *Saxons* were come from *Holstein*, which to this day makes part of the *Lower-Saxony* in *Germany*. But *Sir William Temple*, in his *Remarks upon the States of the United Provinces*, gives us rational Grounds to believe, that they were rather of those ancient *Frisons* who were possessed in the Low-Countries of *Friesland*, *Groningen*, and *Over-Issel*, together with *Westphaly*, and the Country lying betwixt the *Weser*, the *Issel*, and the *Rhine*. Whose Language to this day, Laws, and Customs have great Affinity with ours, as you may see (for further Satisfaction) in the *Remarks* aforesaid, Chap. 2.

However 'tis probable, they were an aggregate Body of many People, come this way to try their Fortune. Who, having Conquered the *Britains*, and taken possession of their Coun-

Country, divided it into Seven Kingdoms, called the *Heptarchy*. *England*. Thus this Part of *Britain* became possessed by a new Nation, which brought in a new *Language*, new *Laws*, new *Customs*; and restored *Heathenism*, till it pleased God to scatter its *Darkness* by the *Light* of the Gospel.

In this state the *Saxon Heptarchy* continued near two Hundred Years, till their Divisions brought them all under one Head in the Person of *Egbert*, the *West Saxon King*, and the first Monarch of *England*, in the Ninth Age.

Whose Posterity came to be teased as much by the Invading *Danes*, as the *Britains* had been by his Predecessors. Infomuch that the *Danes*, the most cruel Actors on the Stage of *England*, having a long time exercised the *Saxons* Patience, overpowered them at last, and got the Kingdom to themselves. But then the *Saxons* and *Danes* lived together, mixed in Marriages and Alliance, and so made one Nation.

At last, in the Eleventh Century, the *Normans* (a Northern People of *France*) came in with their Duke *William*; who in one Battel got his pretended Right to the Crown of *England*, and from a single Victory the Title of *Conquerour*. Now the *Normans* mixing (as they did) with the Body of this Nation, we may say, That the *English* Blood at this day is a Mixture chiefly of *Saxon*, *Dane*, and *Norman*, not without some Tincture of *British* and *Romish* Blood.

As the Country is temperate and moist, so the *English* have Complexion naturally the advantage of a clear Complexion; not scorched as in hot Climates, nor Weather-beaten as in cold Regions. The generality, of a comely Stature, graceful Countenance, well Featured, gray-eyed, and brown-haired. But for Talness and Strength the Western People exceed all the rest.

The Women generally more handsome than in other Places, and without Sophistications sufficiently endowed with natural Beauties. Therefore an *English* Woman makes one of the six Things *England* excels in, according to the Verse;

Anglia, Mons, Pons, Fons, Ecclesia, Fœmina, Lana.

That is to say,

*For Mountains, Bridges, Rivers, Churches fair,
Women, and Wool, England is past Compare.*

In short, there is no Country in *Europe* where Youth is generally so charming, Men so proper and well proportioned, and Women so beautiful. Which Happiness is not only to be attributed to the Clemency of the Air, but chiefly to their easy Life under the best of Governments, which saves them from the Drudgery and Hardship of other Nations.

*England.**Diseases.*

The *Diseases* the *English* are subject to in a more peculiar manner, are chiefly the *Rickets*, the *Scurvy*, and the *Consumption*. The first incident to Children, the *Scurvy* to most People, more or less, and the *Consumption* to many. All of them proceeding chiefly from the Nature of the Air; the *Rickets* from its Moistness; the *Scurvy*, from its Saltness; the *Consumption*, from its Grossness. But *Fevers* and *Pestilential Diseases* are nothing near so rife here, as in hot Climates. The greatest *Plague* that has been known in *England* is the last, which happened in the Year 1665, and continued that, and the next Year; whereby Hundred Thousands of People, during that time, were swept away in City and Country, and *London* became in a manner desolate. In the three successive Reigns of *Henry VII.* *Henry VIII.* and *Edward VI.* this Kingdom was three times afflicted with a strange Disease peculiar to the *English*, and called the *Sweating Sickness*. It was a Pestilent Fever, but without any Carbuncle, purple, or livid Spots. A malignant Vapour generally conceived to proceed from a malignity in the Constitution of the Air, which flying to the Heart, seized the vital Spirits, and stirred Nature to strive to send it forth by extreme Sweat. They that were taken with it, upon 24 Hours escaping, were thought out of danger. But great numbers of People died suddenly of it, before the manner of the Cure and Attendance was known. And, which is observable, it wreaked it self upon young robustious People, and middle-aged Men, and spared commonly Women, old Men, and Children. But the most unaccountable Quality of this Disease is, That it affected the *English* any where beyond Sea, without touching the Natives; from whence it came to be called in Latine *Sudor Anglicus*, as being peculiar to the *English*.

Temper.

The *English Temper* is naturally suitable to their Climate. They are neither so fiery as the *French*, nor so cold as the Northern People; better tempered for Counsel than the first, for Execution than the last. A happy Temper besides for all sorts of Learning. The generality of them reserved and wary, not apt to communicate but with their best and serious Acquaintances. And, as their Friendship is not easily gained, so when once got 'tis not easily lost.

The Mischief is, that by their different Interests both in Civil Matters and Points of Religion, they are apt to be divided into Factions. Insomuch that scarce any Reign since the *Hep-tarchy* has been free from Civil Wars, or those Causes at least, which are apt to usher it, as Plots and Conspiracies; sometimes occasioned by the Princes Usurpation upon the Rights of the People, sometimes by the Subjects Ambition and Desire of Rule. And Providence seems to have so ordered it, to temper
and

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and allay the Happiness of a People, which without these Distractions, would be the happiest Nation under Heaven. *England.*

For Courage, 'tis plain no Nation is less apprehensive of Death, than the *English*; which is the more to be wondred at, that a Nation which lives in so much ease should value their Lives so little. As they are a free People, their Spirits are accordingly averse from Slavery, and as greedy of Glory. Their Fore-fathers Exploits, which by oral Tradition, and reading of Histories, they are generally pretty well acquainted with, adds much to their Courage. To pass by their Victories of old over the *Irish*, *Scots*, *Cypriots*, and *Turks*, both *France* and *Spain* have sufficiently experienced by Sea and Land the *English* Valour to their Cost. *France*, especially in the Reigns of our Victorious Kings, *Edward III.* and *Henry V.* by whom it was Conquered twice. And *Spain* in the Glorious Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, who sunk that Monarchy so low, that to this Day it has not been able to recover it self from those prodigious Losses it sustained in its Wars with *England*.

In point of *Humanity*, 'tis true the common People had heretofore a particular Aversion to the *French*, probably bred in 'em ever since our Conquest of *France*. But the late Persecution has much abated of that Averseness, and softened them into Compassion to the poor *French Refugees*, their inbred Prejudice yielding to the Strength of their Charity. On the other side, their moderate Carriage to the *Papists*, upon the late Revolution, sufficiently confutes the Character of Cruelty and Inhumanity, given them by *Scaliger*. Had the *French Protestants* plotted against their King, as the *Papists* have often done here against our Government ever since the Reformation, one may guess what Methods had been used to Extirpate them, from the Cruelties and Hardships they have undergone, for no other Crime than serving God, in due submission to all Things that are *Cesar's*. But, to clear further the *English* from that foul Imputation of Cruelty and Barbarity, if we look upon their Plantations abroad, who more courteous and gentle than the *English*? If we inspect their Proceedings against Malefactors, no Nation in the World shews so much Humanity, or proceeds with more Equity. The barbarous Use of Racks, apt to extort Confession right or wrong, is absolutely laid aside amongst us. The Breaking on the Wheel, and other like torturing Deaths, are look'd upon here as too cruel for Christians to use. Neither are the Criminals, who with their Lives have expiated their Crimes before the World, denied *Christian Burial*, except in particular Cases. All this shews a great deal of Moderation, and averseness from Cruelty. And, if we look upon them in their private Families, there we shall find a greater Harmony, than perhaps in any Nation. For here generally Husbands are the most kind to their Wives, Wives as tender to their Husbands, and Parents indulgent to Children.

England.

If the *English* can be taxed of Cruelty upon any Account, it must be for those severe and inhumane Creditors (the Scandal and Reproach of the Nation ,) who, taking Advantage of the Law, crowd the Jayls of *England* with Insolvent Prisoners ; and there let them Rot and Starve, as a sweet Sacrifice to their Tyrannical Humour, and obdurate Malice. A Thing so barbarous, and yet so common in *England*, that it is credibly thought, there are more Prisoners for Debt (the greatest part Insolvent) than in all *Europe* besides. And, whereas in other Countries the Creditor is bound to allow a competent Subsistence to his Prisoner, or he is set at Liberty ; here the poor Prisoner must starve, or find a Livelyhood where little is to be got but Hardships and Misery. The Fear of which makes many others Abscond, who are under Misfortunes. Thus the Nation is filled with poor Prisoners, forced and voluntary ; who, being disabled from following their Employments, become a Burden to themselves, their Friends, and the State it self. When every one of them, by following his Profession with a liberty to act in his own Sphere, might be a Comfort to his Family , an useful Member (not an Excrecence) of the State, a Burden to no Man, and might possibly put himself in a Condition to do Justice to every one. But it is hoped, that so notorious and gross an Abuse of the Law, so little becoming the Freedom and Humanity of the *English* Nation, will be redressed by the Wisdom of this Parliament ; by making such Provision, that solvent Prisoners shall effectually pay their Debts, and the insolvent Debtors in any Durance be Released.

As to *Wantonness* and *Debauchery*, the unhappy Fruit of the two last licentious and effeminate Reigns, we have good Ground to hope for a Reformation, now we live under a sober and religious, as well as a warlike Prince. Nor can we well fail of it, if the Rule be constantly true,

Regis ad Exemplum totus componitur Orbis.

*Genius of
the Eng-
lish.*

From the *English* Temper I proceed to their *Genius*, wherein our Characterizer is no less Abusive. And one would think his too much Learning made him mad, when he calls the *English* no less than *stolidos, amentes, inertes*, that is, witless, and dull. The Truth is, other Nations are as deeply engaged as the *English* against him in this Quarrel, of whom he gives likewise an unmanly Character. But, to confute him in this Point, this I dare aver, that no Nation has been more industrious than the *English* in *Mechanick Arts*, and the World to this day is obliged to them for many of their useful *Inventions* and *Discoveries*. For *Merchandizing* and *Navigation*, no People can compare with them but the *Hollanders*, and their great Wealth arising from thence is

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a plain Proof and Demonstration of it. For *Literature*, especially since the Reformation, there is no Nation in the World so generally knowing. And, as *Experimental Philosophy*, so *Divinity*, both *Scholastick* and *Practical*, has been Improved here beyond all other Places. Which makes foreign Divines, and the best sort of them, so conversant with the learned Works of those famous Lights of the Church, our best *English* Divines.

In short the *English* Genius is for close Speaking and Writing, and always to the Point. They look upon loose and rambling Discourses with contempt and indignation, tho' they be seasoned with never so much Wit; and, as Men of Reason, stand more upon the strength of Arguments, than all the gaudy part and pomp of Rhetorick. What they speak in publick they deliver it with a Gravity suitable to the Subject, slighting those mimical Gesticulations so much used beyond Sea, and endeavouring not so much to move the Hearer's Affections, as to convince his Reason. *Gutta cavat Lapidem.*

No Nation perhaps is more *Satyrical*, and quicker in *Reparates*, even the common sort of People; which argues more Wit, than our Censurer allows.

To Express themselves significantly, and with the greatest advantages, they have a most happy *Language*; being a Compound chiefly of these three, *Saxon*, *Latine*, and *French*, but so that the *Saxon* is the Stock, in which the other two are Ingrafted. A *Language* so copious and significant, that it does almost equalize the *Greek*, and even exceed the *Latin*, in a peculiar grace of compounding Words, and making Derivatives, which is one of the greatest Beauties that can be in a *Language*. In point of Sweetness, 'tis true the *French* and *Italian* do run smoother; but they want Sinews, the last especially. The *Spanish* is Majestical, but terrible and boisterous; the *Dutch* Manly, but harsh. Whereas the *English* is both sweet, and manly. As for its *Mixture*, whereby some men would degrade it from the Worth of a *Language*, I would fain know of them which of the *Vulgar* Tongues is free from it.

I come now to the famous Men of this Nation that have been chiefly in former Ages, either for Souldiery or Learning; and begin with the first. Such as were in the Time of the *Britains*.

<p><i>Cassibelane</i>, who twice repulsed the Roman Legions, though conducted by <i>Caesar</i> himself; and, had not a Party here at home been formed against him, 'tis like he had been still too</p>	<p>hard for the Romans. <i>Praetagus</i>, King of the <i>Iceni</i>. <i>Constantine</i> the Great, the first Christian Emperour. <i>Arthur</i>, One of the Worlds Nine Worthies.</p>
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England.

In the Times of the Saxons.

Egbert, the last King of the *West-Saxons*, and the first of *England*.

Alfred, his Grandson, who totally united the *Saxon* Hierarchy into one Estate, and subjected the *Danes* to his Commands, though he could not expect them.

Edmund, surnamed *Ironsides*.
Guy, Earl of *Warwick*.

After the *Normans* came in.

Richard, and *Edward* the First, so renowned in the Wars of the *Holy-Land*.

Edward III. and his Son *Edward* the black Prince, duo *Fulmina Belli*, famous in the Wars of *France*.

Henry V. and *John* Duke of *Bedford*, his Brother.

Montacute, Earl of *Salisbury*; and *Talbot* the Glory of the *English* Nation in our former Wars with *France*.

Sir John Falstaff, and *Sir John Hawkwood*, who shewed their Valour both in *France* and *Italy*.

Hawkins, *Wiboughby*, *Burroughs*, *Jenkinson*, *Drake*, *Frobisher*, *Cavendish*, and *Greenville*, all famous Sea-Captains.

Scholars of most note.

Alcuinus, one of the Founders of the University of *Paris*.

Beda, who for his Piety and Learning obtained the Attribute of *Venerabilis*.

Anselm, and *Bradwardin*, Archbishops of *Canterbury*, Men famous for the Times they lived in.

Alexander of *Hales*, Tutor to *Thomas Aquinas* and *Bonaventure*.

Wickleff, and *Thomas* of *Walden* his Antagonist, the first Parson of *Lutterworth* in the County of *Leicester*, who valiantly opposed the Power and Errors of the Church of *Rome*.

And since the Reformation:

John Jewel, Bishop of *Salisbury*, to whose learned and industrious Labours in defence of

the Religion here established by Law we are still beholden.

Dr. John Reynolds, and *Mr. Richard Hooker*; the first a Man of infinite Reading, the second of as strong a Judgment.

Dr. Whitaker of *Cambridge*, the Antagonist of the famous *Bellarmine*.

Dr. Tho. Bilson, and *Dr. Lancelot Andrews*; both Bishops of *Winchester*, the Ornaments of their several Times.

Bishop *Montague* of *Norwich*, a great Philologer and Divine.

Dr. John Whitgift, and *Dr. William Laud*, Archbishops of *Canterbury*.

But

But I cannot pass by the remarkable Story of the aforefaid Dr. *England*. *John Reynolds*, and *William* his Brother. *William* was at first a Protestant of the Church of *England*, and *John* trained up beyond Sea in Popery. The first out of an honest Zeal to reduce his Brother made a Journey to him, and they had a Conference. Where it so fell out that each was overcome with his Brothers Arguments; so that *William* of a Zealous Protestant became a virulent Papist, and *John* of a strong Papist a most rigid Protestant. A strange Accident, and a rare Subject for this excellent Epigram, made upon it by Dr. *Alabaster*, who had tried both Religions.

*Bella inter geminos plusquam Civilia Fratres
Traxerat ambiguus Religionis Apex.
Ille Reformatæ Fidei pro partibus instat,
Iste Reformandam denegat esse Fidem.
Propositis Causæ Rationibus, alter utrinque,
Concurrere pares, & cecidere pares.
Quod fuit in Votis, Fratrem capit alter uterque;
Quod fuit in Fatis, perdit uterque Fidem.
Captivi gemini sine Captivante fuerunt,
Et Victor Victi transfuga Castra petit.
Quod genus hoc Pugna est, ubi Victus gaudet uterq;
Et tamen alteruter se superasse dolet?*

For Men of other Studies,

Linwood, the Canonist.
Cosins, and *Cowel*, eminent in the Civil Laws.

Bracton, *Briton*, *Dier*, *Littleton*, and *Coke*, as eminent for their Knowledge in the Laws of *England*.

Johannes de Sacro Bosco, the Author of the Book of the Sphere.

Roger Bacon, a noted Mathematician in the darker Times.

The Lord *Bacon*, Viscount of *St. Albans*.

Sir *Thomas More*, Lord Chancellor, one of the Restorers of Learning to the Isle of Great Britain.

Sir *Henry Savile* of *Eaton*, the Reviver of *Chrysostom*.

Sir *Henry Spelman*, a learned

Antiquary, and a great Assertor of the Churches Rights.

Camden, the *Pausanias* of the British Islands; and *Selden*, a Man of universal Learning.

Matthew Paris, *Roger Hoveden*, *Henry of Huntington*, *William of Malmsbury*, *Matthew of Westminster*, and *Thomas of Walsingham*, all known Historians.

For Poetry, *Gower*, and *Lydgate*, a Monk of *Bury*.

The famous *Geofrey Chaucer*, Brother in Law to *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*.

Sir *Philip Sidney*, and the Renowned *Spencer*.

Sam. Daniel, and *Michael Drayton*, That the *Lucan*, and This the *Ovid* of the English Nation.

Beaumont,

England.

Beaumont, and Fletcher, not inferior unto Terence and Plautus.

And lastly, *Ben. Johnson*, equal to any of the Ancients for

the exactness of his Pen, and the Decorum he kept in the Dramatick Poems, never before observed on the English Theatre.

CH A P. II.

Of the English Names, and their Way of Computing.

English Names.

Christian Names, says *Camden*, were first imposed for the Distinction of Persons; Surnames, for the Distinction of Families.

The first, amongst the English, are either *Saxon*; as *Edward, Richard, &c.* Or taken out of the Holy Writ; as *Abraham, Jacob, Isaac, James, John, Peter, and Paul.*

'Tis rare for the English to have two Christian Names together, as they have in *Germany*. But it is not unusual with them to Christen Children by their Godfathers Surnames, which is unpractised beyond Sea.

The Ancients took particular care to give their Children significative and good Names, according to the Proverb, *Bonum Nomen, Bonum Omen.* And the *Pythagoreans* affirmed the Minds, Actions, and Successes of Men to be according to their Fate, Genius, and Name. In short, such was Mens Superstition of old in this particular, that they used a kind of Divination by Names, called *Onomantia*, which was condemned by the last General Council.

The Story of *Augustus* the Emperour is remarkable upon this Subject. The Day before his Sea-fight at *Actium*, the first Man he met was a poor Man, driving his Ass before him. *Augustus* demanded his Name, and he answered, *Eutyches*, that is, Happy man; then he asked his Ass's Name, which proved to be *Nicon*, that is, Victor. *Augustus* took it for a good Omen; and having accordingly obtained the Victory, there he built *Nicopolis*, or the City of Victory, and erected brazen Images of the Man and his Ass.

English Surnames are generally *Saxon*; some few *Danish*, as *Whitfeld*, and *Wren*. The *Whitfelds*, a very ancient Family, came over with King *Canute* into England; and their chief Branch is continued to this day in *Northumberland*, with a good Estate. In Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, there was a *Whitfeld* sent hither Embassador from the King of *Denmark*. But

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II

But the Surnames now of best account in *England* are *Local*, *England*. and so are many Names among the *Romans*. Those you will find deduced from Places in *Normandy*, or Countries adjacent; being either the Patrimonial Possessions, or native Places of such as served the Conqueror, or came in after out of *Normandy*. As *Mortimer*, *Albigny*, *Percy*, *Gourney*, *Devereux*, *Nevil*, *Ferrers*, *Montfort*, *Courtney*, *Cressy*, &c. Or from Places in *England*, and *Scotland*; as *Barkley*, *Clifford*, *Lumley*, *Ratcliff*, *Willoughby*, *Douglas*.

Some of which *Local* Names were formerly used with *de*, prefix; but of late generally neglected, or joyned to the Name, as *Darcy*, *Devereux*. Others had *at* prefixed, as *At More*, *At Wood*, *At Down*; which has been removed from some, and has been conjoynted to others, as in these *Atmore*, *Atwood*, *Atwells*, &c.

Many have also had their Names from Rivers, as *Trent*, *Eden*, *Swale*, *Stoure*. From Trees near their Habitations, as *Oak*, *Box*, *Elder*, *Beech*. Some from their Situation in respect to adjoining Places; as *North*, *South*, *East*, *West*, according to the Greek Names *Anatolius*, *Zephyrius*, &c. Others from several Parts of a House; as *Hall*, *Parlour*, *Cellar*, *Lodge*, &c. From Towns where they were born, or from whence they came, without being Lords or Possessors of them; as *Compton*, *Egerton*. Or from several Denominations of Land and Water; as *Hill*, *Wood*, *Warren*, *Field*, *Ford*, *Pool*, and *Wells*.

Among Foreigners, several retained the Names of their Countries; as *Scot*, *Picard*, *Fleming*, *French*, *Lombard*, *Poitevin*, *German*. And these had commonly *Le* prefix in Records, and other Writings; as *Le Fleming*, *Le Picard*.

Next to these *Local* Names, I shall take notice of those that have been assumed by some Families from Civil Honours, and Dignities; as *King*, *Duke*, *Prince*, *Lord*, *Baron*, *Knight*, and *Squire*, probably because their Ancestors had acted such Parts, or were Kings of the Bean, Christmas Lords, &c. Agreeable to which are the old Greek and Roman Names, *Archelaus*, *Augustulus*, *Regulus*, *Basilus*, *Casarius*, *Flaminius*; tho' they were neither Kings, Cæsars, Dukes, or Priests.

Others have been assumed from Offices; as *Chamberlain*, *Steward*, *Sergeant*, *Clark*, *Woodward*, *Butler*. From Ecclesiastical Functions; as *Bishop*, *Abbot*, *Priest*, *Monk*, *Dean*, *Deacon*. But most of all from Trades; as *Taylor*, *Smith*, *Fisher*, *Baker*.

Some from Parts of the Body; as *Leg*, and *Foot*. Others from Qualities of the Body, good or bad; as *Greathead*, *Strong*, *Armstrong*, *Long*, *Thin*, *Low*, *Short*, *Fair* and *Bell*, *Fairfax* and *Whitelock*. No more to be disliked than these Roman Names, *Romulus* and *Nero*, which signify *Strong*, *Capito*, *Pedo*, *Labio*, *Naso*, *Longus*, *Longinus*, *Minutius*, *Crispus*, *Calvus*, *Gracchus*, *Salustius*, *Cocles*, and the like.

Not

England.

Not a few got their Names from the Colour of their Complexions, Hair, or Garments ; as, *White, Black, Brown, Green*, and these *Norman Names, Blanch or White, Blount* Flaxen Hair, *Roux* for *Roux*, red, and these derived from the two last, viz. *Blundell, Ruffel*. Others have received their Names from their Age, as *Young, Child, Stripling* ; In Imitation of the Romans *Juvenalis, Junius, Virginus, Senecio, Priscus*. Others again from that which they commonly carried ; as *Palmer*, and *Wagstaff*.

Some from the Qualities of the Mind ; as *Good, Goodman, Goodenough, Wise, Sharp, Speed*. And such the Greeks and Romans of old had ; witness *Agathias, Andragathius, Eubulus, Euphenius, Sophocles, Thraseas, Prudentius, Lepidus, Valens, Constantians*.

Some took their Names from Beasts ; as *Lamb, Lion, Fox, Hind*. Birds, as *Partridge, Woodcock, Wren*. Fishes, as *Salmon, Whiting, &c.* As good as the Roman Names, *Leo, Catulus, Lupus ; Corvinus, Falco, Gallus ; Muræna, Phocas, Aurata*.

From Flowers and Fruits ; as *Lilly, Rose, Peach, Filbert, Pescod*. As fair Names as *Lentulus, Pijo, Fabius*, which sounded great amongst the Romans.

Many have got their Surnames by adding *s* to Christian Names, whether intire or curtailed ; as *Philips, Williams, Roberts, Stephens, Hicks, Sams, Collins*. By adding *Kins*, as *Perkins, Tomkins, Wilkins*. *Ins*, as *Huggins, Gibbins*. Or *Son*, as *Tomson, William-son, Richardson*.

To which answers the ancient Way of *Norman Families*, when a Son took for his Surname his Fathers Christen-Name, with the word *Fitz* prefixt, which signified Son. As *Robert Fitz-William*, that is, *Robert the Son of William ; Henry Fitz Gerard*, that is, *Henry the Son of Gerard*.

Lastly, there are other Diminutive Surnames, ending in *et* ; as *Willet* from *Will*, *Bartlet* from *Bartholomew*, *Millet* from *Miles*, *Huet* from *Hugh*. Or in *ot*, as *Eliot* from *Elias*.

Now the Question is, how people came by their Names. *Camden's* Opinion is, that some took up their Names themselves, others had their Names given them by the People, in whom lies the Sovereignty of Words and Names. Amongst the first he reckons those that assumed local Names of such Places as they were owners of. And, amongst the Authors of the last, especially the Diminutives, he brings in the Nurfses as the principal.

Neither is it improbable, says he, but that many Names, that seem unfitting for Men, as those of brutish Beasts, &c. came from the very Signs of the Houses where they inhabited. And he alledges for Instance some that living at the Sign of the *Dolphin, Bull*, and *White-Horse*, were commonly called *Thomas* at the *Dolphin*, *Will* at the *Bull*, *George* at the *White Horse*. Which Names

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Names, (as many others of the like sort) by omitting *At*, became afterwards Hereditary to their Children. *England.*

Another Thing observable in Names, is their frequent Change, a Thing practised of old by the *Romans* themselves. For some have changed their Names, to avoid the Opinion of Baseness; others, in remembrance of their more Honourable Progenitors. Some upon the Account of Adoption, others in Remembrance of some particular Favours. Some again, by taking the Names of those whose Lands they had; and others, by taking the Name of their own Office. As when *Edward Fitz-Theobald* was made *Butler* of *Ireland*, the Earls of *Ormond*, and others descended from them, took the Name of *Butler*.

The Pride of Scholars has also wrought Alterations in some Names. And the fear of Punishment has been all along the Occasion of several Mens changing their Names, to avoid being discovered. But Time especially has changed Names the most, by contracting, curtailing, and mollifying of them in such a manner, that they are quite another Thing from what they were at first.

I come now to the *English Way* of Computing. Who do not begin the Year till the 25th of *March*, being the Day of Christ's Incarnation; wherein we agree with *Spain*. This is the Rule both in Church and State; according to which we date all our publick Writings. Though, according to the Cycles of the Sun and Moon, we allow the Year to begin the first of *January*; which therefore is by us called, as by most other Christians in *Europe*, the New-Years Day. And to distinguish that mongrel Time from the first of *January* to the 25th. of *March* following, 'tis usual with many, in the Dates of their Letters during that Interval, to set down both the Years thus, as from the 1st. of *January* 1698, to the 25th. of *March* following 1698.

The *Natural-Day*, consisting of 24 hours, we begin (as most Parts of *Europe* do) at Midnight, counting 12 hours to Noon the next Day, and 12 hours more to next Midnight; according to the Custom of the *Egyptians*, and ancient *Romans*. Whereas in some other Countries, as *Italy*, *Poland*, and *Bohemia*, they reckon 24 hours together, from Sun-set to Sun-set, which must needs be very troublesome to tell after the Clock. In *Moscow*, and some Places in *Germany* (as *Nuremberg*, and *Wirttemberg*) they begin the Day, and end it with the Sun. So that the first Hour of the Day is with them at Sun-rise, and the first Hour of the Night at Sun-set, which is according to the old *Babylonian Account*.

The

England.

3. In respect of the Style.

The *Old Style* is used in *England*, as in most *Protestant States*; and the *New Style*, in all *Papish States*. According to this *Style*, these reckon ten Days before us regularly, as to the beginning of Months, and all fixt Festivals; but for all movable Feasts, the Account proves various.

The *Old Style* is otherwise called the *Julian Account*, from *Julius Caesar*; who, 43 Years before our Saviour's Birth, ordained the Year to consist of 365 Days and 6 Hours. And, as these 6 hours, at 4 Years end, make up 24 hours, therefore a Day is then added to the Month of *February*; and that Year called Leap Year, or *Bissextile-Year*, from the Latine *Bissextilis*.

The *New Style*, is otherwise termed the *Gregorian Account*, from *Pope Gregory XIII.* who, above 100 Years since, undertook to correct the Calendar, by the advice and direction of *Antonius Lilius*, and other excellent *Mathematicians*. For, tho the *Julian Account* for many ages seemed to have no sensible Error; yet it was at last discovered to be not altogether agreeable with the natural Motion of the Sun. In short, it was made out, that the *Julian Year* exceeded the true Solar Year by 10 Minutes and 48 Seconds; whereby the Equinoxes and Solstices yearly changed their places, and flew back so many Minutes and Seconds. Therefore *Pope Gregory* ordered the Year to consist of 365 Days, 5 Hours, 49 Minutes, 12 Seconds. And that the Vernal Equinox (which then was on the 11th of *March*) might be reduced to the 21st, as it was at the time of the first *Nicene Council*, he commanded ten Days in *October* to be left out, by calling the fifth Day thereof the fifteenth.

To find *Easter*, the Church of *England* observes still the Cycle found out and finished in the sixth Century by that worthy Roman, *Dionysius Exiguus*, or *Abas*. Whereas the *Roman Church*, having invented new Rules about *Easter*, it happens sometimes that their *Easter* is full five Weeks before ours, sometimes with, but never after ours.

CHAP. III.

Of the English Way of Living, as to Lodging, Fewel, Food, Raiment, Exercise, Recreations, and some particular Customs.

The Modern English Way of Building.

WHEN I compare the Modern English way of Building with the Old Way, I cannot but wonder at the Genius of Old Times. Nothing is more delightful and convenient than Light, nothing

nothing more agreeable to health than a free Air. And yet of *England* old they used to dwell in Houses, most with a blind Stair-case, low Cielings, and dark Windows; the Rooms built at random, often with Steps from one to another. So that one would think the Men of former Ages were afraid of Light and good Air, or loved to play at Hide and Seek. Whereas the Genius of our time is altogether for lightsome Stair-Cases, fine Sash-Windows, and lofty Cielings. And such has been of late our Builders Industry, in point of Compactness and Uniformity, that a House after the new Way will afford upon the same Quantity of Ground as many more Conveniences.

The Contrivance of *Closets* in most Rooms, and painted *Wainscoting*, now so much used, are also two great Improvements; the one for Conveniency, the other for Cleanness and Health. And indeed, for so damp a Country as *England* is, nothing could be better contrived than *Wainscot*, to keep off the ill Impression of damp Walls. In short, for handsom Accommodations and Neatness of Lodgings, *London* undoubtedly has got the preeminence.

The greatest Objection against the *London* Houses (being for the most part Brick) is their Slightness, occasioned by the Fines exacted by the Landlords. So that few Houses, at the common rate of Building, last longer than the Ground-Lease, that is, about 50 or 60 Years. In the mean time, if there happens to be a long fit of excessive Heat in Summer or Cold in Winter, the Walls being but thin, become at last so penetrated with the Air, that the Tenant must needs be uneasy with it. But those Extrems happen but seldom. And this Way of Building is wonderful Beneficial to all Trades relating to it; for they never want Work in so great a City, where Houses here and there are always repairing, or building up again.

The Plastered *Cielings*, so much used in *England* beyond all other Countries, make by their Whiteness the Rooms so much lightsome, and are excellent against a raging Fire. They stop the passage of Dust, and lessen the Noise over-head. In Summer-time the Air of the Room is something the cooler for it.

For *Fewel*, the use of *Pit-Coals* is the most universal, and commonly a Cheap Commodity; far better for Kitchen use, than either *Wood* or *Turves*, as yielding both a more even Heat than *Wood*, and more piercing than either. Its *Smoke* is indeed gross, yet not so offensive to the *Eyes*, whatever it may be to some *Lungs*. In some In-land Counties, they have a sort of *Pit-Coal*, that burns as clear as *Wood*, but not so lasting as the other.

The Use of *Stoves*, so common in Northern Countries, as *Germany*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Poland*, *Moscow*, and even so far Southward as *Switzerland*, is in a manner unknown in *England*. And indeed its Temperateness does no way require it.

Therefore

England. Therefore the *English* use no outward Remedy against Cold Weather but a Chimney-Fire, which is both comfortable to the Body, and chearful to the Sight. And, whereas *Stoves* are apt to gather and foment all the noisom Smells of a Room, for want of Vent, (which must needs be very unwholsom) a Chimney-Fire draws 'em to it, and there they find vent with the Smoak. Another Inconveniency there is in the use of *Stoves*, I mean the chilling Impressions of a cold Winter Air, which those People are subject to, upon their coming out of a close hot *Stove-Room* into the open Air. Besides the Cumberfomeness of *Stoves* in Summer time; when, being altogether useless, they take up a great deal of room to no purpose.

English Diet. The *English Diet* falls next under our Consideration; which, for the eating part, does most consist in Flesh, and chiefly in Butchers Meat. For, tho they have great Plenty and Variety of Fish and Fowl, Roots and Herbs, yet they are most commonly used but as a Supplement, or an Accessory to the Principal. And therefore the *English* ever went amongst Strangers for the greatest Flesh-eaters. Which is certainly the best and most proper Nourishment for this Country.

But, whereas formerly the *English* used to eat three or four times a Day, the generality of them (especially at *London*) have used themselves to eat but one Meal, the Breakfast and Supper being commonly made up with slight Things, as *Chocolate*, *Tea*, *Coffee*, and at Night especially some sort of Strong Liquour. Which way of Living upon one set Meal a Day began in the *Civil Wars* under the Reign of King *Charles 1st.* when Suppers came to be turned into Beverages; which by Experience is found most conducive to ones Health. If then the *English* eat Plentifully once a Day, while other People make three or four Meals, 'tis no matter of Amazement. The less Time is lost in Eating, and the more saved for Business. In short; if other Nations live to Eat, the *English* may be said to eat only to live.

Not but that in their Feastings, both publick and private, they are as great as any Nation. Witness (for publick ones) the Feasts at Coronations, at the Installation of the Knights of the Garter, Consecration of Bishops, Entertainments of Ambassadors, the Feasts of the Lord Mayor of *London*, of Serjeants at Law, &c. And yet, as Sumptuous and Magnificent as they are in these Times, they are not to compare to the excessive Feastings of Elder Times. Such as that of *Richard Earl of Cornwall*, Brother to *Henry III.* who at his Marriage-Feast had thirty Thousand Dishes of Meat; and the Christmas House-keeping of *Richard II.* who daily spent at a Christmas 26 Oxen, and 300 Sheep, besides Fowl, and all other Provision proportionably. Anciently, says *Fortescue*, at a Call of Serjeants at Law each

each Serjeant spent 1600 Crowns in Feasting, which in those Days was more than 1600 Pounds now. *England.*

The Plainness of the *English* Diet is also very observable in point of Health. Whose usual Way is plain Boiled and Roasted, which is certainly the most agreeable to ones Health. Whereas *French* Kickshaws are meer Kitchin Sophistry, invented more to please a curious Palate, than to satisfy a natural Appetite. Their Cooks meer Legerdemains. You take one Thing for another, the proper Taste of the Meat is gone, and another by the virtue of *Coquus Pocus* is substituted. Thus the Palate is gratified, and the Stomach Cheated. For Pastry, no Nation excels the *English*, and in Venison Pasties they excel all Nations.

But, if we go from the Kitchin to the Buttery, here indeed the *English* Butler does outdo the *French* Cook in point of Variety. Besides the Diversity of *Wines* from abroad, from the East and from the South, here you will find *Beer* and *Ale*, Small and Strong of both sorts; and of the last twenty Species, all noted for some peculiar quality, most for their strength. Nothing pleasanter than this to the Eye, or to the Palate, when skill and age has brought it to perfection; but nothing more treacherous. It goes down gently and palatably; but, as if it were too noble a Liquor for those lower Parts, it presently fly's up into the Head, and puts all there in a confusion. So quick is the Operation of those strong sorts of Liquors, upon too large a Dose, that they run a Man out of his Senses, before he can have an Interval of Mirth.

Here is also drunk Abundance of *Cider*, *Perry*, *Mead*, *Metheglin*, *Brunswick* and *English Mum*, *Brandy*, *Aquavita*, a World, of Compound Liquors, and still'd Waters. And, whereas of all sorts of *Wines*, the *French* were predominant with us before our Rupture with *France* upon the Revolution (as formerly *Sack* was) now we have turned our Palates to *Portuguese-Wines*, to the great Benefit of that Nation. Upon which Score they have both Improved their Vineyards and Art of Wine-making, to admiration.

But I must not omit to mention the Use of *Coffee* and *Tea*, two sober Liquors now so prevalent in *England*, which take off People considerably from drinking of strong Liquors. And, were it but for that, the Coffee-houses ought to be encouraged. Now *Coffee* is made with the Berries of a Tree that grow's in the *Levant*, and *Tea* with the Leaves of an *Indian* Plant; both hot and dry, and therefore very proper for Phlegmatick People. And, whereas strong Liquors are apt to disorder the Brain, these on the contrary do settle and compose it. Which makes it so much used by Men of Learning and Business, who know best the Virtue of 'em.

As for *Tobacco*, the Use whereof is indeed more universal, 'tis likewise a Remedy for phlegmatick People, and consequently not

England.

amiss in this Country. 'Tis a Companion in Solitude, an Amusement in Company, an innocent Diversion to Melancholy, and a help to Fancy in private Studies and Meditations. But, being taken immoderately, it is apt to bring the Palsy.

English Apparel.

I come now to the *English Wearing Apparel*, wherein this Nation has shewed in former Ages much Pride and Levity. In *Q. Elizabeth's* Time, sometimes they took up the *German*, and sometimes the *Spanish* Mode. But the *French* Fashion has prevailed for the most part since.

Cloth amongst Men, is the general and almost the only Wear. And that with so much plainness and comeliness, with so much modesty and so little prodigality, that the *English* formerly so apish in imitating foreign Nations in their Garb, might go now for a Model. The Women indeed, who value themselves most upon a fine outward Appearance, cannot keep within those Bounds. They know, that Love does Love Toys, and that Men love to be caught in a fine Net. Therefore they go still in rich Silks, with all the Set-offs that Art can possibly invent from time to time. And herein the Citizens Wives, and Maid-Servants, do run into such Excess as makes a Confusion. So hard it is sometimes to know a Tradesman's Wife from a Lady, or the Maid from the Mistress.

Exercises and Recreations.

As for the *English Exercises and Recreations*, some they have common with other Nations; as Hunting, Hawking, Fowling, Fishing, Tennis, Bowling, Shooting with Bow and Arrows, Dancing, Musick, Stage-Plays, Opera's, Masquerades, Balls, Ballets, &c. Amongst which their Way of Bowling in fine Greens, contrived and kept for that purpose, is beyond any thing that foreign Countries do afford. And, if *France* outdo's the *English* in *Comedies*, *England* may be said to outdo all *Europe* in *Tragedies*.

But, besides these Exercises and Recreations usual with other Nations, they have some more peculiar to themselves; such as *Paddock-Courses*, *Horse-races*, *Cock-fighting*. For the common People, *Leaping*, *Wrestling*, *Bear-baiting*, *Bull-baiting*, *Prizes*, *Cudgels*, *Foot-ball*, and *Throwing at Cocks*. Amongst which the Races shew the Swiftnes of *English* Horses brought up for that purpose, which to Foreigners unacquainted with it goes almost for a Romance. *Cock-fighting* shews the Courage of their Cocks; *Bear-baiting* and *Bull-baiting*, that of their Dogs; and *Prizes* the Dexterity of some Men in handling of Weapons, tho' with some effusion of Blood.

One Thing the *English* are most singular in, viz. their musical Way of Ringing the Bells, which is practised no where else.

Their Publick Days for Feasting, are first the *Holy Daies* at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, but chiefly Christmas *Holy Daies*;

Daies; When 'tis usual for Landlords to treat their Tenants, for Relations and Friends to invite each other, and pass the time in Merriments. And, though those *Holy Daies* are not kept of late Years with that Profuseness as formerly they were; yet I could wish they were kept with more Devotion, and less Intemperance.

From All-Saints Day to Candlemas, 'tis usual for each Inn of Court to have *Revels* on *Holy Daies*, that is, Musick, and Dancing; and for this they chuse some young Students to be Master of the *Revels*. Before Christmas, the Students, (who are for the most part Gentlemen come hither only to learn so much Law as may serve their turn to preserve their Estates,) meet together in order to keep a solemn Christmas. At this Meeting, which they call a *Parliament*, Officers are chosen from among them to bear Rôle in the House during the whole Christmas; as a *Comptroller*, *Treasurer*, &c. Sometimes, when their publick Treasury can reach it, they make a *Prince* among themselves, who keeps a Court accordingly. By whom many of the chief Nobility and great Officers of State are feasted, and entertained with Interludes, &c. But, whether a Prince or no, the whole Christmas-time (except Sundays) is devoted here to Feasting, Musick, Dancing, and Dicing. This last, being allowed to all Comers, is so excessive, that the Box-mony does usually amount to about 50 l. each 24 hours. Which Mony goes a great way towards the defraying the Charges of the whole Christmas, the rest being made up by a Contribution from each Student.

Among the Days of publick Rejoycing, we have now King *William's Birth-Day*, Nov. 4th; and his *Coronation-Day*, April 11th. Besides May 29th. for the *Restoration* of the *Royal Family*; and Nov. 5th. being *Gun-Powder Treason Day*, kept ever since the Beginning of the Reign of King *James I.* for the wonderful Deliverance of His Majesty, and the Parliament then sitting, at the point of being blown up by *Popish Conspirators*.

The *Lord Mayor's Day*, being the 29th of *October*, is also a solemn Day of publick Rejoycing and Feasting for the City of *London*. Societies have likewise their *Feasting Days*, when they meet in a Body, either upon the Election of a new Officer, or some other Account. But, of all the Societies, there is none to be compared in this point to the *Inns of Court*, for state and magnificence.

In private Families, especially of the better sort, 'tis usual with many to celebrate their *Birth* and *Marriage-Days*, with their most intimate Friends,

To improve Society, the life of Recreation, the *English* have, besides their usual and friendly Meetings called *Clubs*, the Convenience of *Coffee-Houses*, more common here than any where else. In which all Comers intermix together, with mutual free-

England. dom; and, at a very easy Rate Men have the Opportunity of meeting together, and getting Acquaintance, with choice of Conversation, besides the Advantage of reading all foreign and domestick News.

St. Bartholomew's (vulgarly called *Bartelmy*) Fair is a particular Time for Diverſion to the City of *London*. It begins on St. Bartholomew's Day the 24th of *August*, and continues 14 Days in *West-Smithfield*; at the end whereof it removes for ſo many Days more to *Southwark*, on the other ſide of the River. Then is the dead Time of the Year, which amongst Citizens is the moſt proper for their Diverſion. This Fair is famous, not ſo much for Things bought or ſold, as for its great Variety of Shews, either of Nature or Art. So that one may apply to it what the Romans of old uſed to ſay of *Africk*, *Quid novi fert Africa*? For here is always to be ſeen ſtrange ſorts of living Creatures. And for ſuch as love Feats of Activity, Comical or Tragical Shews, here they are to be ſeen in the utmoſt perfection. Which draw's daily during the Fair a great Concourse of people, to the benefit of the Shewers, and the ſatisfaction of the Beholders.

Customs.

And now, amongst the *Engliſh* particular *Customs*, I ſhall in the firſt place take notice of their Way of Pledging one another, whereof this is ſaid to be the Original. When the *Danes* Lorded it over *England*, they uſed, when the *Engliſh* drank, to ſtab them, or cut their Throats. To avoid which Villany, the Party then drinking requested ſome of the next to him to be his Surety or Pledge, for his Life. From whence came the Exprefſion uſed to this day of Pledging one another, when the Party drunk to takes his turn, and drinks next after him.

Another Custom the *Engliſh* had formerly, upon the *Danes* account; which Time has ſo corrupted, that there remains no ſign of the firſt Inſtitution, except in the Name *Hock-tide*, an old *Saxon* Word, which ſignifies the Time of Scorning, or Triumphant. The *Engliſh*, in the Reign of King *Ethelred*, were ſo oppreſſed and broken by the *Danes*, that *Ethelred* was ſain to buy his Peace of them at the yearly Tribute of 10000 Pound, ſoon after inhaunced to 48000, which Monies were raiſed upon the Subjects by the Name of *Danegelt*. The King weary of this Exaction, plotted with his Subjects to kill all the *Danes*, as they ſlept in their Beds. Which was accordingly done on St. *Brice's* Night, Nov. 12. 1012. The joyfull *Engliſh*, having thus cleared their Country of the *Danes*, inſtituted the annual Sports of *Hock-tide*; in Imitation of the Romans *Fugalia*, at the expulſion of their Kings. This Solemnity conſiſted in the merry Meetings of the Neighbours in thoſe Days during which the Feſtival laſted, and was celebrated by the younger ſort of both Sexes, with
all

all manner of Exercifes and Pastimes in the Streets. At *Corven-England*.
try they yearly acted a Play called *Hock-Tuesday*, till *Q. Elizabeth's* Time.

The 14th of *February*, being *St. Valentine's Day*, has been kept Time out of mind, (and is so to this day) both by the *English* and *Scots*, with some relation to the Instinct of Animals. For Nature teaches us, that about this time of the Year the Beasts of the Field and Fowls of the Air feeling a new heat by the approach of the Sun, the Males chuse their Females, and begin to couple. From whence it is probable young Men and Maidens took occasion to meet together at this time to an equal Number; and, having their respective Names writ down severally upon pieces of paper rolled up, the Men drew the Maidens Names, and these the Mens. So the Lot gives every Man a She Valentine, and every Maid a He one; the Men wearing their Lots for some Days rolled up about their Hatbands, and the Women before their Breast. Whereupon they make each other a Present, and sometimes it proves a Match in good earnest.

These Particulars, so well known to the whole Nation, I would not have insisted upon, but for the satisfaction of Foreigners. Upon whose Account I shall likewise explain, in few Words, the Story of the *Welsh* Custom of wearing *Leeks* on their Hats the 1 Day of *March*, being *St. David's Day*. The *Welsh* were once so hard put to it, that they must either be Victorious, or lose their Liberty. In that Extremity they called for help upon *St. David*, their Patron. Armed with Confidence in that Saint, they crossed Fields sowed with Leeks, before they came to Ingage; and, for Distinction sake, each Souldier took up a Leek. The *Welsh* got the Victory; and, to perpetuate the Memory thereof, as well as out of respect to the Saint, they made a Law amongst themselves, that on *St. David's Day* every Man should wear a Leek about his Hat. Which is religiously by them observed every Year; the common people wearing Garden Leeks, and the better sort wrought ones. The King Himself, out of Complacency to that People, wears one upon that Day.

The *Scots*, on their side, wear a blue Cross on the fore-part of their Hats upon *St. Andrew's Day*, their Patron. And the *Irish* a red Cross on one side of their Hats, to the Memory of their old Patron *St. Patrick*.

England.

CHAP. IV.

- I. *Of the English way of Travelling by Land, either Horseback, or in Coaches.* II. *Of the general Post, for Intercourse of Letters.* III. *Of the English Coins, Weights, and Measures, in relation to Trade.* IV. *Of the great Trade of England, in foreign Parts.*

The English way of Travelling.

BESIDES the Conveniency of Travelling by Water, either by Sea, or here and there upon Rivers, I may say the *English* Nation is the best provided of any for Land-Travel, as to Horses and Coaches. The Truth is, there is not perhaps a Country so proper for't. 'tis generally so open and level.

Travelling on Horseback is so common a Thing in *England*, that the meanest sort of People use it as well as the rest. Which sometimes fills the Roads with Riders, not without Frays now and then, about giving the Way. And, as *English* Horses are the best for Expedition, so 'tis rare upon the Road to see an *Englishman* but upon the Gallop.

But for Persons that are tender, or disabled, *England* excels all other Nations in the Conveniency of *Stage-Coaches*, going at certain times to all Parts of *England*, at least to the most noted Places. Which is done with so much speed, that some will reach 50 Miles in a Summer Day; and at so easy Rates, that it is in some Places less than a Shilling for every Five Miles.

English Post.

As to the *Post*, for Intercourse of Letters, there is a general Office in *Lombard-Street* *London*, from whence Letters and Pacquets are dispatched to all Parts, and the Returns according to their respective Directions.

This Office formerly managed by one Post-Master General in chief, constituted by Letters Patents under the great Seal, is now in the hands of two. Under whom are a Deputy, and a great Number of other Officers, giving their actual attendance respectively in the Dispatch of Business.

Upon this General Post-Office depend 182 Deputy Post-Masters in *England* and *Scotland*; most of which keep regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub-Post Masters in their Branches. So that there is no considerable Market-Town but has an easie and certain Conveyance for Letters to and from the said Post-Office in the due Course of the Mails every Post.

There

There are Weekly three general Post-Days to send from *England* London to any Part of *England*, and *Scotland*; viz. *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*. The Returns certain upon *Mondays*, *Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*. Only to *Kent* the Post goes from London every Day of the Week, except *Sundays*.

To *Wales* and *Ireland* it go's but twice a Week, viz. *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*.

For the *Low-Countries*, *Germany*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and other Parts that way, it goes *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*. For *France* and *Italy*, &c. *Mundays* and *Thursdays*.

For the Transport of Letters and Pacquets over Sea, there are

Between <i>England</i> and	{	<i>France</i> , 2	} Pacquet-Boats.
		<i>Flanders</i> , 2	
		<i>Holland</i> , 2	
		<i>Ireland</i> , 2	
		<i>Spain</i> , 2	

All which Offices, Post-Masters, and Pacquet-Boats are maintained by the Post-Masters General.

For the better Ordering whereof, they have several Officers under them. Amongst which these are the chief, viz. *two Comptrollers*, one of the *Inland*, and the other of the *Outland Office*, a *Receiver General*, and an *Accomptant General*. Besides 12 *Clerks*, whereof six of the *Inland*, and the other six of the *Outland Office*.

Now for the Conveniency of the Inhabitants of *London* and *Westminster* who live far from the Post-Office, there are particular Post-Houses from Place to Place appointed to take in the Letters, to be transmitted from thence in due time to the General Post-Office.

Another Use of this Post is in relation to Travellers, whose Business requires expedition. To which purpose there are always Post-Horses in readiness in every Post-Stage, which is the main Profit of the Deputy Post-Masters. The Pay is 3 pence for every *English* Mile, besides the Allowance to the Post-Boy for Conducting.

As for the *Peny-Post*, used only for *London* and the Neighbouring Parts, I have already spoke of it in my Description of *London*. And so I proceed to the Coins.

Formerly all our *Mony* was *Hammered*, till some Times after the Reffauration of King *Charles II.* a Way was found out to Coin it with a *Mill*, to that Fineness and Beauty we see it at present. Coins.

The *Mony* of *England* is either *Gold* or *Silver*, called *Sterling*. The *Gold* is either a *Guinea*, or a *half Guinea*; the first valued

England.

valued at 21 Shillings and six pence, the *half Guinea* proportionably. Called *Guinea*, from a Country of that Name in *Africa*, whence is brought the Gold whereof this Coin is made.

But there is besides an old sort of Gold, by the Name of *Jacobus*, from King *James I.* under whose Reign it was Coined, at the value of 22 Shillings, now current at 25 Shillings 6 pence. Another Coin, called *Broad-piece*, coined in the several Reigns of King *James* and King *Charles I.* at the value of 20 Shillings, and now current at 23 and 6 pence. But the *Broad-pieces* and *Jacobus's*, being both a pure sort of Gold, are kept close by the Curious, and therefore seldom seen abroad.

The Silver Coins now current in *England* are *Crowns*, *Half-crowns*, *Shillings*, and *Six-pences*.

For the Convenience of small Change, and the Benefit of the Poor, Copper *Farthings* and *Half-pences*, have been suffered to be Coined; but no Man is bound to receive them in pay for Rent, or Debt.

Besides the Species, we have (as other Nations) such Collective Words as signify a Sum, greater or lesser. As the Word *Piece* for 20 Shillings; *Pounds*, when the Sum amounts to 60 Shillings and above; a *Mark*, which is 13 Shillings 4 pence; an *Angel*, 10 Shillings; a *Noble*, 6 Shillings 8 Pence.

Officers of
the Mint.

The Office of the Mint, where all *English* Coins are coined, is kept in the *Tower of London*. And the Officers Belonging to it were made a Corporation by King *Edward III.* by vertue of whose Charter they have been always exempted from all publick Offices, and their Estates free from all Parish Taxes and Duties.

The chief Mint Officers are

		l.
The	{ <i>Warden,</i>	{ 400.
	{ <i>Master and Worker,</i>	{ 500.
	{ <i>Comptroller,</i>	{ 300.
	{ <i>Assay-Master,</i>	{ 250.
	{ <i>Two Auditors, each</i>	{ 20.
	{ <i>Surveyor of the Melting,</i>	{ 100.
	{ <i>Weigher and Teller,</i>	{ 100.
	{ <i>His Assistant,</i>	{ 40.
	{ <i>Engineer,</i>	{ 100.
	{ <i>Two Gravers, each</i>	{ 125.
} Whose Fee is		

The *Warden*, or Keeper of the Mint, receives the Gold and Silver brought in by the Merchants, Goldsmiths, and others, and pays them for the same. He is the chief Officer, and oversees all the rest.

The

The *Master* and *Worker* receives the Bullion, (that is, the Gold *England.* and Silver to be Coined) from the Warden, causes it to be melted, delivers it to the Moneyers, and when it is Minted, receives it again from them.

The *Comptroller's* Office is to see, that the Money be all made according to just Assize, and to comptroll the Officers, if it don't prove accordingly.

The *Assay-Master* weighs the Bullion, and sees that it be according to the Standard

The *Auditors* take and make up the Accounts.

The *Surveyor of the Melting* sees the Bullion cast, after the Assay-Master has made trial thereof; and that it be not altered, after it is delivered to the Melter.

But, besides the foresaid Officers, there is the *Provost* of the Company of Moneyers, the King's chief *Clerk*, and four other *Clerks* for the Receipt-Office, the *Melters* and *Smiths*, the *Blanchers*, *Moulders*, *Labourers*, &c.

The *Weights* and *Measures* ought to be, by *Magna Charta*, *Weights.* the same all over *England*; that is, according to the King's Standard kept in the Exchequer.

The *Weights* now used throughout all *England* are of two sorts, the one called *Troy-Weight*, and the other *Avoir du pois*; the first containing 12 Ounces, and the other 16 in the Pound. But then the Ounce *Avoir du pois* is lighter than the Ounce *Troy* by almost a 12th part. For, whereas in *Troy-Weight* the Ounce consists of 480 Grains, the Ounce *Avoir du pois* containeth but 438 Grains.

By the *Troy-weight* are weighed Pearls, precious Stones, Gold, Silver, Bread, all manner of Corn and Grain; and this Weight the Apothecaries do, or ought to use. By *Avoir du pois* are weighed all Grocery Ware, Flesh, Butter, Cheese, Iron, Hemp, Flax, Tallow, Wax, Lead, Steel, and all things whereof comes Waste. In consideration whereof 112 Pound *Avoir du pois* goes to a Hundred-Weight, and proportionably 56 Pound to half a Hundred, and 28 to a Quarter, or Tod. A Stone amongst *London* Butchers makes 8 Pounds of this Weight, but in the Country 'tis for the most part 14.

In *Troy weight* 20 Grains make a Scruple, thus marked ʒ, 3 Scruples a Drachm ʒ, 8 Drachms an Ounce ʒ, and 12 Ounces a Pound lb. In *Avoir du pois* Weight, 16 Drachms make an Ounce, 16 Ounces a Pound, 28 Pound a Quarter, 4 Quarters a Hundred, and 20 Hundred a Tun.

In *Troy-weight*, 24 Grains of Wheat make a Penny-Weight Sterling, 20 Penny-Weights an Ounce, and 12 Ounces a Pound. And, when Wheat is at 5 Shillings the Bushel, the Penny Wheat-Loaf is then by Statute to weigh 11 Ounces *Troy*, and three Half-

England. Half-Penny White Loaves to weigh as much. But the Household Penny-Loaf is to weigh 14 Troy Ounces, and two thirds.

As for the Weight called *Venice-Ounce* used here, as in other Countries, by Silk-men, there is no Standard of it, nor is it allowed by Law. This Ounce being but 13 Penny-Weight, and 12 Grains, it falls out, that 12 Ounces *Venice* is but 8 Ounces 4 Penny Troy, and 9 Ounces *Avoir du pois*.

Measures.

Measures are either Applicative, or Receptive, that is, such Things as are measured outwardly, or inwardly.

Of the first Sort, there is first an *Inch*, or Fingers breadth, 4 whereof make an *Handful*, and 12 a *Foot*. Now 3 Foot make a *Yard*, and one *Yard* and a quarter an *Ell*. Five Foot make a Geometrical *Pace*, 6 a *Fadom*, 16 and a half a *Perch*, *Pole*, or *Rod*. Forty *Perches* make a *Furlong*, 8 *Furlongs* (or 320 *Perches*) an *English Mile*, and 3 *English Miles* a *French League*, whereof 3 go to a *Degree*. But this observe by the way, that by a Statute under the Reign of Henry VII. an *English Mile* ought to be 1760 *Yards*, or 5280 *Foot*, that is 280 *Foot* more than the *Italian Mile*.

Now an *Acre* of Land, in *England*, consists of 40 *Perches* in length, and 4 in breadth; a *Yard-Land*, commonly of 30 *Acres*; and an *Hide* of Land, of 100 *Acres*.

The Receptive Measure is two-fold, that is, either for liquid, or dry Things. For Liquid, as a *Pint*, which is subdivided into lesser parts, as *half a Pint*, a *Quartern*, or quarter of a *Pint*. Now 2 *Pints* make a *Quart*, 2 *Quarts* a *Pottle*, 2 *Pottles* a *Gallon*, 8 *Gallons* a *Firkin* of Ale, and 9 a *Firkin* of Beer. Two *Firkins* of either sort make a *Kilderkin*, and 2 *Kilderkins* a *Barrel*. But still the Difference in the Number of *Gallons*, as to Beer and Ale, ought to be minded and allowed. For, as a *Kilderkin* of Beer contains 18 *Gallons*, and one of Ale but 16; so a *Barrel* of Beer being double a *Kilderkin*, contains 36 *Gallons*, and one of Ale but 32.

Now a *Barrel* and a half of Beer (being 54 *Gallons*) makes a *Hogshead*, 2 *Hogsheads* a *Pipe* or *Butt*, and 2 *Pipes* a *Tun*.

Note, That a *Barrel* of Butter, or Soap, is the same with a *Barrel* of Ale.

As for Wine-Measures, they fall so much short of those of Ale and Beer, that 4 *Gallons* of these make 5 *Gallons* of Wine-measure. Of these *Gallons* a *Rundlet* of Wine holds 18, *half a Hogshead* 31 and a half, a *Tierce* 42, a *Hogshead* 63, a *Punchion* 84, a *Pipe* or *Butt* 126, a *Tun* 252.

For dry Things, such as Corn or Grain, there is first the *Gallon*, of a size between the Wine and the Beer *Gallon*. Two of these *Gallons* make a *Peck*, 4 *Pecks* a *BusHEL*, 4 *BusHels* a *Comb* or *Curnock*, 2 *Curnocks* a *Quarter*, 10 *Quarters* a *Last*, or *Wey*.

England.

I come now to the Article of *Foreign Trade*, which makes *England* so rich and flourishing, beyond all other Nations; not excepting the *Dutch*, whose Trade ly's most in *Transportation*, *Trade* of whereas ours ly's chiefly in *Exportation*. For *Holland* has little *England* of its own Growth for Trade, and is forced to seek Abroad for Subsistence at Home; whilst *England* abounds in all Things necessary for Man's Subsistence, not only for the Use of its Inhabitants, but also for other Nations. Thus we trade with our own Commodities in all Parts of the Trading World; but especially *Spain* and *Portugal*, *Italy*, *Turky*, the *Western Coast* of *Africk*, and the *East* and *West-Indies*; in all which Places we exchange our Commodities for theirs. And, tho' we make the greatest Consumption of foreign Commodities of any Nation in the World, yet by the Excellency and Quantity of our own Product we do not only keep even the *Ballance of Trade*, but become also considerable Gainers by Transporting to other Countries what we cannot consume our selves. Nothing but our Trade with *France* prov'd Ruinous to this Nation, when in the very Times of Peace she laid exorbitant Customs upon our Commodities, and we very civilly let in hers upon easy Terms. So that, by Computation, we yearly imported from *France* about Two Millions and a half worth of Goods, while we exported thither not above One Million. Thus we remained yearly in debt to *France* about a Million and a half, for Things we made good shift without during the Course of the late War, and such as served most of 'em to Debauch us, and promote our Luxury.

The principal Commodities we export of our own Growth is our *Wool*, manufactured into *Cloth* broad and narrow, *Stuffs*, *Serges*, *Bays*, *Kerseyes*, *Frize*, *Flannel*, &c. to the Value of Two Millions a Year. *Tin*, *Lead*, and *Coals*, as much as comes to above half a Million. The very *Cloathing*, *Household-Stuff*, &c. carry'd from hence yearly to the *West-Indies*, is computed at 200000. *l*. Our *Iron* we export manufactured into great *Guns*, *Bombs*, *Carcasses*, &c. Great Quantities of *Corn*, Abundance of red *Herrings*, *Pilchards*, and *Salmon*, fished upon our Coast, are also exported from *England*. And, if the *Royal Fishery Company* now on foot go's on successfully, we are like to Ingross the whole *Herring-Trade* to our selves, which the *Hollanders* get from our own Coast, and is computed five Millions a Year. An Article no less reflecting upon us, than the former about the *French Trade*. Of *Hops*, *Beer* and *Ale*, *Copper*, *Alum*, *Saffron*, and *Liquorice*, all of 'em of our own Growth; of *Sattins*, *Damasks*, *Velvets*, *Plusbes*, and infinite other *Manufactures*, we likewise export vast Quantities, and to a very great Value.

And, as we do not fall short of other trading Nations, but surpass most of 'em, in useful *Inventions* and *Improvements*, so we

England.

we make by them a considerable Gain. Here are made the best Clocks and Watches, Locks, Barometers, Thermometers, Telescopes, Microscopes, Prospective-Glasses, and all sorts of Mathematical Instruments. The Art of making and polishing of Glass we have improved to that perfection, that Venice it self is to seek how to out-do us; and for fine earthen Ware, we do not fall much short of Holland. We have found the Way of Weighing up Ships sunk to the bottom of the Sea, the new Lacker for Iron that makes it so serviceable, and the Way of polishing the Insides of great Iron Guns. Besides many other useful Inventions, too long to enumerate.

Our Trade with Ireland, by Transporting its Wool, Beef, Hides, Tallow, Butter, and Fish, is of great Advantage to both Kingdoms, and has been reckoned at half a Million a Year. Our Cod-fish Trade from New-found-Land is also very beneficial to us; and so is like to be our Trade from Hudson's Bay, and Greenland. Besides what we consume our selves of the Products of all our large Plantations in America, we can spare for other Countries to the Value of above half a Million in Sugar, Indigo, Coco-nuts, Tobacco, &c. Our East-land Trade begins to revive; and we have a Prospect of Recovering our Moscovy Trade, much decay'd since the Reign of Charles I, and in a manner Ingrossed by the Hollanders,

In short, the English drive the greatest Trade of any Nation in the World, except the Dutch in point of Transportation, which makes 'em to be called the Common Carriers of the World. Who being confined as they are within the narrow Bounds of a Water-Country find little Land to purchase with the Returns of their Trade. Which puts 'em upon a kind of Necessity of improving still their Stock, and sending back those Riches a floating upon the Seas, which they cannot fix on the Land. Whereas our English Merchants, having the Opportunity of increasing the Fruits of their Industry, in a spacious, fine, and growing Country, by purchasing Estates for themselves and Families, are apt to yield to the Temptation, and to rest themselves satisfied, are Trouble and Hurry of Trade in the Pleasures of a more comfortable Life.

But, before we leave this Article, I must tell the Reader how this vast Trade of the English is chiefly managed. That is, by several Companies, or Societies of Merchants, having Power and Immunities granted them to govern themselves by such Laws and Orders as they shall think most proper from time to time for the promoting of their respective Trades. By which Companies the Poor are set on Work, great Number of fine Ships are built, and a great Part of our Seamen employ'd. Only the American Trade is managed by Merchants not Incorporated.

The

The first, and most ancient of the foresaid Companies, is That *England* of Merchant Adventurers, first settled in the Reign of King Edward I, for the Exportation of Wool, converted since into all sorts of Clothing or Drapery. This Company has in England a Governour, Deputy, and Assistants; beyond Sea a Deputy, and certain Assistants.

Next to which is the *Russia Company*, established in the Reign of King Edward VI. upon the Discovery made by the English of the North-East Passage to Archangel, where the great Trade of Narva upon the Baltick was removed after this Discovery, to the vast benefit of the Czar and his Dominions. Their Charter was afterwards confirmed, and enlarged by Queen Elizabeth.

The *Turky-Merchants*, otherwise called the *Levant-Company*, from their Trade in the *Levant*, were Incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and had their Charter confirmed and enlarged by King James I.

But the greatest and most eminent Company is that which manages the *East-India Trade*; now called the *Old East-India Company*, to distinguish it from the *New one*, lately settled by Act of Parliament. By which two Companies we are like to drive a greater Trade than ever in *India*, *Persia*, and *China*.

There is also a *Royal African Company*, that ow's its first Original to the late King Charles. Who, by his Letters Patents, granted them a Liberty of Trading all along the Western Coast of *Africk*, from *Cape Vert* as far as the *Cape of good Hope*, with Prohibition of Trading there to all his other Subjects.

I pass by the *Spanish*, *East-Land*, and *Green-land Companies*, together with the Company Trading to *Hudson's Bay*; the Trade and Priviledges of which last were lately confirmed by Act of Parliament.

For the further Promoting and Encouraging of Trade, there is a *Council of Trade*, lately settled, consisting of 8 Commissioners.

CHAP. V.

Of the English Laws, and Religion.

THE Laws of *England* are of several Sorts, and severally used according to the Subject. *The Laws of Eng.*

First there is the *Common Law*, that is, the *Common Customs* of the Nation, which have by length of time obtained the force of Laws. This is the Summary of the Laws of the *Saxons* and *Danes*,

England. Danes, first reduced into one Body by King Edward the Elder about the Year 900. Which, for some time being lost, were revived by King Edward the Confessor, and afterward named his Laws. To these William the Conquerour having added some of the good Customs of Normandy, he caused them all to be written in his own Norman Dialect; which, being no where vulgarly used, varies no more than the Latine. Therefore to this day all Reports, Pleadings, and Law-Exercises, Declarations upon Original Writs and all Records are written in the old Norman.

But where the Common Law falls short, the Statute Law makes it up. Which are the Laws made from time to time by King and Parliament.

The Civil Law, which is counted the Law of Nations, is peculiarly made use of in all Ecclesiastical Courts, in the Court of Admiralty, in That of the Earl Marshal, in Treaties with Foreign Princes, and lastly in the Two Universities of the Land.

The Canon-Law, otherwise called the Ecclesiastical Laws, takes place in Things that merely relate to Religion. This Law comprehends the Canons of many ancient General Councils, of many National and Provincial English Synods, divers Decrees of the Bishops of Rome, and Judgments of Ancient Fathers, received by the Church of England, and incorporated into the Body of the Canon Law. By which she did ever proceed in the Exercise of her Jurisdiction, and does still by virtue of an Act in the Reign of Henry VIII; so far as the said Canons and Constitutions are not repugnant to the Holy Scripture, to the King's Prerogative, or the Laws of this Realm. But, whereas Temporal Laws inflict Punishment upon the Body, these properly concern the Soul of Man. And, as they differ in several Ends, so they do in their Proceedings.

The Martial Law reaches none but Soldiers and Mariners, and is properly used in time of actual War.

The Forest-Law concerns the Forests, and inflicts Punishment on those that trespass upon it. By virtue of this Law, the Will is reputed for the Fact; so that, if a Man be taken hunting a Deer, he may be Arrested, as if he had taken it.

Lastly, There are Municipal Laws, commonly called Peculiar (or By) Laws, proper to Corporations. These are the Laws which the Magistrates of a Town or City, by virtue of the King's Charter, have a Power to make for the benefit and advantage of their Corporation; Provided always, that the same be not repugnant to the Laws of the Land. These By-Laws properly bind none but the Inhabitants of the Place, unless they be for publick Good, or to avoid a publick Inconvenience. In which Case they bind Strangers.

Thus much in general as to the Laws of England. The chief Particulars will come in of course, when I come to treat of the Government.

The Religion of England, as it is established by Law, is the best Reformed Religion, and the most agreeable to the Primitive Times of Christianity. But, before I come to shew the Occasion, Time, and Methods of it's Reformation, it will not be improper to give a brief Historical Account how the *Christian Faith* came to be planted in this Island, to set forth its Progress, Decay, and Restauration; then its Corruption with *Rome*, and at last its Reformation.

That Christianity was planted here in the Apostles Times, long before King *Lucius*, is plainly demonstrated by the *Antiquity of the British Churches*, writ some Years since by Dr. *Stillingfleet*, the present Bishop of *Worcester*. Where he learnedly disproves the Tradition concerning *Joseph of Arimathea* (supposed by many to have been the first Planter of the Gospel here) as an Invention of the Monks of *Glastenbury*, to serve their Interests, by advancing the Reputation of their Monastery; and makes it highly probable, that *St. Paul*, (rather than *St. Peter*, as others would have it) was the first Founder of a Church in this Island. But, by reason of Persecutions, or for want of a Supply of Preachers, Christianity did not flourish here till the Reign of *Lucius* a British King, and the first Christian King in Europe. Of whose embracing Christianity the learned Bishop gives this Account from the Testimony of ancient Writers, that he was first inclined thereto by the Perswasion of *Eluanus* and *Edwinus*, two British Christians, who were probably employ'd to convince him. But, being on the other side wrought upon by his *Druids*, he would not come to any Resolution, till he had sent to *Rome* for his further Satisfaction, and to know how far the British Christians and those of *Rome* agreed. *Eleutherus* was then Bishop of *Rome*, and the twelfth from the Apostles. To whom he sent the foresaid *Eluanus* and *Meduinus* about the Year 180, presuming (as he might reasonably then) that the Christian Doctrine was there truly taught, at so little distance from the Apostles, and in a Place whither a Resort was made from all Parts, because of its being the Imperial City. For there was then no Imagination of *St. Peter's* having appointed the Head of the Church there, nor a long time after in the British Churches, as appears by the Contest of the British Bishops with *Augustine* the Monk.

King *Lucius*, being satisfied upon the Return of his Embassadors from *Rome*, embraced the Christian Faith, and received the Baptism. So that by the Piety of his Example, and the Diligence of the first Preachers, Christianity soon spread over his Dominions, and some time after over all the Island. And then the Britains had Bishops of their own, without any Juridical Dependency from the See of *Rome*, the British Church continuing a distinct and independent Church from all others.

But,

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But, when the Heathen Saxons came to be possessed of this Part of the Island, and the Natives forced to take shelter amongst the Mountains of *Wales*, the *Christian Faith* fled with them, and this Country was again darkened with Heathenism. Till about the Year 596. *Austin* the Monk was sent by Pope *Gregory the Great*, to preach the Gospel here. By whose Diligence and Zeal the Work prospered so well, that all the Saxons were by degrees converted to the *Christian Faith*, and *Austin* made the first Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, but with a Subjection to the Church of *Rome*. Thus, as the Errours crept on in the *Roman Church*, Ours grew infected with them, and continued subject to the Power and Errours of *Rome*, till the Reign of *Henry VIII*. Who, being justly disgusted at the Pope, reassumed the Power of the *Christian British Kings* his ancient Predecessors, and removing by virtue of it the forfeited Primacy of *Rome* to the See of *Canterbury*, laid by that means the Ground for a Reformation. But 'tis observable withal, that this Ejection of the Pope's Authority was not done (as in other Nations) tumultuously, and by the Power of the People; but by the Counsel and Advice of godly and learned Divines assembled in Convocation by the King's Authority, and ratified by the Three States in Parliament.

The ancient Dignity and Supremacy of the Kings of *England* being thus restored, and the Subjects delivered from the Spiritual Tyranny of the Pope of *Rome*, the King and Clergy took this Occasion to inquire into and reform the great Abuses and Errours crept into the Church. Whose Method in this Work (began in *Henry 8*. Reign, and brought to perfection in his next Successor's Time) *Dr. Heylin* sets forth in these Words. The Architects, says he, in this great Work, without respect unto the Dictates of *Luther* or *Calvin*, looking only on God's Word and Primitive Patterns, abolished such Things as were repugnant unto either, but still retained such Ceremonies in God's publick Worship as were agreeable to both, and had been countenanced by the Practice of the Primitive Times. A Point wherein they did observe a greater Measure of *Christian Prudence* and Moderation, than their Neighbour Churches, which in a meer detestation of the See of *Rome*, allowed of nothing which had formerly been in use amongst them, because defiled with *Papish* Errors and Abuses; utterly averting thereby those of the *Papal* Party from joyning with them in the Work, or coming over to them when the Work was done. Whereas, had they continued an allowable Correspondency in these Extrinsecals of Religion with the Church of *Rome*, their Party in the World had been far greater, and not so much stomached as it is. And this Opinion of his he backs with the Sentiment of the *Marquess de Rhosne* in this point, after *Duke of Sully*, and *Lord High Treasurer*.

surer of *France*, one of the chief Men of the Reformed Party *England.* there. Who, being sent Embassador to King *James I.* from *Henry IV.* King of *France*, admired the Decency of God's publick Service in the Church of *England*.

Three Things principally are to be considered in point of Religion; viz. The *Doctrine*, the *publick Worship*, and the *Church-Government*.

As for the *Doctrine* of the Church of *England*, 'tis the same in all Points with other Reformed Churches, as it appears by her Confession of Faith contained in the 39 *Articles*; for which the Reader is referred to the *Book of Common Prayers*, where they are to be found at large. In her *publick Worship* she excels all other Protestant Churches, her *Liturgy* consisting of most excellent *Prayers*, futed for all Occasions, and digested in a plain Evangelical Style. Her Service performed with all Decency, and not clogged with *Ceremonies*. The *Episcopal Government*, wherein she differs from the *Calvinian Churches*, as ancient as her self, agreeable both to Scripture and primitive Christianity, and indeed the most proper Government in a Monarchy.

Thus the Church of *England* being found in her *Doctrine*, religious in her *Worship*, and having an uninterrupted *Succession* of *Bishops* to ordain Priests and Deacons, and do all other Duties proper to their Dignity, wants nothing for Salvation. *Charity*, a Virtue so essential to true Christianity, is a peculiar Character of this Church, being not for ingrossing Heaven to her self, or damning others into Hell, as do's the Church of *Rome*. And, whereas formerly her malignant bosom Enemies exposed her to the World as a Favourer of the Church of *Rome*, she has on the contrary proved the greatest Bulwark against *Papery*; having in the late Reign most zealously withstood all the Shocks of *Rome*, baffled all the *Popish* Writers, and stood alone at the Gap, with wonderful Courage and Resolution. Insomuch that this Church, formerly scattered and eclipsed in the Reign of *Charles I.* restored by *Charles II.* and threatned with utter Ruin by his immediate Successor, is now, by the special Providence of God, in a flourishing Condition, under the happy Influence of our present King *William*, the Restorer of our Laws, Religion, and Liberties.

Happy were it for *England*, if all its Subjects did live in the Communion of this Church. But it is a Happiness not to be expected, as long as Prejudice, Pride, or Enthusiasm shall prevail with some Men in the Choice of their Religion.

Amongst the Dissenting Party, the *Presbyterians* are the most moderate, and nearest in point of *Doctrine* to the Church of *England*. Called *Presbyterians* from their Opinion, that the

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Church was governed in the Primitive Times by *Presbyters* or *Elders*, and that Episcopal Government (as now established) is not consonant either to the Word of God, or to the Practice of those Times. The Surplice, the Sign of the Cross in Baptism, the Bowing at the Name of Jesus, and the Kneeling at the Communion, are Things they cannot digest. Nor do they use any *Liturgy*, but only extemporal Prayers. Strict Observers they are of the Sabbath, and most of them *Predestinarians*.

Next to whom, both in their Opinions and Number, are the *Independents*, or *Congregationalists*. So called, for that they will have every particular Congregation to be ruled by their own Laws, without dependence upon any other in Church-Matters. These prefer their own Gathered Churches in private Places to the publick Congregations in Churches. In most Things else they jump with the *Presbyterians*. Except those particular Tenets some of 'em have entertained, which for brevities sake I forbear to enumerate. The rigid sort of 'em (called *Brownists*) refuse to Communicate with any of the Reformed Churches.

The *Anabaptists* are so called from Rebaptizing those who coming to their Communion were Baptized in their Infancy. For one of their chief Tenets is against *Pædobaptism*, or Baptizing of Children. They hold besides, that Lay-people may preach. As for those Blasphemous Opinions, their Forefathers have been charged with, I hope few of the modern *Anabaptists* in *England* are guilty of them.

The *Millenarians*, or *Fifth-Monarchy-Men*, are so called from their Expectation of *Christ's* temporal Kingdom here on Earth, for a Thousand Years. And this they ground upon several Places of Scripture, which from a Spiritual they wrest into a Carnal Sense.

The *Quakers*, (so called, because they use to Quake and Groan, when they wait for the Spirit) are a sort of *Enthusiasts*; who, pretending to a Light within, will admit of no other Guide. They use no Sacraments, and reject all Ministerial Ordinances. In their Meetings, he that fancies first to be seized with the Spirit, is free to stand up for a Teacher; and then the strength of Fancy may go a great way to help the Utterance. Two Things they affect in Humane Society, an Equality amongst Men, and a Plainness in their Garb, in their Speech, and in their Dealings. Accordingly they stand covered before Men of all degrees, and pull off their Hats to none. They also *Thou* all Men, Kings and Coblers alike, without any Distinction. Nor will they take any Oath, tho' impos'd by the Magistrate; for they are for plain *Yea* and *Nay*. In their Dealings, they have indeed got a good Name, and I hope it is not groundless. But, if some of them do abuse it for lucre, they must be concluded

concluded not to be of the right stamp, and so it ought not to reflect on the whole Body. *England.*

These are the principal Sects that are now in this Kingdom. Besides the *Roman Catholicks*, properly called *Recusants*, whose Number and Interest is much decayed since the Fall of King *James*.

As for *Ranters*, *Adamites*, *Familists*, *Antinomians*, *Sweet-Singers*, *Muggletonians*, and I know not what else, as they suddenly sprung up like Mushrooms, so they are in a manner dwindled into nothing. And indeed their Opinions were too blasphemous and senseless, to hold out long amongst Men of any Sense.

Before the late Revolution, all *Dissenters* were liable to the Lash of *Penal Laws*, formerly made to prevent the dangerous Consequences of their private Meetings. But now they have a free *Toleration*, by an Act of Indulgence made in the first Year of this Reign. And 'tis Observable, that many of our eminent Clergy were very active in the procuring of this Act; which shews how averse they are from the Spirit of Persecution, and their Temper to be very different from that of the *Roman Clergy*. In short, no dissenting Protestant is to be molested upon any Account of his Religion, provided he do take the Oath of *Allegiance* to his Majesty when tendred unto him, and subscribe the *Declaration* enjoined by a former Act, to prevent *Papists* from sitting in either House of Parliament. And for those commonly called *Quakers*, who scruple the Taking of an Oath, they are to make and subscribe the following *Declaration*, and *Confession of their Christian Belief*, in these Words.

The Declaration.

I A. B. do sincerely promise and solemnly declare before God and the World, that I will be True and Faithful to King WILLIAM; and I solemnly profess and declare, that I do from my Heart abhor, detest, and renounce as Impious and Heretical, that damnable Doctrine and Position, That Princes excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, or any Authority from the See of Rome, may be Deposed or Murdered by their Subjects, or any other whatsoever. And I do declare, That no foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath or ought to have any Power, Jurisdiction, Superiority, Pre-eminence, or Authority Ecclesiastical or Spiritual within this Realm.

The Profession.

I A. B. profess Faith in GOD the FATHER, and in JESUS CHRIST his eternal Son the true God, and in the HOLY SPIRIT,

England. **RIT**, one God blessed for evermore; and do acknowledge the holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by divine Inspiration.

As for *Jews*, they do not thrive here. Both their Wealth and Number is very Inconsiderable, hardly making up above 100. Families; whose Residence is at *London*, and their Synagogue in *Dukes-Place*, near *Leaden-Hall-street*. Whereas they swarm, and carry it high in *Holland*, but chiefly at *Amsterdam*; where they take up one good Part of the City, and have two great Synagogues. *Oliver Cromwel* first admitted them at *London*, from which Time to this they have been tolerated by the King's Permission.

CHAP. VI.

Of the English Monarchy, in general.

The English Monarchy.

ENGLAND, if we except the distracted Times before the Restauration of *Charles II*, has been always governed by Sovereign Princes. Before the *Romans* came in, the *Britains* being divided into several Nations, each of them was governed by its own Kings and particular Princes.

When *Britain* became a Member of the *Roman Empire*, then the *Britains* were under the *Roman Emperours*. Yet so, that many of their Tribes had their own Kings, who were suffered to govern by their own Law, but then they were Tributary. Such Kings were *Codigunus* and *Prasitagus* mentioned by *Tacitus*, *Lucius* the first *Christian King*, and *Coilus* the Father of *Helena*, Mother of *Constantine the Great*. And 'tis observable, that the Policy of the *Romans* in suffering Kings in the Conquered Countries, was to make them (as *Tacitus* says) *Servitutis Instrumenta*, that is, instrumental to the Peoples Bondage.

After the *Romans* had quitted the Stage of *Britain*, in the fifth Century, the Kingly Government returned to the *Britains*. Who chose for their King *Constantine*, Brother of *Aldroinus*, King of *Britany* in *France*, a Prince of the *British* Blood. To whom succeeded *Constantius* his Son; then *Vortiger*, who usurped the Crown, and to defend his Title against his Enemies first called in the *Saxons*. These, having got sure footing in this Kingdom, never left the *Britains* quiet, till they became possessed of the Whole. And, though they were

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were overthrown in many Battels by King *Vortimer*, the Son *England*. and immediate Successor of *Vortiger*, and afterwards by King *Arthur*, one of the Worlds Nine Worthies; yet the *Britains* were soon after his Death so broken and weakened, that they were forced at last to yield, and to exchange this Part of *Britain* for the Mountains of *Wales*.

Thus the *Britains* left the Stage, and the *Saxons* entred, but still with a Regal Power. By whom the Country was divided into Seven Kingdoms, the several Names and Extent whereof you have in my First Part. But, for the further Satisfaction of the Reader, I shall here subjoyn the Names of the first Kings, with the Dates of their Accession to their respective Kingdoms.

The first King of	Kent,	<i>Hengist</i>	455.
	South Saxons,	<i>Ella</i> ,	488.
	West-Saxons,	<i>Cerdic</i> ,	522.
	East-Saxons,	<i>Erchenwin</i> ,	527.
	East-Angels,	<i>Offa</i> ,	575.
	Northumberland,	<i>Ida</i> ,	549.
	Mercia,	<i>Criodda</i> ,	582.

The Heptarchy continued thus for several Ages, till the prevailing Fortune of the *West-Saxons* united the 7 Kingdoms into one by the Name of *England*, in the Reign of King *Egbert*. From whose Reign to this present Time, *England* has continued a Monarchy almost 900 Years.

Now the *English* Monarchy is none of those Despotical Monarchies, where the Subjects (like Slaves) are at the Arbitrary Power and Will of their Sovereign. An unnatural sort of Government, and directly contrary to the true end of Government, which is the Preservation, Welfare, and Happiness of the People. Whereas in a Despotick Monarchy, if the Prince proves Cruel and Tyrannical, their Lives and Fortunes ly at his Mercy, right or wrong. And, if the Frölick takes him, he may sell all his Subjects like so many Head of Cattel, and make Mony of his whole Stock when he pleases.

That the Law of Nature has put no Difference or Subordination amongst Men, except that of Children to their Parents, and of Wives to their Husbands, is beyond all Contradiction. So that, with relation to the Law of Nature, all Men are born free; and this Liberty must be still supposed intire, unless so far as it is limited by Contracts, Provisions, and Laws.

And, as a private Person can bind himself to another Man by different Degrees, either as a common Servant for Wages, or as an Apprentice appropriate for a longer Time, or as a

England.

Slave by a total giving himself up to another; so may several Bodies of Men give themselves, upon different Terms and Degrees, to the Conduct of others. And, as in those Cases the general Name of *Master* may be equally used, tho' the Degrees of his Power are to be judged by the Nature of the Contract; so in these all may carry the same Name of *King*, and yet every ones Power is to be taken from the Measures of that Authority which is lodged in him, and not from any general Speculation founded on some equivocal Terms, such as *King*, *Sovereign*, or *Supream*.

By the moderate Assertors of the *English* Monarchy, the King is called *Pater Patria*, and *Sponsus Regni*; by which metaphorical Characters the King and his Subjects come within the Relation of a Father and Children, or within that of a Husband and Wife. 'Tis plain the Legislative Power is divided betwixt the King and his People, as the executive Power is lodged solely in Him. The King has his *Prerogative*, which is the Support of the Crown; and the People their *Priviledges*, which assert their Liberty.

In short, 'tis such a Government as allow's enough to a King of no tyrannical Temper, and enough to the People to keep 'em from Slavery; that has made many Kings glorious, and their People happy beyond all other Nations. Here is Monarchy, without Slavery; a great King, and yet a free People. Such a Monarchy as has the main Advantages of an Aristocracy in the Lords, and of a Democracy in the Commons, without the Inconveniencies of either.

'Tis a Free and Independent Monarchy, not holden of any Earthly Potentate, or any ways obliged to do Homage for the same; as the Kingdom of *Naples*, holden of the Pope by the King of *Spain*, and that of *Scotland*, which held in *Capite* of the Crown of *England*. Whereas the Kingdom of *England* owns no Superiour upon Earth,


A Monarchy that justly challenges a Freedom from all Subjection to the Emperour, or Laws of the Empire. For, tho' the *Roman* Emperors were anciently possessed of this Country, and got by force of Arms the Possession of it; yet, upon their quitting the same, the Right (by the Law of Nations,) returned to the former Owners *pro Derelicto*, as the *Civilians* speak.

The same is also free from all manner of Subjection to the Pope of *Rome*, and consequently from those several Inconveniencies and Burdens which lie upon *Papish* Kingdoms. As Taxes paid to that Bishop, Provisions and Dispensations in several Cases to be procured from the Court of *Rome*, and Appeals thither in Ecclesiastical Suits.

'Tis an Hereditary Monarchy, and such as allows of no *In-England.*
terregnum; free therefore from those Mischiefs and Inconveni-
encies which frequently attend such Kingdoms as are Elective.
And, tho' it seems to have been Elective in the Time of the
Saxon Kings, and the Succession has often been Interrupted af-
terwards, yet ever since King *Henry VII.* the Crown has run
in a lineal Course, by Right of Inheritance. Till the late King,
having forsaken the Government and abdicated the Kingdom,
the Crown (with the general Consent of the Nation) was set
upon the Head of the Prince of *Orange*, our present King,
jointly with the Princess the next Heir to King *James*, and
the Succession settled as will appear afterwards.

To conclude, whatever be the Bent and Inclination of some
Men amongst us for a Commonwealth, the Generality of the
Nation is so much for Monarchy, that it is like so to continue
as long as the World indures. In that Eclipse of Monarchy
which hapned before the Restauration of King *Charles II.* how
busy then the Commonwealth Party was to provide against its
Return, and to settle here Democracy for ever, all the World
knows. No Stone was left unturned, and what came of it?
As soon as ever Opportunity served, the very *Presbyterians*
themselves joined with the Royalists to bring in the Exiled
King, and re-establish the ancient Government. So soon the
Nation grew sick of the Commonwealth, and so strong was
then the Current for Monarchy, that, without the shedding of
a drop of Blood, [the first] was in a manner hissed out of the
Nation, and Monarchy restored with the greatest Pomp and
Joy imaginable.

I set aside the Zeal of our *English* Clergy for Monarchy, and
their Influence upon the Laity. The great Number alone of
our Nobility and Gentry, with their proportionable Ascen-
dent upon the People, makes me look upon it as a moral Im-
possibility for Commonwealth-Government ever to prevail
here. 'Tis well known the Genius of Commonwealths is for
keeping down the Nobility, and extinguishing all those Beams
of Royalty. Therefore as 'tis their Interest, so I suppose it
will be their Care, to stick to Monarchy.

England.


CHAP. VII.

Of the KING of ENGLAND; and first
 of his Dominions.

The King
 of Eng-
 land's Do-
 minions.

THE King of *England* is otherwise called King of *Great-Britain*, as being the sole Sovereign and supreme Head of this great and famous Island, containing the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, besides the Principality of *Wales*.

Which Principality was first united, by Conquest, to the Crown of *England*, Anno 1282, by King *Edward I.* who overcame and slew in Battel *Llewellen*, the last Sovereign Prince of *Wales*, of the Race of *Cadwallader*, the last King of the *Britains*. After which Conquest, he took all the provident Care imaginable to secure it to the Crown; but the *Welsh* seldom contained themselves within the bounds of true Allegiance till the Reign of *Henry VII.* extracted from the *Welsh* Blood. In whose Successor's Reign, *Henry VIII.* they were made by Act of Parliament one Nation with the *English*, subject to the same Laws, capable of the same Preferments, privileged with the same Immunities, and enabled to send Knights and Burgesses to the *English* Parliament. So that, the Name and Language only excepted, there is now no Difference between the *English* and *Welsh*. A very happy Union.

Scotland was also brought into Subjection by the same King *Edward*, who received Homage of its King and Nobility, and had there his Chancery and other Courts under a Viceroy. But with much struggling they recovered at last their Liberty, and set up a King of their own, *Robert Bruce*; who had the luck to be confirmed in it by the Defeat given to *Edward II.* one of our unfortunate Kings. 'Tis true, his Son King *Edward III.* a magnanimous Prince, changed the face of Affairs in *Scotland*, and brought again the *Scots* to Obedience. Inso-much that he excluded *David*, the Son of *Robert Bruce*, from the Crown, then forced to fly into *France*; and restored the House of *Baliol* to the Kingdom, in the person of *Edward* Son of King *John Baliol*. Who, upon his coming to the Crown, did Homage to this King *Edward*, as his Father had done to King *Edward I.* But, the Roll of *Ragman* being soon after treacherously delivered into the Hands of the *Scots* by *Roger Mortimer* Earl of *March*, they quitted again their Subjection and Vassalage to the Crown of *England*. Which Roll contain-
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ed a Confession and Acknowledgment of the Estates of Scotland, subscribed by all their Hands and Seals; whereby they owned the Superiority of the Kings of England, not only in regard of such Advantages as the Sword had given them, but as of their original and undoubted Right.

But, setting aside this point of Vassalage, the Kings of England are Kings of Scotland by a better Title. For King James VI. of Scotland, and the first of England, succeeded Queen Elizabeth in the Realm of England, as the next Heir to the Crown, Anno 1602; being descended, by Mary Queen of the Scots his Mother, from Margaret, the eldest Daughter of Henry VII. King of England, and Wife to James IV. of Scotland. And here the Wisdom and prudent Foresight of Henry is very remarkable. Who, having two Daughters, bestowed the Eldest (contrary to the Mind of his Council) on the King of Scots, and the younger on the French King; that, if his own Issue Male should fail, as it did by the Death of his Grandson King Edward VI, and that a Prince of another Nation must inherit England, then Scotland as the lesser Kingdom, should depend upon England, and not England wait on France, as upon the greater. In which Succession of the Scots to the Crown of England, the Prophecy of the fatal Stone received accomplishment. I mean the Stone which the Scots look't upon as their Palladium, kept at Scone in Scotland, the usual Place for the Coronation of the Scottish Kings; upon which they received their Crown, till the Removal of it unto Westminster by King Edward I. The Verses of old ingraven upon this Stone run thus,

*Non fallat Fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum,
Invenient Lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.*

Translated in old Meeter thus.

The Scots shall brook that Realm as natls Ground,
If Weirds fail not, where ere this Stone is found.

Thus the Scots, so often quelled and curbed by the English, never subdued England but by this blessed Victory.

Ever since this happy Union, Scotland has been deprived of its Kings Residence there, who changed the worse Seat for the better. But the King has his Council there, by which the Kingdom is principally governed in the King's Absence, pursuant to his Directions. And, in time of Parliament, his Majesty Constitutes a Lord High Commissioner, with the ordinary Power and Authority of a Viceroy. In this manner Scotland has continued to this day a separate Kingdom, governed by its own

England. own Laws; tho' several Attempts have been made to unite it into one Kingdom with *England*, but hitherto unsuccessfully.

As for the Kingdom of *Ireland*, a great Part of it was Conquered by the *English* about the Year 1172. in the Reign of *Henry II.* upon this Occasion. *Ireland* being then divided amongst several petty Kings, the King of *Leinster* was by the King of *Meath* driven out of his Kingdom, and fled to *England* for Refuge. Where, applying himself to King *Henry*, he resolved to attempt his Restauration; and, in the doing of it, brought the best part of the Island under his Subjection. King *John*, his Youngest Son, was the first who was Intituled Lord of *Ireland*. Which Stile was granted him by Pope *Urban III.* and continued to his Successors (though in effect Kings thereof) till the Year 1542; when *Henry VIII.* was declared in an *Irish* Parliament King of *Ireland*, as a Name more sacred and replete with Majesty. But the *English* never made a full and entire Conquest of that Kingdom till the latter end of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, upon the great Defection of the *Irish*. Which ended in a total Overthrow of the Rebels, then under the Conduct of *Hugh O Neal*, Earl of *Tir-aen*; and the consequence of it, according to the Rule, That every Rebellion, when suppressed, does make the Prince stronger, and the Subjects weaker.

But, besides *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, the King of *England* is possessed of *Jersey*, *Garnsey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, four Islands of good note (especially the two first) on the Coast of *Normandy* in *France*. The same are holden in right of that Dukedom, which was Conquered by *Henry I.* of *England*, and continued *English* till the Days of King *John*; when *Philip II.* of *France*, surnamed *Augustus*, seized on all the Estates the *English* had in *France*; as Forfeitures, Anno 1202. And, since the French seized upon *Normandy*, they have often attempted *Jersey*, and *Garnsey*, but always with repulse and loss. So affectionate are the People to the *English* Government, and jealous of the Priviledges they enjoy under it, which they could not hope for from the *French*.

The King of *England* has a Claim besides to the Sovereignty of all the Seas round about *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and all the Isles adjacent, even to the Shores of all the Neighbouring Nations. Therefore all Foreigners Ships have anciently demanded Leave to Fish, and to pass in these Seas; and to this day lower their Top-Sails to all the King's Ships of War. Our Law saith, the Sea is of the Liegeance of the King, as well as the Land. And accordingly Children born upon our four Seas

Seas (as sometimes it does happen) are accounted natural born Subjects of the King of England, without being naturalized. *England.*

Our King has moreover a Title to the Kingdom of France. First Challenged by King Edward III. as Son and Heir of Isabel, the Daughter of King Philip the Fair, and Sister of Lewis IX, Philip V, and Charles the Fair, who reigned successively, and died without Issue Male. To prosecute which Title, he entred into France with an Army, took upon him the Title of King of France, and caused the Flower de luces to be quartered with the Lions of England; which has been continued ever since amongst all his Successors. The French (opposing his Title by virtue of a pretended Salique Law, disabling Women from the Succession to the Crown) he overthrew in two great Battels, with a small Force under the Conduct of the incomparable Edward the Black Prince his Son, Duke of Aquitain. Those were the Battels of Cressy and Poitiers, the first being fought Anno 1343, in the Reign of Philip VI. surnamed de Valois; and that of Poitiers in the Reign of his Son King John, who was taken Prisoner with Philip his Son, and brought over into England. But such is the Vicissitude of Humane Affairs, that the English soon after lost all they had got in these Wars, Calais excepted. For Charles V. of France, the Son of John, proved too hard for Richard II. of England, one of our unfortunate Kings, the next Successor of King Edward III, and his Grandson by Edward the Black Prince.

But Henry V, his next Successor but one, did so far pursue the Title of France, that he won it, after his great Victory of Azincour, which hapned Anno 1415. The Opportunity was great; whether we consider the Weakness of Charles VI. then King of France, or the very Distraction of the Kingdom at that Time, occasioned by the Faction of Burgundy against that of Orleans. So that Henry, being fought to for Peace, granted it with these Conditions; That upon his Marriage with the Lady Catharine, Daughter to King Charles, he should be made Regent of France, during Charles's his Life, and after the Death of Charles the Crown of France and all its Rights should remain to King Henry and his Heirs for ever; which was agreed to on both Sides. And, tho' Henry did not live to possess the Kingdom, yet his Son Henry VI. had the fortune to be Crowned King of France in Paris; which he held during the Life of his Uneles John of Bedford, and Humphrey of Gloucester. After whose Deaths he not only lost France to the French, but England and his Life to the Yorkish Faction; Charles VII, Son of Charles VI, after a long and bloody War, recovering from the English, then divided at Home, all their Possessions in France, except Calais. Which last remained under the English till Queen Mary's Reign, when

England.] when taken from her by *Henry II. of France*. And, ever since, Things have remained much in the same Posture, the Kings of *England* with the Title to *France*, and the *French Kings* with the Possession.

In *Asia*, the King of *England* has some Holds ; as *Fort St. George*, (among the rest) upon the Coast of *India*, the Fort of *Tegnopatam*, and the Isle of *Bombay*. Upon the Coast of *Africk* we had lately *Tangier* in the *Streights*, till King *Charles II.* thought fit to quit it, being first demolished. But upon the *Western Coast*, especially in *Guinea*, The King has have several Forts, to secure our Trade in these Parts.

In *America*, He is possessed of more Territories than any other Christian State , setting *Spain* aside. There he has in the Continent *New-England* , *New-York* , *Mary-Land*, *Pensilvania*, *Virginia*, *Carolina* , and several other Countries to the North-West. Besides many noted Islands, as *New-found Land*, *Jamaica*, *Bermudos*, *Barbadoes* ; and amongst the *Leeward Islands*, *St. Christopher*, *Statia*, *Nevis*, *Antego*, *Monferrat*, *Anguilla*, &c.

CH A P. VIII.

Of the King of England's Titles, and Arms ; his Ensigns of Royalty, and Marks of Sovereignty ; his Rank amongst other Princes ; the great Regard the Laws have for his Person, and the extraordinary Respect he receives from his Subjects.

Their Majesty's Titles.

I Come now to the King of *England's Titles*, which run thus, *William III. by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith*. Which last Title was given by Pope *Leo X.* to King *Henry VIII.* for a Book Written by him against *Luther*, in Defence of some Points of the *Romish Religion* ; and afterwards confirmed by Act of Parliament, for Defence of the ancient Catholick and Apostolick Faith, as now professed by the Church of *England*. Whereas the King of *France* is called *Most Christian* ; and the King of *Spain*, *Most Catholick*.

The

The Title of *Majesty* came not into use in *England*, till the *Reign of Henry VIII.* Instead whereof that of *Grace*, now appropriated to the Dukes and the two Archbishops, was given to former Kings; and that of *Highness* to the foresaid King *Henry*, till the Word *Majesty* prevailed.

When we speak to the King, the Word *Sir* is often used, besides *Your Majesty*; according to the *French Sire*, which is likewise applied to that King.

For the King's Arms, or *Ensigns Armerial*, He bears in the first place, for the Regal Arms of *France*, *Azure*, 3 Flower de luce Or; quartered with the Arms of *England*, which are *Gules* 3 Lions passant Gardant in pale Or. In the second place, for the Royal Arms of *Scotland*, a Lion rampant *Gules*, within a double Tressure counter-flowered de luce Or. In the third place, for *Ireland*, *Azure*, an Irish Harp Or, stringed *Argent*. In the fourth place, as in the first. To which has been added, since the present King's Accession to the Crown, another Lion in the middle, thus blazoned; *Azure*, a Lion rampant Or, Semi Billets, Languid and Armed, *Gules*.

And all this within the Garter, the chief Ensign of that Order; above which is an *Helmet*, answerable to his Majesties Sovereign Jurisdiction, and upon this a *Mantle*. The *Mantle* of Cloth of Gold doubled *Ermin*, adorned with an *Imperial Crown*, and surmounted for a *Crest* by a *Lion Passant Gardant*, Crowned with the like. The Supporters a *Lion Rampant Gardant*, Or, Crowned as the former, and an *Unicorn Argent* Gorged with a Crown; thereto a *Chain* affixed, passing between his Fore-legs, and reflexed over his Back Or. Both standing upon a *Compartment* placed underneath, and in the place of the *Compartment* this Royal Motto, *Dieu & mon Droit*, that is, *God and my Right*. Which Motto was taken up by *Edward III.* when he first claimed the Kingdom of *France*. Who also gave the Motto upon the Garter, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, that is, *Shame be to him that evil thereof thinketh*.

The Arms of *France* were placed first, as being the greater Kingdom, and perhaps thereby to induce the *French* the more easily to own the *English* Title.

The *Ensigns of Royalty*, such as *Crowns*, *Scepters*, *Purple-Robe*, *Ensigns of Golden Globe*, and *Holy Unction*, the King of *England* hath them all. *Royalty.*

And so he has all the *Marks of Sovereignty*. As the Power of making *Treaties* and *Leagues* with foreign States, of making *Peace* or *War*, of sending and receiving *Embassadors*, Creating of *Magistrates*, Convening the *Parliament*, of *Adjourning*, *Proroguing*, and *Dissolving* the same, of conferring *Titles of Honour*,

England.

Honour, of pardoning Criminals, of Coyning, &c. All which Marks of Sovereignty are by Law lodged in the Crown.

Accordingly the King of *England* may raise Men and Arms for Sea and Land-Service, and press Men for the Sea. He has alone the Choice and Nomination of all Commanders and Officers, the principal Direction and Command of his Armies, and the Disposal of all Magazines, Ammunition, Castles, Forts, Ports, Havens, Ships of War. The Militia is likewise wholly at his Command. And, tho' he cannot of himself raise Money upon his Subjects without his Parliament, yet he has the sole Disposal of publick Moneys.

In the Parliament He has a Negative Voice, and without his Assent no Bill can be made a Law. He may at his pleasure increase the Number of the House of Peers by creating more Barons, or summoning thither whom he thinks fit by Write; and of the House of Commons, by bestowing Privileges on any other Town, to send Burgesses to Parliament.

He has the Choice and Nomination of all Counsellours and Officers of State, of all the Judges, Bishops, and other high Dignities in the Church.

None but the King has the Sovereign Power in the Administration of Justice; and no Subject has here, as in *France*, high, mean, or low Jurisdiction. So that the King only is Judge in his own Cause, tho' he deliver his Judgment by the Mouth of his Judges.

By Him is appointed the Metal, Weight, Purity, and Value of Coin; and by his Proclamation he may make any foreign Coin to be lawful Money of *England*.

Rank amongst foreign Princes.

As to the Rank and Reputation of the Kings of *England*, when all *Christendom* in the Council of *Constance* was divided into Nations, the *English* was one of the Principal, and not Subaltern, having its Voice of equal ballance with the Nations of *France* or *Italy*. In those General Councils the Emperor of *Germany* was counted Major *Filius Ecclesie*, the King of *France* Minor *Filius*, and the King of *England* *Filius tertius & adoptivus*. Tho' one would think in such Assemblies the Right of Primogeniture belonged properly to the King of *England*, as Successor to the *British* King *Lucius*, the first King in the World that embraced *Christianity*. In those Councils, the King of *France* had place next the Emperour on his right Hand, the King of *England* next on his left Hand, and the King of *Scotland* next before *Castille*.

However the King of *England* acknowledges no Precedence to any Monarch, but only to the Emperour, and that upon the Score of Antiquity. For the Crown of *England* is free and independent,

dependent, and therefore has been declared in Parliaments long *England.*
since to be an Imperial Crown.

So tender is the Law for the Preservation of his Sacred Per- *The great*
son, that, without any overt Act, the very imagining or in- *Regard the*
tending the Death of the King, is High Treason by Law. *Laws have*
And, tho' by Law an Idiot, or Lunatick, *Non Compos Mentis*, for his
cannot commit Felony, nor any sort of Treason; yet, if during *Person.*
his Idiocy, or Lunacy, he shall kill, or go about to kill the
King, he shall be punished as a Traytor.

In point of Physick, by an ancient Record, it is declared,
That no Physick ought to be administred to the King, without
a Warrant signed by the Privy Council, by no other Physici-
an but what is mentioned in the Warrant, and the Physicians
to prepare it themselves with their own Hands. If there be
occasion for a Surgeon, he must be likewise authorized by a
Warrant.

And such is the Honour and Respect the King of *England* *The extra-*
receives from his Subjects, that not only all Persons stand bare *ordinary*
in his presence, but even in his absence, where he has a Chair *Respect He*
of State. All People at their first Address kneel to him, and *receives*
he is at all times served upon the Knee. *from his*
Subjects.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Solemn Proclamation, and Coronation of the King of England.

THE Kings of *England* are both Proclaimed and Crowned *The Solemn*
with so much Solemnity, that it won't be improper to *Proclama-*
describe the Manner of it, it being a Solemnity not at all dis- *tion of the*
agreeable to the Design of this Work. *King of*

I begin with the *Proclamation*, which is the first Step to the *England.*
Crown. And, being we are upon the *New State* of England,
I shall describe the Manner how the present King *William* and
his late Consort Queen *Mary* were Proclaimed at *Whitehall-*
Gate, within *Temple-Bar*, in *Cheap-side*, and at the *Royal-Exchange*,
Febr. 13. 1688.

The Lords and Commons, being then Assembled at *West-*
minster, came to the Banqueting-House, where they presented
to the Prince and Princess of *Orange* the Instrument in Writ-
ing agreed upon for Declaring Their Highnesses KING and
QUEEN

England.

QUEEN of *England, France, and Ireland*, with all the *Dominions and Territories* thereunto belonging, and received their Consent thereto.

About 11 of the Clock, the said Lords and Commons came down to *Whitehall-Gate*, preceded by the Speakers of their respective Houses; *Viz.* the Marquess of *Hallifax* Speaker of the Lords, and *Henry Powle Esq;* Speaker of the Commons, each of them attended by a Sergeant at Arms, in order to see Their Majesties Proclaimed.

Being come down to the *Gate*, there they found the Heralds of Arms, the Sergeants at Arms, the Trumpets, and other Officers, all in readiness, being assembled by Order from the Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl Marshal of *England*. And Sir *Thomas St. George* Knight Garter, Principal King of Arms, having received a Proclamation in Writing, with an Order from the Lords House to the King's Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms for Publishing, or Proclaiming the same forthwith, the Persons concerned disposed themselves in Order before the Court-Gate, for making the said Proclamation. The Trumpets having sounded a Call three several times, the last of which was answered by a great Shout of the vast Multitudes of People there assembled, the Noise ceasing, the said Garter King of Arms read the Proclamation by short Sentences or Periods; Which was thereupon proclaimed aloud by *Robert Devenish Esq;* 1st Herald, being the Senior Herald, in these Words.

WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God, in his great Mercy to this Kingdom, to vouchsafe us a Miraculous Deliverance from Popery and Arbitrary Power, and that our Preservation is due, next unto God, to the Resolution and Conduct of His Highness the Prince of Orange, whom God has chosen to be the Glorious Instrument of such an Inestimable Happiness to us and our Posterity; And being highly sensible and fully persuaded of the Great and Eminent Vertues of her Highness the Princess of Orange, whose Zeal for the Protestant Religion will no doubt bring a Blessing along with Her upon the Nation; And whereas the Lords and Commons now Assembled at Westminster, have made a Declaration, and presented the same to the said Prince and Princess of Orange, and therein desired Them to Accept the Crown, who have Accepted the same accordingly; We therefore the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, together with the Lord Mayor and Citizens of London, and others of the Commons of this Realm, Do, with a full Consent, Publish and Proclaim, according to the said Declaration, William and Mary Prince and Princess of Orange to be KING and QUEEN of England, France, and Ireland, with all the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging, Who are accordingly so to be owned, deemed, accepted, and taken by all the People

People of the *Aforesaid* Realms and Dominions, who are hencefor- England.
ward bound to acknowledge and pay unto Them all Faith and true-
Allegiance. Beseeching God, by whom Kings Reign, to bless KING
WILLIAM and QUEEN MARY with long and happy
Years to Reign over us.

God save King *William* and Queen Mary.

Jo. Brown, Cleric.

Parliamentorum.

Which being ended, and the Trumpets sounding a Flourish,
was answered by several repeated Shouts of the People. And
Direction being given to proclaim the same within *Temple-Bar*,
in *Cheap-side*, and at the *Royal-Exchange*, the Proceeding march-
ed in this manner.

I. The several *Beadles* of the
Liberties of *Westminster*.

II. The *Constables* of the said
Liberties, all on foot, with the
High-Constable on Horse-back.

III. The *Head Bayliff* of *West-*
minster, and his *Men*, all on
Horse-back, with white Staves,
to clear the Way.

IV. A *Class* of *Trumpets*,
nine in all, on Horse-back, the
six first riding two and two,
and the three last together;
followed by the *Sergeant Trum-*
peter, carrying his Mace on the
Shoulder.

V. A *Pursuivant* of *Arms*
single; a *Pursuivant*, and a *Ser-*
geant at Arms; and next ano-
ther *Pursuivant*, and a *Serge-*
ant at Arms. The *Pursuivants*
in their rich Coats of the Royal
Arms, and each of the *Serge-*
ants carrying his Mace on his
Shoulder, all of them on Horse-
back.

VI. Four *Heralds* of *Arms*,
one after another, each with a
Sergeant at Arms on his left
hand, carrying his Mace on the
Shoulder; and the *Heralds* be-

ing all in their rich Coats of the
Royal Arms.

VII. *Garter*, King of Arms,
in his rich Coat of Arms, car-
rying the Proclamation; ac-
company'd with Sir *Thomas*
Duppa Kt. Gentleman *Usher* of
the *Black Rod*, in his Crimson
Mantle of the Order of the *Gar-*
ter, and his Black Rod of Of-
fice, likewise on Horse-back.

VIII. The *Speaker* of the
House of Lords in his Coach;
attended by Sir *Roger Harsnet*
eldest *Sergeant at Arms*, with
his Mace.

IX. The *Speaker* of the *House*
of *Commons*, in his Coach: at-
tended by *John Topham Esq*;
Sergeant at Arms to the said
House, with his Mace.

X. The *Duke of Norfolk*,
Earl Marshal, and *Primier Duke*
of *England*, in his Coach, with
his *Marshal's Staff* in his hand.

XI. The *Peers* in order in
their Coaches.

XII. The *Members* of the
House of Commons, in their
Coaches.

England.

In this Order they proceeded towards *Temple-Bar*. And being come as far as the *May-pole* in the *Strand*, two of the Officers of Arms, with a Sergeant at Arms, and two Trumpets, went before to *Temple-Bar*; where the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs were by this time arrived, and had ordered the Gates to be shut. The Herald at Arms knocked thereat; and the Sheriffs being come to the Gate on Horseback, he acquainted them, *That he came, by Order of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal assembled at Westminster, to demand Entrance into that famous City, for the proclaiming of WILLIAM and MARY King and Queen of England, France, and Ireland, and the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging, and therefore required their speedy Answer.* Whereupon the said Sheriffs ordered the Gates to be opened.

Thus the Head-Bayliff, Constables, and Beadles of *Westminster* being left without the Bar, the rest of the Proceeding entered. Where they found the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, all in their Formalities, and on Horseback; except the Lord Mayor, who was in his Coach, attended by the Sword-bearer, and other of his Officers. The Proceeding being there joyfully received, they made a Stand between the two Temple-Gates, and proclaimed Their Majesties a second time.

From whence they marched towards *Cheap-side*, a Class of the City Trumpets, and the Lord Mayor's Livery-men leading the Way, the said Aldermen and Lord Mayor falling into the Proceeding. And near *Wood-street* end (the Place where *Cheap-side Cross* formerly stood) they made another stand, and Proclaimed Their Majesties a third time.

At last arriving at the *Royal-Exchange* about two of the Clock, they Proclaimed Them a fourth time.

Each Proclamation was echoed with universal Acclamations of Joy by the Multitudes of People which crowded the Streets, Windows, and Balconies; the Streets all the way from *Temple-Bar* to the *Royal-Exchange* being lined with four Regiments of the City Militia. And the Night was concluded with Bonfires, Ringing of Bells, and all other Expressions of Duty and Affection towards their Majesties King WILLIAM and Queen MARY, with hearty Wishes for Their long and happy Reign.

The Solemnity of the Coronation.

Their Coronation was performed at *Westminster* in Manner following, Apr. 11. 1689.

Their Majesties being come about Noon from *Whitehall* to the Palace at *Westminster*, where the Nobility and others who were to go into the Proceeding were assembled, came down in State from the House of Lords to *Westminster Hall*, then fitted up for this great Solemnity. Where being seated on the Throne,

Throne, the Sword of State, the Curtana or pointless Sword, *England.* being an Emblem of Mercy, and the two pointed Swords, together with the gold Spurs, were presented to Their Majesties, and laid on a Table before Them.

Then the Dean and Prebends of *Westminster*, having before brought the Crowns and other Regalia in solemn Procession from the Collegiate Church there, came up the Hall, and presented them severally to Their Majesties. Which being likewise laid on the Table, were, together with the four Swords and Spurs, delivered to the Lords appointed to carry them in the Procession, which was thus. First marched

The Drums, and Trumpets.

The *Six Clerks in Chancery*, two a breast, as the rest of the Proceeding went.

Chaplains having Dignities.

The *Aldermen of London.*

Masters in Chancery.

Solicitor and Attorney General.

Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber

Judges.

Then the *Children of Westminster*, and of the *King's Chapel*.

The *Choir of Westminster.*

Gentlemen of the Chappel.

Prebends of Westminster.

Master of the Jewel House,
Privy Counsellors not Peers.

Two Pursuivants.

The *Baronesses.*

Barons.

Bishops.

A Pursuivant.

A *Viscountess.*

The *Viscounts.*

Two Heralds.

The *Duchesses.*

The Dukes.

Two Kings of Arms.

The *Lord Privy Seal.*

Lord President of the Council.

Archbishop of York.

The *Prince of Denmark.*

Two Persons in Robes of State, representing the *Dukes of Aquitain and Normandy.*

Next, the *Lords* who bore Their Majesties *Regalia*, with the *Sergeants at Arms* going on each side of them. *Viz.*

The *Earl of Manchester* carrying *St. Edward's Staff*, and the *Lord Grey of Ruthen* (now *Viscount of Longueville*) the *Spurs.*

The *Earl of Clare* carrying the *Queen's Scepter* with the *Cross*, and the *Earl of Northampton* the *King's*

The *Earls of Shrewsbury, Derby, and Pembroke*, the *Three Swords.*

Then *Garter King at Arms*, between the *Usher of the Black Rod* and the *Lord Mayor of London.*

The *Lord Great Chamberlain*, single.

D d 2

The

England.

The Earl of Oxford with the Sword of State, between the Duke of Norfolk Earl Marshal, and the Duke of Ormond Lord High Constable for that Day.

Next, the Earl of Bedford with the Queen's Scepter of the Dove, and the Earl of Rutland with the King's.

The Duke of Bolton with the Queen's Orb, and the late Duke of Grafton with the King's.

The Duke of Somerset with the Queen's Crown, and the Earl of Devonshire Lord Steward of the King's Household, and Lord High Steward of England for that Day, with the King's Crown.

The Bishop of London with the Bible, between the Bishop of St. Asaph with the Paten, and the Bishop of Rochester with the Chalice.

The KING and QUEEN followed next under a rich Canopy, born by the 16 Barons of the Cinque-Ports; the King assisted by the Bishop of Winchester, and the Queen by the Bishop of Bristol.

Both Their Majesties array'd in Royal Robes of Crimson Velvet furred with Ermin, the King with a Velvet Cap, and the Queen with a Gold Circlet on her Head. His Majesties Train born by the Master of the Robes, assisted by the Lords Eyland, Willoughby, Lansdowne, and Dunblain; and Her Majesties by the Dutchess of Somerset, assisted by the Ladies Elizabeth Pawlet, Diana Vere, Elizabeth Cavendish, and Henrietta Hyde. The Gentlemen Pensioners marched on each side of the Canopy.

Next to the King followed a Gentleman, and two Grooms of the Bed-Chamber.

And, after the Queen, a Lady of the Bed-Chamber, and two of Her Majesties Women.

Who were followed by the Captain of His Majesties Guard, between the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and the Captain of the Band of Pensioners. And these, by the Officers and Band of the Yeomen of the Guard, who closed the Proceeding.

Thus Their Majesties, with all the Nobility in Crimson Velvet Robes, and their Coronets in their Hands, and the rest of the Proceeding being richly habited, or wearing their proper and peculiar Robes, proceeded on foot upon blue Cloth, spread from the Steps of the Throne in Westminster-Hall, to the Steps of the Theater in the Quire of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter Westminster. The whole Passage was Railed in and Guarded with Their Majesties Horse and Foot-Guards, all the Way, and Houses on each side being Crowded with vast Number of Spectators, expressing their great Joy and Satisfaction by loud repeated Acclamations.

Being entred the Church, and the Nobility and others all duly placed, Their Majesties ascended the Theater. Who being

ing seated in their Chairs of State, the Bishop of London, who performed this great Solemnity, began with the Recognition, which ended with a mighty Shout. Then Their Majesties Offered, and the Lords who bore the Regalia presented them at the Altar, where they were deposited.

After that, the Litany was sung by two Bishops. And after the Epistle, Gospel, and Nicene Creed, the Bishop of Salisbury began the Sermon, his Text being taken out of 2 Sam. 23. V. 3, & 4.

The Sermon ended, Their Majesties took the Oath, tendered by the Bishop in these three several Articles, to which Their Majesties gave a distinct Answer.

Bishop. *Will you solemnly Promise and Swear to Govern the People of this Kingdom of England, and the Dominions thereto belonging, according to the Statutes agreed on in Parliament, and the Laws and Customs of the same?*

King and Queen. *I solemnly promise so to do.*

Bishop. *Will you to your power cause Law and Justice in Mercy to be executed in all your Judgments?*

King and Queen. *I will.*

Bishop. *Will you to the utmost of your Power Maintain the Laws of God, the true Profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by Law? And will you Preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of this Realm, and to the Churches committed to their Charge, all such Rights and Priviledges as by Law do or shall appertain unto them, or any of them?*

King and Queen. *Alth' this I promise to do.*

After this, the King and Queen, laying their Hands upon the Holy Gospels, said, *The Things which I have here before Promised, I will perform and keep. So help me God.* Then the King and Queen kissed the Book.

This done, Their Majesties were conducted to their Regal Chairs placed on the Theater, that they might be more conspicuous to the Members of the House of Commons who were seated in the North-Cross, where they were Anointed. After the Unction they were presented with the Spurs and Sword, invested with the Palls and Orbs, and then with the Rings and Scepters. At four of the Clock the Crowns were put upon their Heads; at sight whereof all the People shouted, the Drums and Trumpets sounded, the great Guns were discharged, and the Peers and Peereesses put on their Coronets.

Then the Bible was presented to Their Majesties; and, after the Benediction, They vouchsafed to kiss the Bishops. Being Inthroned, first the Bishops, and then the Temporal Lords did their Homage, and Kissed Their Majesties left Cheeks. In the mean while the Treasurer of the Household threw about the Coronation Medals; which were of Silver, about the bigness

Coronation
of Medal

England.

of a half-crown Piece, representing of one side the *King and Queen*, with their Names thus, *Gullelmus & Maria Rex & Regina*. And, on the Reverse, giddy-brain'd *Phaeton*, unskilfully guiding the Chariot of the Sun; with *Jupiter* above striking him with a Thunder-bolt, and this *Motto* above it, *Ne Totum absumatur*, that is, *Left the whole World be consumed with Fire*. A very pat *Emblem*, as those may best judge who are well acquainted with the Story of *Phaeton*.

Next, followed the *Communion*. And Their Majesties, having made Their second Oblation, received the *Holy Sacrament*. Then the Bishop read the final Prayers. After Prayers, Their Majesties retired into *St. Edward's Chappel*, where they were new Arrayed in *Purple Velvet*. And in this Habit they returned to *Westminster-Hall*, with Their rich *Crowns* of *State* upon their Heads, and the Nobility their *Coronets*.

A splendid *Dinner* being prepared in the Hall for Their Majesties, and the whole Proceeding, the first *Course* for Their Majesties Table was served up with the proper Ceremony, being preceded by the great Officers, and the High Constable, High Steward, and Earl Marshal. But the Tables of the Nobility, &c. were all ready furnished, before their Coming in.

Before the second Course, *Charles Dymoke Esq*; Their Majesties Champion, came into the Hall on Horse-back, between the High Constable and the Earl Marshal; where he performed the *Challenge*. After which the *Heralds* proclaimed Their Majesties *Styles*.

Dinner being ended, and the whole Solemnity performed with great Splendour and Magnificence, Their Majesties about eight in the Evening returned to *Whitehall*.

CHAP. X.

Of the King of England's Prerogative, Power, Court, and Revenues, in general. In what Cases Regency is allowed. And how runs the Succession.

The King's Prerogatives.

BESIDES the Royal Marks of Sovereignty inherent in the Crown of England, the King has certain Privileges, properly called by the Name of *Prerogative*, which are so many Flowers of the Crown. The principal are these that follow.

First, all *Estates*, for want of *Heirs*, or by *Forfeiture*, escheat (or revert) to the King. To whom also belong all *Lands* of *Aliens*,

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Aliens, dying before Naturalization, or Denization, unless they leave Issue born within his Dominions; All Waste Ground or Land recovered from the Sea; All Gold and Silver Mines, in whole Ground soever they are found; All Ways, Strays, and Wracks, not granted away by Him or any of his Predecessors; All Treasure found, as Gold, Silver, Plate, Bullion, &c. the Owner whereof is unknown; All Royal Fishes, as Whales, Dolphins, &c. And Royal Fowl, as Swans not markt, and swimming at liberty on the River.

The King, by his Prerogative, has the Right of Pre-emption of all Sorts of Victuals near the Court; and may take Horses, Carts, Ships, and Boats, for his Carriages, at reasonable Rates.

By his Letters Patent he may erect new Counties, Cities, Boroughs, Universities, Colledges, Schools, Hospitals, Fairs, Markets, Forests, Chases, Free-Warrens, &c. And, without his Authority, no Forest, Chase, or Park can be made, or Castle built.

He has Power likewise to Infranchise an Alien, and make him a Denizen; whereby he is enabled to purchase Houses and Lands, and to bear some Offices. But none can be Naturalized but by King and Parliament.

The King only can give Letters of Mart, or Reprisal. And in case of Losses by Fire, or otherwise, He only can give Patents to receive the charitable Benevolences of the People, without which no Man may ask it publickly.

Debts due to the King are in the first place to be satisfied, in case of Executorship and Administratorship; and, till the King's Debts be satisfied, He may Protect the Debtor from the Arrest of other Creditors.

He may Distrain for the whole Rent upon one Tenant, tho' he do not hold the whole Land; is not obliged to demand his Rent, as others are; and may sue in what Court he pleases, and Distrain where he list.

No Occupancy can stand good against the King, nor any Entry before Him prejudice him. And the Sale of the King's Goods in open Market does nor take away his Property therein.

All Receivers of Money for the King, or Accomptants to Him for any Branch of his Revenues, are chargeable for the same at all Times, in their Persons, Lands, Goods, Heirs, Executors, and Administrators.

And, when any Debtor to the King is disabled to pay him, by reason of Debts owing him, which he has not been able to recover; In such a Case the King's Debtor being Plaintiff has some Priviledges above others, by virtue of a Quo minus in the Exchequer.

In Doubtful Cases, always there ought to be a particular Regard and favourable Presumption for the King. And Judgments against the King's Title are always entred with a Salvo Jure

England.

Domini Regis ; That if at any time the King's Council at Law can make out his Title better, that Judgment shall not prejudice Him. Which is not so for a Subject.

The King's Servants in Ordinary are free from *Arrest*, without Leave of the *Green-Cloth*, and from all *Parish-Offices*. For reasonable Causes the King may protect any Man against Suits at Law, &c. with a *Noli Prosequi*.

As to Church-Matters, He is by Act of Parliament the *Supream Head* of the Church, as well as of the State ; and is lookt upon as her *Guardian*, and *Nursing Father*.

At his Coronation He is *Anointed* with Oyl, as the Priests were at first, and afterwards the Kings of *Israel*, to intimate that his Person is Sacred and Spiritual ; and has the *Dalmatica*, and other *Priestly Vests*, put upon Him.

By virtue of his Prerogative, He has Power to call a National or Provincial Synod ; and to make such *Alterations* in the Church-Discipline as they shall judge expedient.

As He is the Lord Paramount, or Supream Landlord, of all the Lands in England ; so He has all over England the Supream Right of *Patronage*, called *Patronage Paramount*. So that if the mean Patron, or the Ordinary, or the Metropolitan, present not in due time, the Right of *Presentation* comes at last to the King.

As for *Bishopricks*, the King only has the *Patronage* of them. For none can be chosen Bishop, but whom he nominates in his *Conge d'Esire* ? and a Bishop Elect cannot be Consecrated, or take possession of the Revenues of the Bishoprick, without the King's Special Writ or Assent.

In short, as the King is the only Sovereign and Supream Head both in Church and State, so there lies no *Appeal* from Him, as from some other States and Kingdoms beyond Sea, either to the Pope of Rome, or to the Emperour.

As to the Power of Curing that stubborn Disease, called the *King's-Evil*, formerly claimed as a Heavenly Gift granted to King *Edward the Confessor*, and his Successours upon the Throne of England, His present Majesty has laid it aside as a doubtful and presumptive Doctrine. So that the *French King* is at this time the only Monarch that pretends to this miraculous Privilege.

The King's Power.

I come now to the King's Power, with relation to foreign Parts ; first as Defensive, secondly as Offensive.

In the first Sense, England, if well united, is of all the States in Europe the least subject to an Invasion, especially since the Conjunction of Scotland. The whole Island is naturally so well fenced with the Ocean, and (when Occasion requires) so well guarded by those moving Castles, the King's Ships of War, the strongest

strongest and best built in the whole World. The Kingdom *England.* besides is so abundantly furnished with Men and Horses, with Provisions and Ammunition, and Money the Sinews of War, that nothing but our intestine Divisions can make us a Prey to the greatest Potentates of Europe, tho' united together.

As for the King's Power Abroad, not only our Neighbours, but the most remote Places have sufficiently felt it, even when Scotland and Ireland were usually at enmity with Us. 'Tis true, since the Reign of Q. Elizabeth, what with our Distractions at home, and the Weakness or Effeminacy of some of our Kings, England has either been Idle, or taken up with Intestine Broils. Only, in Cromwel's Time, we humbled the *Hollanders*, scowred the *Algerines*, kept the *French* and the *Pope* in aw, and took *Jamaica* from *Spain*. But our greatest Exploits were upon our own selves, when, being unhappily involved in Civil Wars for several Years together, we destroy'd one another with a fatal Courage. Then were computed about two hundred thousand Foot, and fifty thousand Horse, to be in Arms on both sides; which, had they been employ'd abroad, might have shaken the greatest Part of Europe. And here I cannot but with an aking heart apply the Words of *Lucan*,

*Heu ! quantum potuit Cæli Pelagique parari
Hoc quem Civiles fuderunt Sanguine Dextra !*

In English thus.

How much both Sea and Land might have been gained
By their dear Blood, which Civil Wars have drained ?

Of so martial Spirit the *English* are, and their fear of Death so little, that no Neighbour Nation scarce durst ever abide Battle with them, either by Sea or Land, on equal Terms.

The next Thing that offers it self to our Consideration, is the King of *England's Court*, which for State, Greatness, and good Order, is one of the chief Courts of Europe. It consists of Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military Persons, under their proper Government. *The King's Court.*

To support the Grandure of this Court, and the other Charges of the Crown in Time of Peace, the Kings of *England* have always had competent Revenues. Which never were raised by any of those sordid Ways used in other Countries; but consist chiefly in Crown-Lands, Customs, and Excise. *Revenues.*

Anciently the very Crown-Lands, and Fee-Farm Rents, were so considerable, that they were almost sufficient to discharge all the ordinary Expences of the Crown, without any Tax or Impost

England.

Impost upon the Subject. Then there was scarce a County in *England* but the King had in it a Royal Castle, a Forest, and a Park, to Receive and Divert Him in his Royal Progresses. A piece of Grandure, which no King else could boast of. But upon the Restauration of King *Charles*, the Crown Revenue being found much Impaired, and the Crown Charges increasing upon the growing Greatness of our Neighbours the *French* and *Dutch*, the Parliament settled upon the King a Yearly Revenue of *Twelve Hundred Thousand Pounds*, by several Imposts, besides the Profits arising to the Crown in *Tenures* and *First-Fruits*, *Reliefs*, *Fines*, *Amerciements*, and *Confiscations*.

In Time of War, the Parliament supplies the King, according to his Occasions, by such Taxes to be raised upon the Nation as they think most convenient.

The Government of England by Regency.

Now there are three Cases, wherein the Kingdom of *England* is not immediately governed by the King, but by a Substitute Regent. And those are the King's *Minority*, *Absence*, or *Incapacity*.

The King is by Law under Age, when he is under Twelve Years old. And; till he has attained to that Age, the Kingdom is governed by a *Regent*, *Protector*, or *Guardian*, appointed either by the King his Predecessor, or (for want of such Appointment) by the Three States assembled in the Name of the Infant King. Who, in such Case, usually make choice of such a Person among the Nobility as is fit for that Station, whose private Interest is to preserve the King's Life and Authority, and to whom least benefit can accrue by his Death, or Diminution.

Thus, in the Case of *Edward VI*, the Duke of *Somerset*, his Uncle by the Mothers side, was made Lord Protector during the King's Minority. And, when this Rule has not been observed, as in the Minority of *Edward V*, it has proved of very ill consequence.

But this is observable withal, that, when the King comes to be 24 Years of Age, he may by his Letters Patents under the Great Seal (according to a Statute made in the Reign of *Henry VIII*) revoke and utterly null whatsoever has been Enacted in Parliament during his Minority.

When the King was *Absent* upon any foreign Expedition, the Custom was formerly to constitute a *Viceroy*, by Commission under the Great Seal, with the Title of *Lord Warden* (or *Lord Keeper*) of the Kingdom, and sometimes that of *Protector*. And such was the Latitude of his Power, that, except wearing of the Crown, he was as great as the King. But sometimes the Kingdom, during the King's *Absence*, has been committed to the care of several Noblemen.

Whilst

Whilst Henry VIII. was in France, the Queen governed in his Absence, with the Title of *Regent*. Upon his present Majesties foreign Expeditions, the late Queen of blessed Memory took upon Her the *Administration*, pursuant to an Act of Parliament made in the beginning of this Reign. And, since Her Majesties Decease, the Nation has been Yearly governed, during the King's Absence, first by *Seven*, and afterwards *Nine Persons* of eminent Quality and Worth, with the Title of *Lords Chief Justices*.

Lastly, When the King is *Incapable* of the Government, either through Age, or Weakness, or by reason of some Incurable Disease, a *Guardian* or *Regent* is constituted to govern the Kingdom for Him. Such a one was John Duke of Lancaster, in the latter Days of King Edward III. appointed by the King himself; who then, what with Age and Weakness, what with Sicknes and Grief for the untimely Death of his dear Son the Black Prince, was much decayed both in Body and Mind.

As to the *Succession*, the Crown of England, in its natural Course, descends from Father to Son. For want of Sons, to the eldest Daughter, and her Heirs; for want of Daughter, to the Brother and his Heirs; for want of Brother, to the Sister and her Heirs.

In short, upon the Death of the King, or Queen Reigning, the next of Kindred (tho' born out of the Dominions of England, or of Parents not Subjects of England) is immediately King or Queen, before any Proclamation, or Coronation, if duly Qualified according to the *Act of Settlement*. And, contrary to the Descent of Estates among Subjects, the Half Blood inherits; as in the Case of Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, who succeeded King Edward the Sixth, tho' his Siftersonly by the Father's side.

CHAP. XI.

A Compendious History of the **KINGS**
QUEENS of ENGLAND.

NExt to a general Account of the King of England, as such, 'tis presumed, Nothing can come in more Agreeable both to the English and Foreigners, than a succinct History of the Kings and Queens of England, since the Heptarchy. This both Revive the chief Heads of our History in those who have read it at large, and serve as an Introduction to such as desire to be initiated in this noble Sort of Learning. And as no History affords more Variety, or greater Revolutions, so 'tis not doubted but the Reader will peruse it with great Satisfaction.

819.

I. EGBERT, a *West-Saxon* King, and a Prince of great Valour, was the first sole Monarch of *England*, being Crowned King thereof in 819. at *Winchester*, the Royal Seat of the *West-Saxon* Kings. But, the felicity of his Reign was very much disturbed by the *Danes*, who landed here 3 several Times in his Days, tho' forced at last to leave him in full possession. He died in 836, and was buried at *Winchester*.

836.

II. ETHELWOLF, *Egbert's* eldest Son, being bred up a Clergy-man, proved accordingly fitter for a Miter than a Crown, and was a great Votary to the Papal See. He went to *Rome* in great Devotion, where he confirmed the Tribute called *Petence*, formerly granted to that See by *Ina*, one of his Predecessors. The Church Lands he freed from all Taxes, and Regal Services. Great was his Uxoriousness, and so excessive the Respect he bore to *Q. Judith* his Wife (Daughter of the Emperor *Charles the Bald*) that his Nobles were much disgusted at it. His Reign was likewise disturbed by an Invasion of the *Danes*, but he gave them a great Overthrow at *Okely*. He died at *Stanbridge*, and was buried at *Winchester*; leaving four Sons, who all reigned successively.

857.

III. ETHELBALD, eldest Son of *Ethelwolf*, a valiant Prince, of which he gave great Proofs against the *Danes*. But his incestuous Marriage with his Mother blasted all his great Acts. He reigned not full 3 Years, and was buried at *Sherburn*, his Corps being afterwards removed to *Salisbury*.

IV. ETHEL-

IV. **ETHELBERT**, second Son of *Ethelwolf*, reigned 6 Years, but always pestered with the *Danes*.

England.

860.

V. **ETHELRED**, third Son of *Ethelwolf*, in whose Reign the *Danes* ravaged a great Part of *England*, with all manner of Barbarity. Pagans they were, and like Pagans they acted. With whom King *Ethelred* fought nine Battels in one Year, and in one of them (at *Essendon*, near *Reading*) obtained a great Victory. But at *Basing* he received his mortal Wound, whereof he died, and was buried at *Winbourn*.

866.

VI. **ALFRED**, fourth Son of *Ethelwolf*, succeeded his Brother *Ethelred*, and proved a warlike Prince. But the *Danes* held for a long Time a heavy hand over him, till by a Stratagem he surprised them in their Tents, and gave them an intire Defeat. The *Muses*, long since dispersed by their Fury, he recalled to *Oxford*, where he founded for their Maintenance *University College*. And, for the better Administration of Justice, he first divided *ENGLAND* into *Shires*, *Hundreds*, and *Tythings*. In short, he was a Prince of great Justice, Devotion, and Learning for his Time; and is justly called the first Civilizer of the *English* Nation. He died in the Year 901, and the Cathedral of *Winchester* was the Place of his Sepulture.

872.

VII. **EDWARD**, surnamed the *Elder*, eldest Son of *Alfred*, recovered the *East-Angles* from the *Danes*, and gave these a great Overthrow. He had a Sister, *Elfreda* by name, a martial Princess, who on several Occasions signalized her Valour with him. The Castles at *Stafford* and *Huntington* were built by this King. Who dying at *Faringdon* (from whence his Body was Inhumed at *Winchester*) left a numerous Issue, viz. six Sons, and nine Daughters.

902.

VIII. **ETHELSTAN**, eldest Son of *Edward*, proved a great Prince, and is said to be the first King anointed in this Island. He brought the *Danes* so low, that they were in a manner shut up in *Northumberland*. *Constantine* King of *Scots* he subdued, but restored him to his Kingdom. The *Welch* he subjected, and compelled them to pay him Tribute. The Isles of *Scilly* he annexed to the Crown. *Exeter* he beautify'd, and founded *S. German*. His Death hapned at *Glocester*, his Interment at *Malmsbury*.

924.

IX. **EDMUND**, the fifth Son of *Edward* the *Elder*, succeeded his Brother *Ethelstan*. The *Danes* growing troublesome again, he fought them in several Battels; and, with the Assistance of *Malcolm I.* King of *Scots*, intirely reduced those of *Northumberland*.

940.

England.



land. Therefore he recompensed *Malcolm* with the Counties of *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*, which were afterwards recovered by *Henry II.* Having reigned six Years, he died, and was buried at *Glaffenbury*. He left two Sons in their Nonage, *Edwin* and *Edgar*; who were both laid aside, to make room for

946.

X. *EDRED*, King *Edmund's* Brother, who usurped the Crown from his Nephew *Edwin*. He proved so bigotted a Prince, that he laid himself under the lash of that proud Prelate *Dunstan* Abbot of *Glaffenbury*. *S. German* in *Cornwal* was by him made a Bishops See, afterwards by *Canute* the *Dane* annexed to *Riston* in *Devonshire*, and at last settled at *Exeter* by *Edward* the *Confessour*. He died after nine Years Reign, and was buried at *Winchester*.

955.

XI. *EDWIN*, King *Edmund's* eldest Son, recorded for a lewd Prince. His Reign was but short, by reason of his Unkindness to the Monks, whose Patron *S. Dunstan* he banished out of the Realm. Therefore he was Abdicated, and *Edgar* his Brother advanced to the Throne. Which grieved him to death, and he was buried at *Winchester*.

959.

XII. *EDGAR*, surnamed the *Peaceable*, Brother of *Edwin*, proved a magnanimous Prince. To secure *England* from forein Invasion, he kept a prodigious Navy about it. He was a great Lover of Justice, and Hater of Drunkenness; but so addicted to the Sex, that the Nuns themselves were not secure from his Wantonness. The Tribute paid by the *Welch* to the Crown since *Ethelstan's* Reign in Gold, Silver, and Cattel, was by King *Edgar* converted into a Tribute of *Wolves*. Which made that People so skilful in *Wolf-Hunting*, that in few Years they cleared the Kingdom of them. *Dunstan*, expelled in his Brothers Reign, was now advanced to the See of *Canterbury*; by whose Advice and Instigation the King turned out the married Priests, and filled up their Vacancies with Monks. This King had the honour to be rowed over the River *Dee* to *Chester* by eight Tributary Princes, five of them *Welch*. Having reigned about 16 Years he died, and was buried in *Glaffenbury*.

975.

XIII. *EDWARD*, surnamed the *Martyr*, a base Son of *Edgar*, succeeded his Father, to the prejudice of his lawful Son *Ethelred*. In this King's Reign was held the Convocation at *Calne* in *Wiltshire*, about the old Quarrel between the married Priests and the Monks. His Epithet, the *Martyr*, came from his tragical End, being stabbed unto death at the Gates of *Corfe-Castle*, by order of *Q. Elfreda*, his Mother in law, whose Impatience to see her own Son *Ethelred* upon the Throne of his Father, put her

her upon this barbarous Act. Thus the murdered King was buried at Warham, and afterwards removed to Shaftsbury. *England.*

XIV. *ETHELRED*, the lawful Son of *Edgar*, and half Brother to *Edward the Martyr*, succeeded next, but proved a weak and unfortunate Prince. In whose Reign the *Danes* landed here in several Places, and so afflicted this Kingdom, that King *Ethelred* was fain to purchase his Peace with them with a yearly Tribute of 10000. *l. per Annum*, raised upon the Subjects by the Name of *Danegelt*. A great Sum in those Days, but not great enough for the *Danes*, who raised it soon after by degrees to 40000. The *Danes* lived then upon free Quarter among the *English*; and grew at last so Lordly and burdensome, that King *Ethelred* resolved to rid himself of them by a Massacre. Which was accordingly effected Nov. 12. Anno 1012. But this bloody Scene proved fatal to the *English*, *Sueno* then King of *Denmark* being so enraged thereat, that, to revenge it in the most outrageous manner, he came over himself, and landed with a mighty Fleet; followed soon after by *Canute*, his second Son, with a great Reinforcement. No Cruelty came amiss to that *Danish* Tyrant, and great was the Calamity the *English* groaned then under, insomuch that King *Ethelred* was fain to fly beyond Sea for shelter. *Sueno* dying during these Transactions, his Son *Canute* was proclaimed King by the *Danes*, many of the *English* Clergy and Laity joyning with them, and swearing Allegiance to him. King *Ethelred* however returned into *England*, to recover his Crown; but died in the pursuit of it, and was buried at *St. Pauls*, leaving several Sons and Daughters behind him.

978.

XV. *EDMUND*, for his great Strength surnamed *Ironside*, eldest Son of King *Ethelred* at the time of his Death, stood up for his Succession to the Crown against *Canute* the *Dane*. After several Battels, and great Effusion of Blood on both sides, they both agreed by single Combat to decide the Difference. Which was accordingly performed, in the presence of both their Armies, at *Alney* an Island of the *Severn* near *Glocester*. Where it hapned that, *Canute* being over-matched and wounded by *Edmund*, they both fell imbracing each other, and agreed the Kingdom should be divided between them, the *South* Parts falling to *Edmund*, and the *North* to *Canute* his Share. But King *Edmund* died soon after, and was bury'd at *Glassenbury*; leaving two Sons, *Edward* and *Edmund*, who were kept out of their Right. So that with King *Edmund* the *Saxons* Monarchy did in a manner expire, *Canute* upon his Death taking possession of the Whole.

1016.

England.



The DANISH Kings of ENGLAND.

1017.

XVI. *CANUTE*, the first *Danish* King of *England*, was a second Son of *Sueno*, King of *Denmark* and *Norway*. In which Kingdoms he succeeded his elder Brother *Olaus*, dying without Issue. To secure the Crown of *England* to himself and his Posterity, he banished the Sons of King *Edmund*, and *Edwin* their Uncle; and married *Emma*, King *Ethelred's* Widow. Having reigned 18 Years he died, and was buried at *Winchester*; leaving two lawful Sons, *Sueno* and *Canute*. The first succeeded him in *Denmark* and *Norway*; and *Canute* was put by, to make room for *Harold* his base Brother.

1035.

XVII. *HAROLD*, surnamed *Harefoot*, for his Swiftness in Running, was a base Son of King *Canute*. He stepped upon the Throne of *England* before his Brother *Canute*, the lawful Heir, and so proved too Swift for his Brother. The better to secure the Crown to himself, he endeavoured to secure *Edward* and *Alfred*, the Progeny of *Edmund*, at that time in *Normandy*. *Alfred* he got into his Power, whose Eyes he caused to be put out, of which he died soon after. *Q. Emma's* Goods he seized upon, and banished her out of the Realm. His People he oppressed, but his Reign was soon at an end. *Oxford* received his last Breath, and *Westminster* his Corps.

1040.

XVIII. *CANUTE II*, commonly called *Hardi Canute*, succeeded his Supplanter *Harold*. He was in *Denmark*, at the time of *Harold's* Death; from whence he was invited over, to assume the Government. His Reign he begun with an Act of Cruelty, causing the Body of his Brother *Harold* to be dug out of its Grave, and thrown into the *Thames*. *Worcester* he laid in Ashes, for that two of his Collectors were slain there by the Citizens. He reigned but two Years, and lost his Life amongst his Cups in a great Feast at *Lambeth*. Thus ended the *Danes* Tyranny in this Kingdom, who for the space of almost 300 Years had grievously oppressed it. After which the *Saxons* Blood being Re-inthroned, the *Danes* that remained here mixed with the *English*, and became one Nation with them.

The SAXONS Re-inthroned.

1042.

XIX. *EDWARD*, for his holy Life surnamed the *Confessor*, was the 7th Son of King *Ethelred*, and got the Crown from his Nephews the Children of *Edmund Ironside*, who had a precedent Right. In his Person however the Crown returned to the *Saxon* Blood. He made a Body of Laws, collected out of the *Saxon* and

and Danish, to be a Standard for his People. He built *St. Margaret's Church* at *Westminster*, and enlarged the *Abbey Kirton*, a Bishop's See in *Devonshire*, he removed to *Exeter*, and founded the College of *St. Mary Otary*. But nothing pleased his Subjects so much as his Remitting the Tax of *Danegelt*. He first cured the *King's Evil*; and, as if that Gift had been Intailed to the Crown, all his Successors laid a Claim to it, till the present King *William*. As holy as he was, he is justly blamed in History for his cruel Usage to his Mother *Emma*. Having reigned 24 Years, he died without Issue, and was Inhumed at *Westminster*. Afterwards he was Canonized for a Saint, and accordingly called *St. Edward*.

XX. *HAROLD II*, Son of *Earl Godwin* by *Thyra*, a base Daughter of *Canute I*, succeeded to *Edward*, to the prejudice of *Edgar Atheling*, Grandchild of *Edmund Ironside*. But he did not long enjoy his Usurpation. For, before he had reigned a Twelve Month, *William Duke of Normandy* landed with a mighty Fleet in *Sussex*; laying a Claim to the Crown, as a Donation from his Cousin, *Edward the Confessor*. In pursuit whereof a Battel was fought *October 14. 1066*, wherein *Harold* lost his Life and Crown. Thus was put a Period to the *Saxon Kings* Re-inthroned, to make room for a new Race.

1066.

The NORMAN Kings of ENGLAND.

XXI. *WILLIAM I*, surnamed the Conquerour, was the base Son of *Robert Duke of Normandy*, by *Harlot* a Skinner's Daughter. Who, having got the Crown of *England* by one single Victory, which had cost the *Danes* so many bloody Battels, reigned like a Conquerour, and made his Will the Measure of his Government. To strengthen himself against Insurrections, he built the Tower of *London*, and several strong Castles in the Country; and commanded every Householder to put out Fire and Candle, at 8 a Clock at Night. In order to which he then caused a Bell to be rung, commonly called *Couvre-feu*. The *Dooms day Book* was made in his Reign, whereby he found what Proportion of Land every one had, and for every Hide (or 100 Acres) he exacted six Shillings. He was a great Hunter, and he provided for Hunting with a Vengeance, by destroying many Towns and Villages with 36 Parish-Churches, to enlarge the *New-Forest*. Which Exorbitance of his was not left unpunished; two of his Sons losing their Lives in that very Forest. But, if his Reign was Severe, it proved no less Turbulent. Whilst he was here, *Normandy* rebelled; when he went thither, *England* did the same. *Scotland* had a sling at him, *Ireland* another. Neither his Subjects could love him, nor his Neighbours endure him.

1066.

England.

him. In his Reign *Griffith*, the last King of *Wales*, did Homage to this Crown. Bishopricks also were erected into Baronies; and, by a Roman Decree, the Archbishop of *York* came to be stiled *Primas Angliæ*, and the Archbishop of *Canterbury* *Primas totius Angliæ*. King *William* died in *Normandy*, and is buried at *Caen*. By *Maud* his Wife, Daughter of *Baldwin V.* Earl of *Flanders*, he had a numerous Issue. Amongst which his surviving Sons were *Robert*, who succeeded in the Dukedom of *Normandy*, *William* and *Henry* his next Successors in *England*.

1087.

XXII. *WILLIAM II.* surnamed *Rufus*, a younger Son of *William the Conquerour*, succeeded him by the powerful Influence of *Lanfrank* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to the prejudice of *Robert* his elder Brother. In this King's Reign *Malcolm*, King of *Scots*, disturbing the Peace of *England*, was, with his Son *Edward*, slain by the *English*. *Anselm*, next Successor to *Lanfrank* in the See of *Canterbury*, was banished out of the Kingdom, for maintaining stiffly the Pope's Authority, against the King's Prerogative. The Bishop's See of *Selsey* in *Suffex* was transferred to *Chichester*; and *Carlisle*, which had been destroy'd 200 Years before by the *Danes*, raised up again from its Ashes. *Westminster-Hall* was built, and several Hospitals founded. The Counties of *Breknock* and *Glamorgan* were seized from the *Welch* by several noble Adventurers. The Sea overwhelmed a great part of those Lands in *Kent* which had been *Earl Godwin's*, and are to this day called the *Goodwin's Sands*. This King hunting in the *New Forest*, was Killed with an Arrow levelled at a Deer by *Sir Walter Tyrrel*. He died without Issue, and was buried in the Cathedral of *Westminster*.

1100.

XXIII. *HENRY I.* for his Learning surnamed *Beauclerc*, the youngest Son of the *Conquerour*, succeeded his Brother *William*. He restored to the *English* the free Use of Lights in the Night, and introduced that of the Night Watches. The Laws of *Edward the Confessor* he revived, and to the Barons he granted great Priviledges. The Muses he recalled to *Cambridge*, and restored it to its ancient Lustre. *Normandy* he conquered from *Robert* his Brother, and created *William* his eldest Son Duke thereof. Who coming over with his new married Wife, the Duke of *Anjou's* Daughter, was unhappily cast away with her, and two more of the King's Children, besides a great many Persons of Quality. In this Reign the King of *Wales* lost *Pembrokeshire*, *Cardigan*, and *Monmouthshire* to the Crown of *England*. King *Henry* died in *Normandy*, but was brought over, and buried in the Abbey of *Reading*. *Maud*, his only Issue left alive, was declared his next Heir. Yet she was laid aside, to make room for King

XXIV. STÉ-

England.

1135.

XXIV. STEPHEN, a Grandson of the Conquerour by *Alice* his Daughter, and Wife to *Stephen*, Earl of *Champagne* and *Blois*. He got the Crown from *Maud*, the Daughter of *Henry*, by the Power of the Clergy. But he was soon disturbed in the Possession of it, first by the *Welch* and *Scots*, then by the *Barons* of *England*, and last of all by *Maud* the Empress, then Widow of the Emperor *Henry* the *Fifth* of that Name. Who, in pursuance of her Right, spun her self and King *Stephen* a long thread of Troubles. Till, being wearied with the Uncertainties of War, she chose rather to quit the Kingdom, than to hunt any longer for the Shadow only of a Crown. The King died at *Dover*, after a troublefom Reign of about 19 Years, and was bury'd at *Feverfham*.

The NORMAN and SAXON Blood united.

1154.

XXV. HENRY II, otherwise called *Henry Fitz-Empress* from, *Maud* the Empress his Mother, Daughter of *Henry I*, succeeded to King *Stephen*, and united the *Norman* and *Saxon* Blood together, being descended by the Mother side from *Maud* the first Wife of *Henry I*, Daughter of *Malcolm* King of *Scots* by *Margaret*, Daughter of *Edward* Son of *Edmund Ironside*. His Father was *Geofry Plantagenet*, Earl of *Anjou*, *Touraine*, and *Maine*, which *French* Provinces became in his own Right subject to the Crown of *England*; as did also the Dukedom of *Aquitain*, in the Right of *Eleanor* his Wife. To which adding the Dukedom of *Normandy*, *England* was then possessed of the best Part of *France*, but with an Homage to that Crown. In the North of *England* the King recovered to the *English* Crown *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*, which had been above 200 Years subject to the *Scots*. He also got *Ireland* by Conquest and bestowed it upon his youngest Son, *John* surnamed *Lackland*. A great Prince, I might say happy, but that he had his share of Troubles. Not so much from the proud Lord *Hugh Mortimer*, or the Irruptions of the *Welch*, as from the Refractoriness of the ungrateful *Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who always sided with the Pope against him. To which add the outrageous Jealousy of *Q. Eleanor*, raised by the fair *Rosamond* his Concubine; but especially the Rebellion of his Sons, whom she set upon him. 'Tis true he overcame all, except the Bishop, to whose Ghost he was fain to cringe. At last he died at *Chiton* in *Normandy*, and was buried at *Font-Everard*.

1189.

XXVI. RICHARD I, for his Valour surnamed *Cœur de Lion*, succeeded to his Father *Henry*, being his eldest Son at the time of his Death. In the holy War he signalized his Valour to admiration;

England.

miration; and, wherever he went, Terrour was his Fore-runner. Infomuch that he became an Object of Envy to the other Christian Princes. At his Return, coming Incognito by Land from *Dalmatia* through the Emperors Dominions, he was taken; and so became the Emperors Prisoner, who put him to a grievous Ransom. Being returned, a War broke out with *France*, where King *Richard* got a signal Victory at *Gisors*. But soon after besieging the Castle of *Chalus*, a fatal Arrow shot from thence gave him his mortal Wound.

1199.

XXVII. JOHN, the Brother of *RICHARD* who died without Issue, succeeded next to the Crown; to the prejudice of *Arthur*, *Geofry* his elder Brother's Son, who was the next Heir of course. By which means we not only lost the Province of *Bretagne* in *France*, of which *Arthur* was Earl in the Right of his Mother; but such was our fate, by advancing his Uncle *John* to the Crown, that, besides the Loss of all our Possessions in *France*, *England* it self became Vassal to the Pope, and narrowly escaped being lost to the *French*. In short, such were the Miseries and Calamities of this Reign, partly by a fatal Misunderstanding betwixt the King and his Barons, but especially by the Clergy's adhering to the Pope against the King's Interest and Prerogative, that the Realm was Interdicted for above 6 Years by the Pope, and the King's Subjects absolved from their Allegiance. Whereupon King *Philip* of *France* preparing to invade his Realm, King *John* (rather than lose all) was prevailed upon to submit himself and Crown to the Pope. Thus becoming the Pope's Vassal, he not only kept off his Invader, but grew too hard for him; whose Fleet he not only destroy'd, but also recovered the Province of *Poitou* from him. But the King and Barons being still at variance, and new Jealousies arising amongst them, the Barons called in *Lewis* the Dauphin of *France*, and received him as their King. Till, upon some Disgust, they cast him off, and forced him back into *France*. About which time King *John* died at *Newark*, coming from *Lyn* with his Forces, to fight the Dauphin. Whose unhappy Reign is memorable however for the New *Magna Charta* he granted to his Subjects, which has been ever since esteemed the Measure of the *English* Government. Wherein 'tis expressly provided, That, if the King should violate any part of it, and should refuse to rectify what he had done amiss, it should be lawful for the Barons, and the whole People of *England*, to distress him by all the Ways they could think on, such as the seizing on his Castles, Lands, and Possessions; Provision being only made for the Safety of the Person of the King and Queen, and of their Children.

XXVIII. HEN-

XXVIII. *HENRY III*, commonly called from his Birth place *Henry of Winchester*, succeeded to his Father King *John*. He also struggled a long time with the Barons, disgusted for his exorbitant Fondness of Foreinners, and Neglect of the Natives. They took him and his Brother *Richard* Prisoners, at *Nottingham*. But, having got his Liberty upon the potent Earl of *Glocester's* Imbracing his Interest, he called a Parliament at *Winchester*; with whose Concurrence he seized into his hands the Charter of *London*, and other Places, for their Defection. Such was this King's Lavishness, that it brought him to Want, this to Contempt. Long was his Reign, for it lasted 56 Years; but blessed in nothing so much, as in the hopes of his eldest Son *Edward*. He died at *Edmundbury* in *Suffolk*, and was bury'd at *Westminster*. His Brother *Richard*, Earl of *Cornwal* was chosen King of the *Romans*; who, having dealt 6 Years in the Affairs of the Empire, returned into *England*, where he died.

XXIX. *EDWARD I*, surnamed *Long-shanks*, the Son of *Henry*, was in the *Holy Land*, with *Eleanor* his Wife, when the Crown fell to him. He proved a warlike, wise, and successful Prince; insomuch that he awed *France*, subdued *Wales*, and conquered *Scotland*, of whose King and Nobility he received Homage. His Son *Edward* he made Prince of *Wales*; which Title has ever since continued to the eldest Son of *England*, by Creation. After a Reign of 35 Years he died, and was Inhumed at *Westminster*, leaving a numerous Issue behind him.

XXX. *EDWARD II*, commonly called *Edward of Carnarvan*, proved an unworthy Successor of his Father, and a Prince Unfortunate, hated of the Nobles, and slighted by the Vulgar. A Prince utterly debauched, first by *Gaveston* his Favourite, next by the *Spencers*, Father and Son. Whose intolerable Oppressions and Insolencies he countenanced, even to the Ruin of his People, and the Hazard of his Crown. Insomuch that the old Strugglers against Tyranny, the Barons, were fain to take up Arms in their own Defence, and for the People of *England*. Who, being beaten at first by the King's Forces, and several of them hanged upon it, had the Fortune at last to prevail; which proved fatal to the King, as well as his Favourites. For he was fain to Resign the Crown to Prince *Edward* his Son; and, soon after his Resignation, he was barbarously murdered in *Barkley Castle*. Thus fell *Edward* a Victim to his Favourites. In whose Reign the *Scots* recovered their Liberty, which *Robert Bruce* (their new-started up King) maintained so successfully, that he drove the *English* out of most Places of that Kingdom. And, when *Edward* went himself in Person to reduce them, they

England. routed his Army at *Banocks Bourn*, he himself hardly escaping.

1327.

XXXI. EDWARD III, commonly called *Edward of Windsor*, succeeded his Father, upon his Resignation of the Crown. Whose Reign proved a Blessing to *England*, and a Scourge to *France* and *Scotland*; so great was his Wisdom, and so successful his Valour. *Robert Bruce* the King of *Scots* being dead, he forced upon them *Edward Baliol* for their King, from whom he received Homage. And to *France* he laid claim, in his Mother's Right, Sister to *Charles IV*, who died without Issue. Which Title he pursued with Success, notwithstanding the Pretence of the *Salique Law*, which disabled Women from the Succession to that Crown. Famous were the Battels of *Cressy* and *Poisiers*, in which the King's eldest Son, *Edward the Black Prince*, with a small Body of *English*, defeated a numerous Army of the *French*, and in the last took King *John* Prisoner, with *Philip* his youngest Son. So that *England* had the Glory at the same time to have two forein Kings Prisoners, *John* King of *France*, and *David Bruce* of *Scotland*, two noble Subjects of Triumph. Which *David Bruce*, having tript down *Baliol* by the favour of a strong Party, was taken Prisoner at *Nevil's Cross* near *Durham*. This Reign is also memorable for the Fall of great *Mortimer* Earl of *March*, the Queen Mother's Favourite. For the Title of Duke of *Cornwal*, first conferred upon *Edward the Black Prince*, and ever since continued as a Birth-right to the eldest Son of *England*; for the Institution of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*, and the Conquest of the *Ile of Man* from the *Scots*. At last the untimely Death of the Incomparable *Edward the Black Prince* hastned that of his Royal Father. Who died not long after, full of Years, after a long Reign; and his Body was bury'd at *Westminster*. By his heroick Queen *Philip*, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Hainaut* and *Holland*, he had 7 Sons, and 5 Daughters. His Sons were *Edward the Black Prince*, *William* of *Hatfield*, *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, *Edmund* of *Langley* Duke of *Tork*, *William* of *Windsor*, and *Thomas* of *Woodstock* Duke of *Glocester*.

1377.

XXXII. RICHARD II, Son to *Edward the Black Prince*, and Grandson of King *Edward III*, succeeded his Grandfather; but had neither his Wisdom, nor good Fortune. Whose Reign was first disturbed by the *French* and *Scots*; then by the two *English* *Mazaniellos*, *Wat Tyler* and *John Slater*; and lastly by the *Barons*, who forced him to sacrifice his misleading Favourites to their Revenge. In short, he was fain to Resign the Crown to his Cousin *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*; and being removed thereupon to *Pomfret Castle*, he was soon after murdered. So little a Distance there is commonly betwixt a Prince's Prison, and his Death,

The

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England.

The Line of LANCASTER.

XXXIII. HENRY IV, commonly called *Henry of Bullingbrook*, came next to the Crown, by the Power of the Sword, but with the Consent of the People. He was Son of *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *LANCASTER*, the fourth Son of *Edward III*; by whose Accession to the Crown, the Issue of *Lionel Duke of Clarence*, third Son of the said *Edward*, which had a precedent Right, was excluded. But his Crown proved a Crown of Thorns, most part of his Reign being spent in suppressing the *Factions*, and quelling the troublesome *Scots*. Whom he had no sooner tamed, but the *Welch* (under their notable Ring-leader, *Owen Glendower*) began to stir, and were not so easily tamed. Thus *Henry*, after a turbulent Reign of 13 Years and better, departed this Life at *London*, and was Interred at *Canterbury*.

1392

XXXIV. HENRY V, otherwise called from his Birth-place *Henry of Monmouth*, the eldest Son of *Henry IV*, proved a great Prince, and stands to this Day one of the greatest Ornaments of our *English* Chronicles. He revived the *English* Title to the Crown of *France*, and carried it at last, tho' he lived not to possess the Kingdom. But first he had fought the Battel of *Arincour*; where with 13000 Men he routed the *French* 52000 strong. Then reigned in *France* *Charles VI*, a weak Prince, who (by his Queen's Persuasion) disinherited the *Dauphin*, and bestowed *Catharine* his Daughter upon *Henry*. Upon which, *Henry* was declared Heir to the Crown of *France*, and during *Charles* his Life Regent of that Kingdom; and all this ratify'd by an Act of the three States. 'Tis true the *Dauphin's* Party bestirred themselves with might and main to support his Claim; and in the mean time *Henry* dies at *Vincennes*, leaving no Issue but a new-born Son, *Henry* his Successor. Whose Education he left to the Cardinal of *Winchester*; the Government of *England* (till he were of Age) to *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester*, and the Regency of *France* to *John Duke of Bedford*, both the King's Brothers. At the Siege of *Bauge* in *Anjou*, attempted by the King's second Brother *Thomas Duke of Clarence*, this valiant Prince was unhappily slain, and his Forces defeated.

1412.

XXXV. HENRY VI, commonly called *Henry of Windsor*, the only Issue of *Henry V*, proved a Religious, but weak and unfortunate Prince. In whose Reign began the fatal Quarrel for the Crown betwixt the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, which made *England* bleed many Years, and occasioned above 12 Field-Battels in this and the next Reign. The first that raised this Quarrel was *Richard Duke of York*, who claimed the Crown as his

1422.

England. Right by his Mother's side, descended from *Lionel Duke of Clarence*, third Son of *Edward I.* and elder Brother of *John Duke of Lancaster*. He took his Opportunity from the Discontents of the People, occasioned by the King's Uxoriousness, and his Queen's imperious and arbitrary Methods, who sat at the Helm, whilst he reigned only by Proxy. These Discontents *Richard* did secretly foment; and, when he saw his Time fit for Action, he laid open his Claim. Then began the *Civil Wars* betwixt those two Houses, with various Success on both sides, but so that the House of *York* (after long struggling for the Crown) did carry it at last. The *French* on the other side, taking advantage of these our Distractions at home, bestirred themselves with might and main to shake off the *English* Yolk, and recover their Liberty. Insomuch that *Henry*, who had been solemnly Crowned at *Paris* King of *France* in 1431, lost it five Years after to *Charles VII.* and the Loss of that drew on in time the Loss of the Whole. Thus in few Years *Henry* had nothing left of his Kingdom of *France*, but *Calais* in *Picardy* (which we lost in *Queen Mary's* Days) and the *Norman* Isles of *Jersey* and *Garnsey*, &c. still remaining in our Possession. At home King *Henry* was taken Prisoner, at *Northampton* Fight. Whereupon a Parliament was called, which allowed of *Richard's* Claim; but so, that *Henry* was to enjoy the Crown during Life. The King had then a young Son, named *Edward*; who being thus excluded from the Succession, the Queen his Mother (an active and martial Princess, Daughter of *Renate Duke of Anjou* and *Touraine*) turned every Stone to make him sure of the Succession. To the North she went, where she raised an Army. *Richard* went thither to fight her, and there lost his Life at the Battel of *Wakefeld*. But *Edward*, his eldest Son, took up the Suddgels; who at *Mortimer's Cross*, near *Ludlow*, incountred the Queen's Army, and came off Victorious. Upon this Victory, he was proclaimed King at *London*, and then *Henry* retired with his Queen into *Scotland*; which put a period to his Reign, tho he lived 11 Years after.

The YORKISH Line.

1460. XXXVI. *EDWARD IV.* eldest Son of *Richard Duke of York*, the first King of this Line, proved a martial Prince in War, but effeminate in Peace. To *Henry* he succeeded by virtue of his Claim; but he was fain to maintain his Right, as he had got it, by the Sword. A strange Reign this was, whether we consider the prodigious Effusion of Blood, or the wonderful Changes and Revolutions that hapned in it. So stiffly bent was *Queen Margaret* (*Henry the sixth's* Wife) to secure the Crown to her Son, that she resolved either to dethrone *Edward*, or per-
ish

rish in the Attempt. In order to which she made sure of *France* *England*. and *Scotland*. But nothing could happen more favourable unto her Design, than the Accession of the potent Earl of *Warwick*, commonly called the *Make-King*, to her Interest. Whose Reputation and Influence was such among the People, that whatever Side he took, he turned the Scale. And he had probably re-settled the House of *Lancaster* upon the Throne of *England*, had not an unhappy Mistake in a Fog made him lose the Victory, in *Gladmore* Fight near *Barnet*, where he was slain. In short, such were the Changes and Revolutions of this Reign, before it came to be settled, that *Henry* became twice a Prisoner to *Edward*, and *Edward* once to *Henry*. *Edward* abdicated, and fain to fly beyond Sea; *Henry* restored from his Prison to the Throne. Then *Henry* rejected, and *Edward* re-admitted, the Parliaments always following the strongest Side. *Tewksbury* Fight, in which Queen *Margaret* was taken Prisoner, and her Army utterly broken and defeated, decided at last the Quarrel. There was her Son, Prince *Edward*, also taken Prisoner, and soon after murdered by bloody *Richard* Duke of *Glocester*, King *Edward*'s youngest Brother. King *Henry* had the same Fate, and the same Executioner. Thus *Edward* remained in full Possession of the Crown, which he resigned with his Life *Anno* 1483, having reigned 23 Years. He married out of a Frolick the Lady *Elizabeth* Gray, Sir *Richard* Woodville's Daughter, and Sir *John* Gray's Widow; a Match so unfutable to his Birth and Dignity, that it turned *Warwick*'s heart against him. He had Issue by her *Edward* his next Successor, and *Richard* Duke of *York*; besides six Daughters, the eldest of which, *Elizabeth*, united afterwards the two Houses together, by her Marriage with *Henry* VII, of the House of *Lancaster*.

XXXVII. *EDWARD* V, eldest Son of King *Edward* IV, succeeded to his Father at the Age of 12 Years, but was soon removed by the wicked Practices of his ambitious Uncle, *Richard* surnamed *Crouch-back*, Duke of *Glocester*. Who, to clear his Way to the Crown, had already removed in the late Reign *Clarence*, his elder Brother, and procured his Death by an Impeachment of high Treason. Thus there remained no Block in his way but his two Nephews, this King *Edward* and *Richard* his Brother. To be rid of these young Princes, he got the Protectorship away from the Lord *Rivers*, the King's Uncle by the Mother's side; and next he got into his Clutches *Richard* his Brother. whom the Queen Mother was fain to part with, in great affliction, and with great struggling of Nature. To blind the People, he forthwith gave Orders for the King's Coronation, whilst he secretly contrived with the Duke of *Buckingham* (his great Coadjutor in his wicked Designs) to fix the Crown

England.

Crown upon his own Head. By whose Artifice the City of London was drawn in at last to proclaim *Richard* King of England, his Brother the late King *Edward* and his Issue being represented as spurious to the People. So that this young King *Edward* reigned but 3 Months, and soon after became with *Richard* his Brother a Victim to his Uncle, and next Successor.

1483.

XXXVIII. *RICHARD* III, the English Nero, Brother of *Edward* IV, and Uncle to the Fifth. Who, having usurped the Crown from his Nephew, made it next his Business to take away both his Life and his Brother's, that he might Reign without Competition. The two young Princes, being then shut up in the Tower, he caused to be stifled to death in their Beds. From which time the Duke of *Buckingham* projected his Ruin, who had been the chief Instrument of his Elevation. There was then at the Court of *Bretagne* in France *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, of the House of *Lancaster*. To whom the Crown was proposed, with this Proviso, that he should marry *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter to King *Edward* IV, whereby the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* should be united into one. But, before the Plot took effect, the Duke lost his Head. Who being apprehended, *Richard*, without any form of Trial, or any regard to his former Service, ordered his Execution. Soon after this, the Earl of *Richmond* landed, with a small Force, at *Milford* Haven. And, as he advanced forward, being still reinforced, he at last incountred King *Richard* at *Bosworth* in *Leicestershire*. The Fight was sharp and obstinate, but successfull to *Henry*, who by this single Victory got the Crown. *Richard* was Killed in the Fight. And so ended the Life and short Reign of a Tyrant, who spared for no Blood, either to get or to keep a Crown. But he died like a valiant Man in the Field, who had basely stript Princes and Nobles of their Lives. A Son he had by Queen *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of the Earl of *Warwick*; but he died before his Father. The Queen also died before him, not without strong suspicion of being Poysoned by him, in order to marry *Princely Elizabeth* his Niece.

The UNION of the FAMILIES.

1485.

XXXIX. *HENRY* VII, of the House of *Lancaster*, succeeded to *Richard*, slain in *Bosworth* Battel. He was Son of *Edmund* Tewdor Earl of *Richmond*, and *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter and Heir to *John* Beaufort Duke of *Somerset*, Son of *John* Earl of *Somerset*, Son of *John* of Gaunt Duke of *Lancaster*. His Birth-place was *Pembroke* Castle, in *Wales*. So that the Prophecy of *Cadwallader*, the last King of *Britain*, that the British Blood should

should Reign again in *Britain*, came to be fulfilled in this King. *England.* Who, married *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter of *Edward IV*, whereby the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* became united into one. But he assumed the Crown in his own Name, being Crowned before his Marriage; whereby he drew upon himself such Disturbances as made his Reign for some time very uneasy. In which hapned to be two *Impostors*, one after another, both laying Claim to the Crown, and set up by the Dutcheß Dowager of *Burgundy*, a Daughter of *Edward IV*, and a professed Enemy to the House of *Lancaster*. The first Impostor's Name was *Lambert Simnel*, a Baker's Son; and the others was *Perkin Warbeck*, of *Flemish* extraction. Each pretended to be *Richard Duke of York*, *Edward the Fifth's* Brother, thus raised from the Dead, to give Life to their Imposture. The End whereof proved Comical in *Lambert*, and Tragical in *Perkin*. For *Lambert*, of a new-broached King, Crowned in the Cathedral of *Dublin*, became, by *Henry's* favour, a Turn-broach in his Kitchen. But *Perkin*, after the Honours done him in several Courts, especially in *France* and *Scotland*, as a Prince forsooth of the Royal Blood of *England*, was in the first place Pilloried, and at last Hanged at *Tyburn*. In whose Quarrel fell that great Man *Sir William Stanley*, Lord Chamberlain to the King, as a chief Manager of *Perkin's* Conspiracy; and, tho' he had saved the King's Life at *Bosworth Fight*, yet nothing could save him now, against Reason of State. Hard was the fate of *Edward Plantagenet*, Earl of *Warwick*, the Nephew of *Edward IV*. and *Richard III.* by their Brother the Duke of *Clarence*; who, after a long Imprisonment in the *Tower*, only because he was of the House of *York*, now lost his Head, for attempting to make his Escape. Memorable is the Rebellion that hapened in the *North* against *Henry*, managed by *John a Chamber*, a rascally Fellow; and that in the *West*, headed by the Lord *Audley*; both which were happily suppressed. To ballance the Power of the *Lords*, the King found a Way to raise that of the *Commons*, which ever since has carried a much greater Sway than formerly in the Government. In short, he was a Prince of great Wisdom and Sagacity, but his Reign not without Blemish. As in the Business of *Britagne*, which fell into the Hands of the *French* through the Remissness of *Henry*; who might easily have prevented it, had he been as earnest in it, as he was to lay up the Subsidies granted him for it. So Covetous he grew in his latter Days, and greedy to fill up his Coffers, that he caused all penal Laws to be put in execution, even the most obsolete. In which the chief Instruments were *Empson* and *Dudley*, who afterwards paid dear for their Extortions. Thus having reigned near 24 Years, he departed this Life at his Royal Palace of *Richmond*, April 22. 1508, having lived 52 Years, and was buried at

England. at his Chappel adjoyning to *Westminster-Abbey*, called to this day *Henry the Seventh's Chappel*. His surviving Issue were *Henry*, his next Successor; *Margaret*, married to *James IV.* King of *Scots*; and *Mary*, to *Lewis XII.* King of *France*.

1509.

XL. HENRY VIII, Heir to both the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, and the only Son left alive of *Henry VII*, succeeded to his Father at the Age of 18, and proved a Prince of great Virtues and Vices. He reigned about 38 Years, and the greatest part thereof with much Applause. Till being vitiated by *Cardinal Wolsey*, he hardly kept within any Bounds, but made his Will a Law to his Subjects. Then Luxury and Cruelty so possessed his Mind, that they obscured his Virtues, and stoned his former Glory. Then his Reign became unhappy to his Queens, fatal to his Favourites, uneasy to the People, cruel both to rigid Papists and Anti-Papists. Six Wives he had, viz. *Catharine of Spain*, *Ann Bullen*, *Jane Seymour*, *Ann of Cleve*, *Catharine Howard*, and *Catharine Parr*. Two of them he Repudiated, *Catharine of Spain*, and *Ann of Cleve*; the first as an Incestuous Match, being the Widow of *Arthur* his elder Brother, the last for some natural Defects. Two he publicly Beheaded, *Ann Bullen* for pretended, and *Catharine Howard* for real Adultery. For his Marriage with *Catharine of Spain* he had a Dispensation from the Pope, which took off the Odium of it. But, after 20 Years standing, the King pretending a Scruple of Conscience about it, and questioning the Validity of the Pope's Dispensation, he at last threw off *Catharine*, and married *Ann Bullen*. Which made so great a Breach betwixt the King and the Pope, that the King was Excommunicated, and the whole Realm Interdicted. But *Henry* was proof against the Thunderbolts of *Rome*, and the *Thames* began to bid defiance to the *Tyber*. So that the King shook off the Pope's Supremacy, as an Usurpation upon the Rights of the Crown; and reassumed the ancient Power of his Predecessors the *British Kings*, who reigned Independently from the Papal See. The Pope's Supremacy being disannulled, an Inquiry was made into the Corruptions and Errours of the Church, in order to a Reformation. Which was happily brought about in a great Measure, by the prudent Management of the then Archbishop *Cranmer*, a great Light of the Church in those Times of Darkness. Whereupon there hapned two notable *Rebellions*, one in *Lincolnshire*, and the other in *Yorkshire*; but they were both happily suppressed. In *Ireland* also there broke out a *Rebellion*, which proved fatal to the noble Family of *Kildare*. Memorable is the Rise and Fall of the Kings great Favourites and Ministers of State, *Wolsey* and *Cromwel*, the first a Butcher's, and the last a

poor

poor Smith's Son. *Wolsey* a Cardinal, who lived in the great-
 est State of any Prelate next to the Bishop of *Rome*, fell under
 the King's heavy Displeasure, for opposing his Divorce with
Catharine after he had himself disposed the King to it. But
Cromwel fell under the Ax, soon after the King had made
 him Earl of *Essex*. The learned *Sir Thomas Moor*, who had succeed-
 ed the Cardinal in the Chancellourship of *England*, and *John*
Fisher Bishop of *Rocheſter*, were Beheaded for diſowning the
 King's Supremacy. The King, before he fell off from the
 Pope, had writ a Book againſt *Luther*, the great Reformer of
 the Church in *Germany*. For which Pope *Leo* honoured him
 with the Title of *Defender of the Faith*, ſince made Heredita-
 ry to the Kings of *England* by Act of Parliament. *Wales* was
 in this Reign Incorporated to *England*, and *Ireland* made a
 Kingdom. As to foreign Affairs, *Henry's* firſt warlike Attempt
 was againſt *France*, from which he took *Terouenne* and *Tournay* ;
 in the Taking whereof the Emperour *Maximilian* ſerved under
 the King's Pay. This Breach with *France* naturally drew on
 a War with the *Scots*, who were utterly routed at the Battel of
Flodden-field, and their King *James IV.* ſlain. After this,
Charles V. Emperour, and *Francis I.* King of *France*, warring
 one againſt another, fought after King *Henry's* Friendſhip, with
 great Emulation. The Emperour carried it at firſt, who came
 twice over in Perſon into *England*. But Cardinal *Wolſey*, aim-
 ing at the Papal Chair, and finding that the Emperour thwart-
 ed him in his Deſign, got the King over at laſt to the *French*
 Intereſt. So that the two Kings had ſeveral Interviews near
Calais, with great Pomp and Splendour ; where they contra-
 cted a personal Love for each other, beyond what is uſual with
 Crowned Heads. To unite *Scotland* with *England*, a Match
 was concluded betwixt Prince *Edward*, and *Mary* the young
 Queen of *Scots* ; but afterwards broke off by the Power of the
Hamiltons, influenced by the *French*. Which occaſioned a new
 War, both with *France* and *Scotland*. *Henry* took *Boulongne* from
 the *French*, and deſtroy'd with Fire *Leith* and *Edenburg* in *Scot-*
land. To return home, ſix New Biſhopricks were erected by
 this King, upon the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, viz. at
Westmiſter, *Oxford*, *Peterborough*, *Briſtol*, *Cheſter*, and *Gloceſter*,
 all which, but *Westmiſter*, continue Epiſcopal Sees. Thus
 reigned *Henry VIII.* a boiſterous Prince ; who ſo awed his Par-
 liaments, that they durſt not but obſerve his Directions, and
 comply with his Deſires. Who, by ſhaking off the Pope's Au-
 thority, occaſioned the Reformation, begun in his Reign, con-
 tinued in the next, and brought to perfection by the glorious
Q. Elizabeth. He died as he lived, ſince his Breach with *Rome*,
 half *Papiſt*, half *Proteſtant*, and yet a Friend to neither. For
 he ſpared neither Proteſtants, nor Papiſts, burning the firſt, and
 hanging

England. hanging the last, that would not submit to his Laws. The Time of his Death was *Jan. 8th. 1547.* in the 56th Year of his Age, and the 38th of his Reign; and *Windsor Chappel* was the Place of his Sepulture. All the Issue he left alive at his Death were his three next Successors, who all died without Issue; viz. *Edward* by *Jane Seymour*, *Mary* by *Catharine of Spain*, and *Elizabeth* by *Ann Bullen*.

1547. **XLI. EDWARD VI.** only Son of *Henry VIII.* by *Jane Seymour* his third Wife, was little above 10 Years Old, when he ascended the Throne of his Father. His Reign began with a prosperous War against the *Scots*, to whom the Duke of *Somerset*, his Uncle and Protector, gave a great Overthrow at *Buvelburg*. But we lost Ground in *France*, by restoring (as we did at last) *le Boulonois* to that Crown. The best Transaction of this Reign was the great Progress made in it of the Reformation begun by *Henry VIII.* and now brought to good Perfection by the infatigable Zeal of Archbishop *Cranmer*, and the powerful Assistance of the Protector; notwithstanding the Opposition of several stiff Men against it, especially *Gardiner* Bishop of *Winchester*, and *Bonner* Bishop of *London*. In this Reign fell the Lord Admiral, *Thomas Seymour*, one of the King's Uncles, and the Lord Protector's Brother; and, not long after, the Protector himself, by the great Power and Influence of the Duke of *Northumberland*, a Man of great Ambition. Who, seeing the King in a Consumptive Condition, meant to settle the Crown in his Family, by making a Match with *Guilford Dudley* his fourth Son and the Lady *Jane Gray*, Daughter to *Henry Gray* Duke of *Suffolk* by *Francis* his Wife, Daughter of *Mary* Sister to *Henry VIII.* Which done, he got King *Edward* to declare her his Successor by Will, to the prejudice of the true Heirs, *Mary* and *Elizabeth* his Sisters. Which Will he got confirmed by the Council, and the Judges of the Realm. Thus died King *Edward* at *Greenwich*, *July 6th. 1553.* in the 16th Year of his Age, having reigned 6 Years, 5 Months, and 9 Days; and was buried *August* following at *Westminster*. He was a Prince of a Pregnancy of Judgment above his Years, and of wonderful Improvement in Learning for his Age. In whose Reign the *North-East Passage* by Sea was found out by *Richard Chancellor*; who first hit upon *Archangel* in *Moscow*, till then unknown by Sea, and since become the great Thorough-fare in *Europe* for the *Moscovian Trade*.

1553. **XLII. MARY**, the eldest Daughter of King, *Henry VIII.* by his first Wife *Catharine of Spain*, succeeded to her Brother *Edward*. 'Tis true the Lady *Jane Gray*, mentioned in the former Reign, was Proclaimed Queen before her, by virtue of the late

late King's Will. But, as it proved, she had but the Shadow *England*. of a Crown, and *Mary* had the Substance, who came to the Throne by the Right of Succession. *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* were the first Counties that imbraced her Interest, and the first that smarted for it. Being a bigotted Princess, her main Application, after she got the Crown, was to restore *Popery* with a Vengeance, and explode the *Reformation*, which she brought to pass in the space of 18 Months. Insomuch that, for some Years, the Kingdom blazed every where with burnt Sacrifices. Amongst which four Bishops, and at last Archbishop *Cranmer*, ended their Lives in those Popish Flames; but with a fervency of Zeal, beyond the heat of their fiery Torments. The great Promoters of these unchristian Violences were the two Popish Bishops committed in the late Reign, *Gardener* now the Queen's Favourite, and Lord Chancellour of *England*, and *Bonner* Bishop of *London*; both of a revengeful Spirit, and cruelly imbibtered against Protestantism. Upon a civil Account also many great Persons suffered Death, as the Duke of *Northumberland*, the Lady *Jane Gray*, the Duke of *Suffolk* her Father, the Lord *Guilford* her Husband, and his Brother the Lord *Thomas Gray*, who lost their Lives upon the Scaffold. The Lady *Jane Gray*, then about 17 Years of Age, was beheaded in the Tower two hours after her Husband, and died a standing Monument in History of Piety, Constancy, Wisdom, Wit, and Learning, above her Age, and beyond her Sex. Who, far from being ambitious of the Crown, assumed it with Tears, and had it forced upon her by her Friends Ambition. But still the *Popish* Party were uneasy with their great Eyesore the Lady *Elizabeth*, whom they used to call the Hope of Hereticks. In order therefore to rid themselves of her, she was Committed under a slight Pretence of Treason; and suffered above a Twelve-month Confinement, before her clear Innocence could procure her Liberty. To get an Heir to the Crown fit for their Turn, a *Marriage* was concluded betwixt Her and *Philip* of *Spain*. But then she was 36 Years old, a great Age for a Virgin; and she bred nothing but an Impostor, that Killed her. I mean a *Timpany*, which passed indeed current for a great Belly; Insomuch that solemn Thanks to God were ordered by the Council, with Prayers to be read in all Churches and Chappels, for the Preservation of the Queen and Infant. Thus was Heaven Supererogated, and the Kingdom bantered. The foresaid *Match* occasioned an Insurrection, headed by Sir *Francis Wyat*; the Miscarriage whereof is imputed to his Loss of Time. I conclude with two Words of King *Philip's* War with *France*. In which the *French* lost *S. Quentin*, and we the Key of *France*, *Calais*, that had been in our Hands above 200 Years. Which Loss *Q. Mary* took so much

England. much to Heart, that she died upon it, Nov. 17th. 1558, having lived 43 Years, and reigned 5 Years, 4 Months, and 11 Days. She was buried at *Westminster*. Thus expired, with her Life, a Reign begun, continued, and ended in Blood; happy in nothing but the Shortness of it.

1558.

XLIII. ELIZABETH, the second Daughter of Henry VIII. by *Ann Bullen* his second Wife, being wonderfully preserved in the late Reign, succeeded next to *Q. Mary*, her half Sister, and restored the Reformation. For which she was Excommunicated by the Pope, and her Subjects absolved from their Allegiance. Which occasioned Plot upon Plot, and Rebellion upon Rebellion; the *Roman* Party striving hard to Cut her off by Treachery, or Dethrone her by Force. But it pleased God so to disappoint their Design, that in spite of all her Enemies she was blessed with a glorious Reign the space of 45 Years. Memorable is the Year 1588. for the *Spanish* Invasion, attempted by King *Philip*, with his *Invincible Armada*, but disappointed by God's Providence. Whereupon *Q. Elizabeth* pursuing her Blow, carried on the War with *Spain* with so much Conduct and Success, both in *Europe* and *America*, that the *English* became every where a Terrour to the *Spaniards*, and the very Names of our chief Commanders, *Howard*, *Essex*, *Norris*, *Drake*, and *Rawleigh* struck an Aw upon them. Thus *Q. Elizabeth* became such a Scourge to the Monarchy of *Spain*, that it decay'd ever since, and could never recover it self to this day. In *Ireland* she quelled two great Rebellions, headed one by *O Neal*, and the other by *Tir-Oen*. The new-sprung States of *Holland* she cherished, and protected against the Attempts of *Spain*. The whole *Ocean* she Commanded. And so great was her Fame, that it was respected even by the *Moscovites*, *Turks*, *Persians*, and *Tartars*, and her very Enemies. Unhappily, but with much Reluctancy, she consented to the Death of the unfortunate Princess *Mary* Queen of *Scots*. Who, being outed of her Dominions by a potent Faction, was compelled to fly for Shelter into *England*; where, upon a Charge of Treason against her, and after a tedious Imprisonment at *Fotheringhay* Castle, she was at last Condemned and Beheaded. The Earl of *Essex* his Death was also very much lamented by the Queen, whose Favour, more than his Crimes, was the Occasion of his Fall. The Queen her self lived but two Years after, and died a Maid (but a Heroick) Queen, March 24. 1602. in the 69th Year of her Age, and the 45th of her Reign, and upon the 28th of *April* following was buried at *Westminster*. A Queen, whose incomparable Wisdom will ever be admired by future Ages, as the Wonder of her Time, and a Pattern to Princes of the better Sex. 'Twas in her Reign that famous

famous Sir *Francis Drake* travelled round the World in 3 Years wanting 12 Days; and Sir *Martin Frobisher*, another of our great Seamen of that Age, sailed to the North-East a great Way further than any had done before him. In the Honour of this Virgin Monarch, *Virginia* came to be so called; but was not owned as a publick Interest of State, till the Year 1606.

The MONARCHS of BRITAIN.

XLIV. JAMES I. King of Scotland succeeded Queen *Elizabeth* in the Realm of *England*, as next Heir to it, being descended from *Margaret*, eldest Daughter of *Henry VII.* For he was Son of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, beheaded in the late Reign; and the Daughter of *James V.* of Scotland, Son of *James IV.* by the forelaid *Margaret*. His Father was the Lord *Darnley*, Queen *Mary's* Husband, eldest Son of *Matthew*, Earl of *Lenox*; descended from *Robert Stuart*, the next Successor to *David Bruce* King of *Scots*. Thus, by King *James's* Accession to the Crown of *England*, these two Kingdoms (which had been for so many Ages almost in a perpetual Feud) became united together under one Head, the Kings of *England* from that time assuming the Title of *Great Britain Monarchs*. King *James*, according to the prudent forecast of *Henry VII.*, quitted the lesser Kingdom for the greater, and made *London* the Royal Seat of his three Kingdoms. Before he came hither, he had narrowly escaped a grand Conspiracy, managed in *Scotland* by the Earl of *Gowry* and his Brothers. Here he escaped two in the first two Years of his Reign, and both from the Popish Faction. Particularly the *Gun-Powder Treason*, which at one Blow was to destroy Church and State, by blowing up at once all the Flower of the Kingdom, King, Prince, and Parliament. Amongst other Memorable Things of this Reign, I reckon the Conference held at *Hampton-Court*, upon a Petition of the *Puritan* Party to the King for a further Reformation; which Conference ended in a fair Vindication of the Church of *England*. The Peace with *Spain*, and the King's quitting for a Sum of Mony the Cautionary Towns we had in *Holland*, viz. *Brill*, *Flushing*, &c. Two Royal Visits He received from his Brother in law *Christiern IV.* King of *Denmark*; whose Frankness, unusual to Crown'd Heads, the King acknowledged with all possible Returns of Kindness and Respect. The Creation of a new Sort of Knights called *Baronets*, next to the Degree of *Barons*, and made *Hereditary*. The Fall of the Lord *Bacon*, a Man of wonderful Learning; who, from the high Station of Lord Chancellour of *England*, was reduced to a Degree of Poverty little short of Beggary. And That of Sir *Walter Raleigh*, a great Man in the former Reign; who, by the prevalency of *Gundamora* the *Spanish* Embassadour, then omnipotent at Court, lost his

1603.

England.

Head upon a Scaffold. The King, in short, was famous for his Learning; but he was too much a Scholar, to be a martial Prince. He loved Peace, and reigned in Peace, according to his Motto, *Beati Pacifici*. But his Daughter *Margaret*, Queen of *Bohemia*, fared never the better for it. Who, being married to *Frederick V.* Elector *Palatine* of the *Rhine* (afterwards chosen King of *Bohemia*, and crowned with his Wife at *Prague*) could not prevail with the King her Father to Assist them against their Competitour *Ferdinand* the Emperour, by whom they hapned to be dispossessed of all. Thus the King died at *Theobalds* in *Hartfordshire*, in the 59th Year of his Age, and the 23th of his Reign; and his Body was Interred at *Westminster*. By his Queen *Ann*, Daughter of *Frederick II* King of *Denmark*, and Sister of *Christiern IV*, he had Issue, *Henry*, his eldest Son, and the People's Darling, who died in his Father's Life time; *Charles*, his next Successor, who lived to be a sad Victim to the fury of a prevailing Party; *Elizabeth*, married (as before said) to the Unfortunate *Frederick*, Elector *Palatine* of the *Rhine*; *Mary* and *Sophia*, who died young.

1625.

XLV. *CHARLES I*, the only surviving Son of King *James I*, was born at *Dumferling* in *Scotland* Nov. 19. 1600, and crowned at *Westminster* Feb. 2. 1625. But his Crown proved a Crown of Thorns, his Reign imbroiled with Civil Wars, and the End of it Tragical beyond all Example. His Popish Match with a French Lady, King *Henry the Fourth's* Daughter, no less active in the Government than Zealous in her Religion, did not a little contribute to his Misfortunes. And his unbounded Favour to the Duke of *Buckingham*, an obnoxious Man to the State, increased the Disgust of the People. 'Tis true the Duke fell, by the hands of *Felton*, after the fruitless Attempts of three several Parliaments against his Life, the King chusing rather to part with his Parliaments, than so great a Favourite. But the Earl of *Sirafford* a high-flown Courtier, and Archbishop *Laud* a Prelate too stiff for the Times, lost their Lives upon the Scaffold. In short, of five several Parliaments the King called in his Reign, not one proved favourable. So that the King was compelled to raise Money by such Ways as were deemed Illegal, which had a very ill effect. The Scots in the mean time, whose Reformation was made into *Presbytery* as to Church-Government, entered into a Covenant against *Episcopacy*, as forced upon them against Law. This drew on a Remonstrance from the Dissenting Party in *England*; and the Remonstrance, that fatal long Parliament which brought the King to the Block. In which Parliament the King was boldly charged with the bloody Massacre in *Ireland*. The Differences growing thus wider and wider, His Majesty thought fit to withdraw into the North. But coming

ing into *Hull* the Gates were shut against him. Then broke out our *Civil Wars*, which continued from the Year 42, till the end of 46; with the Loss of so much *English* Blood, the Ruin of so many Families, the Fall of the Church of *England*, and the Tragical End of this *Monarch* upon a Scaffold. Then did the Army in a manner over-rule the Parliament, the Liberty of the People being left at their Mercy; which Army consisted chiefly of *Independants*, *Quakers*, and *Anabaptists*. Who, when they saw Things in a fair Way of Accommodation betwixt King and Parliament, secured his Majesty; and made what Parliament they pleased, to serve their own Ends, by secluding all Members that were not of their Temper. Which Parliament, then called by Derision the *Rump*, being resolved to *Arraign* the King, and take away his *Life* by Methods of pretended *Justice*, erected a *Judicial Court*, and made *Bradshaw* (one of their Members) President thereof. By whose Judgment the King was Sentenced to *Death*, as the Occasion, Author, and Contriver of the late Intestine Wars; and, after many Indignities offered him by the vilest sort of Men, the Sentence was executed upon him before *Whitehall-Gate*, Jan. 30. 1649, by severing his Head from his Body. Which was done in the Name of all the People of *England*, when the better Part look'd upon it with Horrour and Indignation. Thus died a good Prince by the hands of wicked Men, with a Mock-shew of Justice. A Prince of great Temperance, and Regularity, in the private Conduct of his Life. Who died, as he lived, a Protestant according to the Church of *England*, with a most Christian Preparation to exchange his Mortal for an Immortal Crown. His Body was privately buried at *Windsor-Chappel*, a Fortnight after He was Beheaded. And the Issue he left behind him were *Charles* his Successor, *James* Duke of *York*, and *Henry* Duke of *Glocester*; *Mary* who was married to *William* Prince of *Orange*, the Father of our present King; *Elizabeth*, who died a Prisoner in the *Ile of Wight*, soon after her Father's Death; and *Henrietta*, married to the Duke of *Orleans*, only Brother to the now *French* King.

The Eclipse of the Monarchy, upon King Charles his Martyrdom. With previous Reflections upon that unexempl'd Regicide.

Whether it was a Rebellion, or not, in the People of England to take up Arms against King Charles I. 'twas a notorious Murder to put him to Death. When they had brought Him back to the Boundaries of the Laws, as he was still their Sovereign and

England.

they his Subjects, they were bound to obey Him. But, to put him to Death in a judicial Way, was after the manner of the Jews, who crucify'd our Saviour and their King. Pilate therefore wondering at their Proceeding, Will you offer, say's he to them, to Crucify your King? A Thing so notoriously wicked for Subjects to put their Sovereign to Death, that the Guilt of it is greater than of those Papists who poisoned Princes in a sanctify'd Cup. And 'tis observable, that the very first who appeared in Arms against King Charles, seeing what was driven at, laid down their Arms, from their Abhorrency of that Design. The Regicides, by putting the King to Death, made themselves his Sovereign, which was both Illegal and Contradictory. The most they could do with some Shadow of Reason, supposing the King had unhinged the Government by Invading the Peoples Religion and Property, was to declare the Government dissolved, and in a State of Anarchy. In which State all are Equal, and none can pretend to have a legal Power over another, therefore they could pretend none over the King. And, to Re-settle the Government, the whole People of England should have had a Hand in it; whereas it was done more like by a Cabal, and an Army which awed the Nation. Had the King been a Reprobate, a lewd and scandalous Prince, as he was known to be a Prince of great Virtue, there might have been some Colour to make a Riddance of him. Had the Nation been in a sinking Condition, through his Fault or Misgovernment, they might have palliated the horror of their Attempt by taking away the Cause of their Misfortunes. But England never flourished more than it did under his Reign, till these Rebels made it miserable. No Wind blew but what brought Treasures into our Land, till Pride and Enthusiasm made it a Field of Blood. The Wars broke out upon State-Affairs, but Religion afterwards was brought upon the Stage. Religion was the Pretence, but Pride and Desire of Rule were the true Occasion. We feel to this Day the natural Consequence and the dismal Effects of the Wickedness of that Time. Our Factions have continued ever since, and a secret Feud between Party and Party. The Heirs of the Crown, being forced to fly for shelter into foreign Countries, learnt their Government; and were possessed by Popish Emissaries, that their only Way to secure a Crown in England was to bring in Popery, and to get an Arbitrary Power. The fatal Consequence whereof we have seen, as Noon Day, in the late Reign.

King Charles being thus cut off by the Power of a malignant Party, his next Heir Charles II. was for above 11 Years kept by the same Party from his Right of Succession, forced to keep beyond Sea, and sometimes put to great Straits. The Kingdom was then reduced to a Commonwealth; but moulded into so many Shapes, that no Model could be fix'd upon. First the Rump governed, with a Council of State; then a Council of State, without the Rump.

Next,

Next, Oliver Cromwel, with the Title of Lord Protector ; suc- England.
 ceeded, with the same Title, by Richard his Son. Who, being
 turned out by the Power of the Army, the old Rump, now called
 Juncto, was restored. And this being pulled down by the same
 Power that had set it up, the Government was committed to 23
 Persons, by the Name of the Committee of Safety. During this
 Usurpation Ireland was reduced, and Scotland in a great measure
 subjected to the English States. The Hollanders were brought to
 a very low Ebb by the English, and we got Dunkirk and Jamaica
 from Spain. The Truth is, England was never so formidable since
 Queen Elizabeth's Reign ; the English being then generally bred
 up by their Intestine Divisions to Feats of War. King Charles in
 the mean time made use of all his Interest, to get possession of his
 Crown. Upon whose yielding to some Kirk Conditions, he was ad-
 mitted by the Scots, and crowned on New-Years Day at Scoon in
 1651. The next Summer he came up with a Scotch Army, to pos-
 sess himself of England. But his Endeavours proved fruitless, his
 Forces being intirely defeated at Worcester Fight, and himself
 hardly escaping. Six Weeks he wandered about England in a Dis-
 guise, with a Hue and Cry after him, till at last he had the for-
 tune to make his Escape into France. From whence he was forced
 to fly into the Spanish Dominions, upon the League made by Crom-
 wel with the French against the Spaniard. In the mean time se-
 veral Attempts were made by the Royal Party for the King's Re-
 storation, but none that could take effect ; till General Monk had
 the Fortune to bring it about suddenly, but without effusion of
 Blood. In order to which he came up from Scotland, with the Forces
 under his Command, but under colour of Re-settling the Juncto.
 Lambert, then Major General of the States Forces in England,
 who probably aspired to the Supreme Command, attempted (but in
 vain) to impede his March. The Juncto being Re-inflated, and
 Monk come up to London with his Army, the secluded Members
 were by his means Re-admitted. Whereupon a Vote passed for a
 Free Parliament, to meet Apr. 20. 1660 ; and a Council of
 State being left to Govern till the Session, they Dissolved themselves.
 Then Lambert attempted to involve again the Nation in a Civil
 War. But, his Forces being much lessened, they were easily dis-
 persed, and himself taken Prisoner. The Parliameut being met,
 the Government was soon brought again to its proper Channel, by
 restoring the Crown to the lawful Heir thereof. Who, being im-
 mediately recalled from his Exile, these Kingdoms were by that
 means delivered from the late Usurpation, and brought again
 from an unsteady to a settled Form of Government.



The MONARCHY Restored.

1660.

XLVI. CHARLES II, eldest Son of *Charles I*, being by a Free Parliament Restored to the Crown, was accordingly Proclaimed at *London* with great Solemnity, *May 8th. 1660*; and, being come to *Dover* from *Holland*, a Fortnight after, he made a solemn Entrance into *London* upon the 29th, with great Pomp and Splendour. On the 23^d of *April* following, being *St. George's Day*, he was Crowned at *Westminster*, with greater State and Solemnity than any of his Predecessors. And, not long after, he married to the now Queen Dowager, *Catharine of Portugal*, by whom he had no Issue. Thus the Royal Family being Restored, the Army was Disbanded, the *Laws of England* Revived, and the Church Re-established. Some of the late King's Judges were try'd, and executed; and all Things now began to run again in their proper Channel. The King, now raised to the Throne from a long time of Adversity, gratify'd his Inclination to Ease and Pleasures; and with his innate Clemency did so please all Parties, as to enjoy himself without fear of Disturbances. From the Burden of the Government he eased himself in a great measure upon his Brother *James Duke of York*; who, being a more active Prince in the Business of Government, improved this Opportunity to bring about his secret Designs upon the *English Liberty and Religion*. Wherein he had the greater Latitude, after the Death of *Henry Duke of Gloucester*, who died some Months after the Restoration. The People in the mean time, following their King's Example, sunk to such a degree of Softness and Effeminacy, as if the Business of this Reign had been only to breed Heroes for Ladies, and to melt Mens Courage into Voluptuousness. The greatest Mischief next to that, which indeed has had a fatal Influence over all *Europe*, was King *Charles* his striking too far into the *French Interest*, and laying the Foundation of the *French Greatness*. When, upon his Restoration, he had a great Opportunity of making *England* formidable to *France*, and indeed to all *Europe*; this Nation swarming with Old Soldiers, fleshed by the Civil Wars, and such as had improved their natural Courage to a Contempt almost of all Dangers. But *France* prevailed both with her Gold and Promises, offering to serve the King against all such as should malign his Happiness, or disturb his Tranquillity. Another Mischief was the King's Parting with *Dunkirk* to the *French*, for which this Nation has smarted sufficiently. Vast were the Sums He received from his long Parliament, intended for the publick Use, but most of 'em squandered and misapply'd. Memorable is the Shutting up of the *Exchequer*, after it was filled with Loans, to the Ruin of several Families. Our two *Dutch VVars*, which

which ended with no great Advantage on either side ; but served so far the *French* Interest, as to teach 'em the Way of our Sea-fights, and gave them the Satisfaction to see us weaken one another. The dreadful *Plague* this Nation was visited with in the Years 65, and 66, the fiercest that was ever known ; followed by the dismal *Burning* of *London*, to the Ruin of almost the whole City, and a great part of the Suburbs. Our *Blowing up* of *Tangier* in the Streights, after vast Sums had been expended for the Improvement and Keeping of so important a Place. And lastly our *Heats* and *Disfranchisements* at the latter end of this Reign, near breaking out into Civil Wars, on the Discovery of the *Popish Plot*. Upon which the Duke of *York*, long since affected with *Popery*, was fain (by the King's Orders) to withdraw, first into *Flanders*, and then into *Scotland*. Till this Plot growing out of date, another broke out called the *Presbyterian Plot* ; which smothered the former, and revived the *Popish* Faction. Then the Duke of *York*, whom the House of Commons had voted Incapable of the Crown, became more powerful than ever ; and so disposed Things for his Succession to the Crown, that, when his Brother died, he should have nothing to do but to ascend the Throne, with all the Benedictions and Huzzas *Rome* could afford. And, no sooner were all Things ready for this fatal Change, but an odd kind of *Fit* seized upon the King ; which in few days put a period to his Life and Reign, and made way for his Brother, who presently steps up and ascends the Throne. King *Charles*, to give him his due, was a Prince of excellent Parts, of great Insight into Men and Manners ; and, whilst he lived, generally beloved of all Parties, for his innate Clemency. The fittest Prince in the World to Reign, had not his Over-Indulgence to Ease and Pleasure made himaverse to Business. Whether he was of the *Roman* Church (as some will have it) tho' by Profession a Protestant according to the Church of *England*, I shall not determine. He departed this Life Feb. 6th. 1684. in the 35th Year of his Age, and the 37th of his Reign from his Father's Death ; and 8 Days after was buried at *Westminster*, more like a private Man and a Stranger, than like a Prince or a Brother. An Inglorious Thing to his next Successor,

XLVII. JAMES II, the only surviving Brother of *Charles II*. Who proved an Unfortunate Prince, as did all his Predecessors of his Ordinal Number, which seems fatal to our Kings. He came to the Crown like a *Lamb*, but reigned like a *Lion*, and was most like *Himself* at his Exit. First he pulled off the Mask, fairly declaring himself what he had been long suspected for, a *Roman Catholic* ; and carried it fair for some time with his Protestant Subjects ; till he had the fortune by their means to

England.

suppress *Argile's* Rebellion in *Scotland*, and that of *Monmouth* in *England*, few Months after he came to the Crown. Fleshed with so prosperous a Beginning, and having now a brave Army on Foot, he resolved to put his Designs in execution against the Nation's fond Pretences of Religion and Property. But, to do it with the better Gloss, a Thing was started up, called the *Dispensing Power*. With this he presently broke loose upon the Laws, and made his Will the Measure of his Government. The Church of *England* he persecuted, which had with so much Struggling and Hazard secured his Succession; sent no less than 7 Bishops at once as Criminals to the *Tower*, and brought them to their Trial as guilty of high Misdemeanour, for refusing to do what the Laws could not justify. But they were Acquitted by Law. The Rights of the Universities he invaded, and made a whole College at *Oxford* a Prey to his Violence. In short, he brought Things to that pass, that none could think themselves secure under his Reign, but such as tugged hard with Him to set up Popery and Arbitrary Power. To leave us without Hopes, a Prince of *Wales* was jugged into the World, so that we had no Refuge left (under God) but His present Majesty, then Prince of *Orange*. Who, upon the humble Request of several Noblemen and other Persons of Quality, came over with a competent Force to bring the King back within the Limits of the Law. Upon whose Approach the King fled, and privately withdrew into *France*; where his Star makes him to this Day chew upon his Misfortunes, the Result of *Popish* Counsels. Thus ended in less than four Years the Reign of a Prince; who, by following his true Interest, might have been a glorious Monarch. Whereas, by subverting the Laws, he lost himself, and ruined the Interest of the *Popish* Faction in these Kingdoms. But the Transactions of his Reign will appear more at large in the History of the late Revolution, which makes the Subject of the next ensuing Chapter. This only I shall add, that his first Wife, when Duke of *York*, was *Ann*, eldest Daughter to *Edward Hyde*, the late Earl of *Clarendon*, and sometime Lord Chancellor of *England*. By whom he had Issue our late Queen *Mary*, and Princess *Ann* of *Denmark*, besides other Children Deceased. His second Wife still living is *Mary*, an *Italian* Princess; by whom he has had several Children, but none left alive.

1688.

XLVIII, WILLIAM III. and MARY II. Prince and Princess of *Orange*, succeeded jointly to King *James*, upon his Abdication of the Crown. As to the Manner, and the historical Consequences of it hitherto, I refer the Reader to the following Chapter.

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

A short History of the late Revolution ; With a rational Vindication of it. King WILLIAM's Character, Descent, and Marriage. The happy Influences of his Reign.

THAT the Government was dissolved by the late King James, History of not only by his Desertion, but also by his Arbitrary Pro- the Revo- ceedings contrary to Law, before his Flight into France, has lution. been the solemn and unanimous Vote of England and Scotland, and is the Opinion of all Rational Men that understand the Constitution. But, to satisfy the World, especially Foreigners, with the Legality and Wisdom of the Proceedings of the States of both Kingdoms in Re-settling the Government, it will not be incongruous to make a short Narrative of the Occasion thereof.

Never the Liberty of England, and the Protestant Interest in general, lay more at stake than it did in the late Reign. 'Tis plain, there was a general Design to Extirpate the Protestant Religion, and to Inslave all Europe. The Plot indeed was laid in King Charles his Reign, and the Dover-Treaty is a convincing Proof of it. But the Softness of that King being a Disadvantage on their side who were impatient to see so great a Design in execution, King James (then Duke of York) being a Prince of Vigour and Zeal for the Roman Religion was lookt upon as a Vessel much fitter, and moulded for their purpose. Who, having prepared all Things for this new Scene, whilst his Brother lived, an Apoplectical Fit (it seems) seized upon King Charles, to make room for his Brother. So that no sooner was Charles gone off the Stage, but his Brother James enters, and ascends the Throne.

No Prince more courteous, more obliging, or more promising at first, than he was to his new Subjects. But it was not long before he pulled off the Mask. No sooner was the Storm over, raised in Scotland by Argyle, and in England by Monmouth, but he raised himself above the Power of the Laws, and the Rules of common Prudence. The Sword was drawn, and must not be put up again, till it had gone thorough stich. To shew his Contempt of the Laws, he plainly told his Parliament assembled in November 1685, That he would neither expose his Officers that had not taken the Tests to Disgrace, nor himself to the Want of them. This startled the Parliament, who lookt

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lookt upon them as unqualify'd by Law for their Employments. Yet they went on with that Moderation, as to offer to dispense those unqualify'd Officers then actually in Service, with the Penalty of the Law, provided no more were admitted. But this would not serve the King's turn. Who, to prevent any further Heats about it, Prorogued the Parliament till Febr. 10. following; and so put it off by further Prorogations, till it was at last Dissolved.

Mean while Care was taken to new-model his dearly beloved Army, now Consecrated to more pious Uses, and kept on foot (though against Law) to accomplish the great Work. Both Officers and Souldiers were Reformed by degrees, and such of both sorts put in as would encourage and promote the Design.

The King quickly found out how little was to be expected by way of Persuasion, and that Compulsion at last must do the Work. To break his Way through, but with some shew of Justice, a *Dispensing Power*, unknown to former Ages, was suddenly started up, as a Branch of Prerogative Royal.

By virtue whereof such Magistrates were made as the King thought to be the fittest Instruments for the promoting his Designs, without their taking the Oaths in that Case provided. And the Kingdom's Military Defence was put into such Hands as by many exprels Laws were Incapable of them. A Court of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Affairs was erected, whose Commission was to proceed with a *Non obstante*, that is, without, and against the Rules of our Laws. And, to please the Dissenters, now seemingly grown into favour with the King (who were the Object of his Resentment and Indignation, when he came to the Crown) a *Declaration* was put out for *Liberty of Conscience* to all sorts of Persuasions, with a secret Intent, that none should have it at last but the *Papists*. 'Twas by virtue of this Illegal Commission, that the Lord Bishop of London was Arbitrarily suspended; that Dr. Hough, President of Magdalen College in Oxford, was turned out, tho' duly chosen by the Fellows of the said College; and afterwards all the Fellows of the said College, only for refusing to chuse for their President a Person recommended to them by the King's evil Counsellor's Instigation.

The King had ordered his *Declaration* for Liberty of Conscience to be read in all Churches and Chappels. Which Order not being obeyed by seven of the Bishops, who humbly offered in a Body their Reasons for it in a Petition they presented to His Majesty, they were immediately committed to the Tower, and afterwards brought to a Tryal, as guilty of high Misdemeanour. And, because they were Acquitted, Judge Holloway, and Judge Powel were Discharged for their Moderation in so weighty a Case, when the Corruption and Depravation of Justice

Justice in the Courts of Judicature, was generally such, that the *England*. Judges must either be biassed by the King's Will, or expect a *Quietum est*. Then were also the Juries commonly returned by secret Contrivances and illegal Nominations. So that any Man's Life, or Estate, not well affected to the then Government, was in great Jeopardy, if called into question, which made the Bishop's Acquittal the more surprising in so nice a Conjunction.

In the mean time nothing was omitted to encourage *Papery* upon all accounts, tho' never so much against Law. New *Papish* Chappels and Mass-houses were set up, new *Papish* Schools and Monasteries erected, four *Papish* Provincial Bishops established, Priests and Jesuits so encouraged, that *England* swarmed with them as *Egypt* did of old with Frogs, Lice, and Locusts, the Privy Council made up of several *Papish* Lords, the Jesuit Father Petre a Member thereof, and the chief Director of the Cabinet Council, a Nuncio admitted, and a solemn Embassy sent into *Rome*. All this in open Defiance to the Laws, and by virtue of the new *Dispensing Power*.

Thus in few Years the *Papish* Party became in a manner Masters of all, Church and State; and awed us with a standing Army, which was to give the last stroke.

But, because the *Dispensing Power* was raised upon a weak Foundation, the *Papish* Party, being sensible of it, endeavoured their utmost to secure themselves by getting such a Parliament as would take off the Penal Laws and the Tests. In order to which, Writs of *Quo Warranto* fell like Thunder upon the Corporations; the Magistrates thereof being terrified with the King's severe Displeasure, if they dared to insist upon their legal Right, and contest with the King at Law. Besides, that Judges were prepared, to damn the Pleas of all such Cities and Towns as would stand upon their Right. Witness the Cities of *Oxford* and *Winchester*, and the Borough of *Totnes*, which were declared to be Dissolved at the King's Pleasure. This caused most Cities and Boroughs to surrender their Charter, and brought them to that Condition, as to have no Magistrates or Officers but at the King's Will, and during his Pleasure.

The King, on the other side, made it his business to *Close* the chief Electors, and work upon 'em by personal Sollicitations in secret, to accept of such for their Deputies in Parliament as were fit for his Designs. Nor was there any other way for Men in Credit to hold their Offices and Employments of Profit and Trust to continue in the same, but by concurring therein with the King's Pleasure.

To further this Design, the Lord Lieutenants were ordered by the King to summon in his Name the chief Officers and Gentlemen in their respective Counties, and to lay the Case before them so as to flatter or terrify them out of the Use of their

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their Freedom in Electing of Parliament Men. Another sort of Men, known by the Name of *Regulators*, were Commissioned to the same purpose, being sent all over *England*, to delude the People by Caresses or Threats into a fatal Compliance with the King.

Thus the Axe was laid to the Root, and the Train laid to blow up our Laws, Religion, and Liberties. Yet all was hushed, and these Things born with extraordinary Patience, in hopes of a Redress upon the next Succession, whilst the Princess of *Orange* was the Heiress apparent.

But, to cut off at once these only remaining Hopes, who should be now with Child but the Queen, after she had been Childless several Years, and very much decay'd with Sickness? And a Son it must be by all means, for nothing would do the business but a Prince of *Wales*.

I pass by, for Brevities sake, those feeling Arguments which have been used to prove this Birth fictitious; and shall only say, That the Birth of this supposed Prince was never duly Witnessed. So that the Princess of *Orange* had no reason to depart from her Claim of Heiress apparent to the Crown, or to Relinquish it to him. Nor was it her part to prove him a Counterfeit, it being a Rule, by the Laws and Customs of all Civil Governments, for any one that claims to be the lawful Son of a Family, to bring legal Proofs for it. Thus, for want of legal Witnesses, the Princess was left in her full Claim to the next Succession.

But King *James* having now the Power of *England* in his hands, and that of *France* to back him as Occasion served, both Courts being resolved upon the utter Ruin of the Protestant Interest, Things lookt very desperate both at Home and Abroad. Our only Refuge (next to God) was the Prince of *Orange*, our present King, to whom earnest and humble Application was made from *England* by several Lords both Spiritual and Temporal, for saving these Nations, and with them the whole Protestant Interest, ready to be Swallowed up. In order to which great Preparations were made in *Holland*, with all possible Secrecy. And, while *France* began a new War upon the Empire with the Siege of *Philipsburg*, His Highness came for *England*, with a mighty Fleet; both to bring back King *James* within the Bounds of the Law, and to turn the Power of *England* from the French Interest to the Confederates Side.

King *James* alarmed at this Attempt, and reflecting upon his own Guilt, began to distrust his Forces. To soothe up his Subjects again into a firm Adherency to him, and deter 'em from Joyning with the Prince, he used both Promises and Threats. Out came Retractions, Declarations, and Proclamations one upon the neck of another; but with no other effect than

than the betraying of his own Fearfulness, and increasing the *England*. People's Disgust. Who still shewed their Impatience to hear of the safe Landing of the Prince, and could not conceal the Joy the Expectation of Him had diffused in all Parts of the Kingdom.

Such was the state of Things here, when His Highness having long waited for a favourable Wind, did at last set Sail from *Holland* with about 13000 Men, Horse, Foot, and Dragoons. For the Transporting whereof, with all Things necessary, there were 300 Fly-boats, Pinks, and other Vessels, under the Convey of 50 Capital Men of War, 26 smaller, and 25 Fireships.

With this prodigious Fleet He set out *October 30. 1688*, attended by *Mareschal de Schomberg* as General, with many other great Officers and Persons of Quality of several Nations. And on the 5th of *November* following, being *Gun-Powder Treason* Day, he safely Landed at *Torbay* in *Devonshire*. Which was no small Surprise to King *James*, who had all along lookt for him in the *North*, till he was informed of his Sailing through the Channel.

Four Days after his Landing, wherein he met no Opposition, he came into *Exeter*, attended (besides his Guards) with a numerous Train of Nobility and Gentry come over with Him, and welcomed all along with Shouts and Huzzas from the People.

There he staid 12 Days together, where several noted Gentlemen of *Dorsetshire* and *Somersetshire*, and few Days after the Lord *Cornbury* (Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Dragoons) the Earl of *Abington*, and the Lord *Golchefer*, with several other Persons of Quality, came to Joyn His Highness, and entered into a strict Association to Assist Him to the utmost of their Power in the Defence of their Laws, Religion, and Liberties.

In the mean time King *James's* Army, consisting of above 30000 Men, with a great Train of Artillery, marched down to *Salisbury*, in order to meet the Prince, and give him Battel. The Prince referred all to a Free Parliament. But the King requiring, that the Prince should first quit the Kingdom, all Things seemed disposed to the Decision of a Battel. In order to which His Majesty, accompanied by the Prince of *Denmark*, came in Person to *Salisbury*, *Nov. 19th.* where he soon learnt from all Parts of the Kingdom, the Resolution of the People to stand for a Parliament, so that there was no stopping of so strong a Current.

Which the Prince of *Orange* was no sooner satisfy'd in, but he marched from *Exeter* forward with his Army. He began his March *Nov. 22.*, and came to *Crookhorn* two Days after. Then the Gentlemen of the *West* came in apace, and joyned him almost at every Stage. From *Crookhorn* he came to *Sherborn*, where

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where the Duke of *Grafton*, the Lord *Churchill*, and after them Prince *George*, with the Duke of *Ormond*, and the Lord *Dra- langrig*, came to Joyn His Highness. By which Desertion the King grew daily more sensible, how little he was to rely upon an Army which mouldered thus away; tho' not for want of natural Affection to His Majesty, but only to bring him off from his evil Counsellors, and into a Necessity of Complying with the general Desire of the Nation to have all Things rest- fy'd by a Free and Legal Parliament.

One Thing there hapned at *Salisbury*, during the King's Stay there, which was generally lookt upon as an ill Omen. I mean the Fall of a Crown, which having stood many Years upon the top of a Spire of the Cathedral, was suddenly hurri'd down by a violent Gust of Wind. Nor did the King's constant Bleeding at the Nose for a long time together in the same Place, seem to bode any Good to His Majesty. But the worst Omen of all was the Advice he received at the same time of the general Concurrence and solemn Ingagement of the Nobility, Gentry, and Commonalty in the *North*, to stand up with the Prince of *Orange* in defence of their Religion, Laws, and Liberties. Which being followed by a sudden Alarm, occasioned by the News of the Coming up of His Highness's Forces, and their Appearing not far from *Salisbury*, the King did suddenly take Coach, and quitting the Place made his Way for *London*. Upon which his Forces marched off, in great haste and disorder; some one Way, and some another.

His Majesty, being thus returned to *Whitehall*, ordered the Lord Chancellor to issue out Writs for Summoning a Parliament at *Westminster* the 15th. of *January* next, when his Design was only to prepare himself in the mean time for *Versailles*. To cover which Design, a Treaty with the Prince was set on foot by the King, to be managed on his side by the Marquis of *Hallifax*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, and the Lord *Godolphin*, who came in order to it to *Hungerford*. But the King, whose Heart beat for *France*, sent in the mean while the Queen thither with the pretended Prince of *Wales*, who accordingly set out *December* 10. And the very next Day, early in the Morning, the King, attended by Sir *Edward Hales*, went away *Incognito*, by *Water*.

The Prince was then at *Henly* in *Oxfordshire*, where he had the Account of the King's being gone, and received a Declaration of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, then assembled at *Guildhall*, expressing (amongst other Things) their Lordships Readiness and Resolution to stand by His Highness. He also received two Addresses, one from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and the Commons of the City of *London*, in the Common Council as- sembled;

sembled; and another from the Lieutenantcy. Wherein the City begged his Protection, and humbly prayed His Highness to Repair with all convenient speed to the Capital City, for the perfecting the great Work he had so happily begun.

Mean while the King, who was supposed at London to be near the Coast of France, was stop't near *Feverham* by some sturdy Fellows then Jesuit-hunting; and was secured for one, till he came to be known. Then he was prevailed upon to Return to *Whitehall*, which he did on the 16th. Where being informed of divers Outrages and Disorders committed in his Absence, He put out an Order for the preventing all such for the future. Which proved the last publick Act of his Regal Power.

The Prince was now come to *Windsor*, from whence he sent the *Sieur de Zulestein*, with Proposals to the King; and a Body of his Guards, to secure *Whitehall* and *St. James's*, in order to keep the Peace. The King thereupon left *Whitehall* about Noon, *Decemb. 18th.* and went to Sir *Richard Head's* nigh *Rocheſter*. That very Day in the Evening the Prince came to *St. James's*; where he received the Compliments of all the Nobility, and other Persons of the chiefest Quality in Town. And at Night the Streets were filled with Bonfires, with Ringing of Bells, and other publick Demonstrations of Joy.

But the King, uneasie with his Dutch Guards about him, (tho' without any Design upon his Person, but rather to secure him from any Attempts of a rude and incensed Rabble) made shift to give them the slip. Which hapned *Decemb. 23.* so that he got safe into France, where the Queen was arrived before, with the supposed Prince of Wales. Thus he left us again in an unsettled Condition, but Care was taken to secure the Peace.

And, in order to a Settlement, the Lords and Commons assembled at *Westminster*, *December 25.* agreed upon a general Convention, to meet on the 22d of *January* following; and that His Highness should be pray'd in the mean time to take upon him the Administration of publick Affairs, both Civil and Military, which he accordingly accepted.

The Convention being met at the Time appointed, an Address of Thanks to His Highness was Voted by both Houses; wherein he was also desired to continue the Administration of publick Affairs, till further Application were made by them to His Highness.

At last, after many Debates, King *James* was Voted by both Houses to have Abdicated the Government, and the Throne to be Vacant. And now, to fill up the Throne, what better Choice could the Convention make, than of that very Prince, who with so great Expence, Hazard, Conduct, Courage, and Generosity,

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Generosity, had so wonderfully Rescued us both from Spiritual and Temporal Slavery? In Prudence, Honour, and Gratitude, they could do no less than pray him to accept the Crown; which was done accordingly. And, to demonstrate further their Gratitude and Generosity, together with the great Value they had for the Princess of *Orange*, notwithstanding the Male-Administration of her Unhappy Father, they raised her jointly with the Prince to the Degree of a Sovereign. The publick Acts to run in the Name of both, but the Executive Power to be solely in the King. So that the Prince and Princess were made equal in Dignity, but not in Authority.

During these Transactions, the Princess of *Orange* arrived from *Holland*, and landed at *Whitehall*, *Febr. 12*; the welcome News whereof was received with all manner of publick Demonstrations of Joy. And the next Day, being the *13th*, the Crown, with the Settlement thereof, was offered to Their Highnesses, in the Name of both Houses; *To be enjoy'd by Them during their Lives, and the Life of the Survivor of them, and after their Deceases to be to the Heirs of the Body of the Princess; and, for default of such Issue, to the Princess Ann of Denmark, and the Heirs of her Body; and, for default of such Issue, to the Heirs of the Body of the said Prince of Orange.*

Which being Accepted by the Prince and Princess, they were that very Day Proclaimed *King and Queen* of England, France, and Ireland, &c. by the Name of *William and Mary*, in that solemn Manner as I have already described. And on the *11th* of *April* following, both Their Majesties were Crowned at *Westminster* with great Pomp and Solemnity.

Now for preventing all Questions and Divisions in this Realm, by reason of any pretended Titles to the Crown, and for preserving a Certainty in the Succession thereof, the Settlement of the Crown (as aforesaid) was Confirmed by an Act of the Insuing Parliament, which passed the Royal Assent, *Dec. 16. 1689*. With this excellent Proviso, *That, Whereas it hath been found by Experience, that it is inconsistent with the Safety and Welfare of this Protestant Kingdom, to be Governed by a Popish Prince, or by any King or Queen Marrying a Papist, all and every Person and Persons that is, are, or shall be Reconciled to, or shall hold Communion with the See or Church of Rome, or shall profess the Popish Religion, or shall Marry a Papist, shall be Excluded, and be for ever Uncapable to Inherit, Possess, or Enjoy the Crown and Government of this Realm and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, or any Part of the same, or to Have, Use, or Exercise any Regal Power, Authority, or Jurisdiction within the same; And, in all and every such Case or Cases, the People of these Realms shall be, and are hereby Absolved of their Allegiance, and*

and the said Crown and Government shall from time to time Descend to, and be Enjoy'd by such Person or Persons, being Protestants, as should have Inherited or Enjoyed the same, in case the said Person, or Persons so Reconci'd, holding Communion, or Professing, or Marrying, as aforesaid, were naturally Dead. By which Act, further Confirmed and Asserted by the Act of Recognition, passed in the next Session of Parliament, the Crown is by Law for ever insured into Protestant Hands, and all Pretence of Popish Succession Nulled and Invalidated.

In Scotland the same Course was taken for settling the Government there, by a Convention which met at *Edinburgh*, March 14; which Convention Voted King *James*, by his Misgovernment, to have forfeited the Right to the Crown, and the Throne to be Vacant. For the filling up whereof, they set up *William* and *Mary* King and Queen of England, &c. and settled the Succession in the same manner as our Convention had done. So that Their Majesties happened to be Proclaimed at *Edinburgh* King and Queen of Scotland, the same Day that They were Crowned in England.

But King *James* had still an Interest in Scotland, especially amongst the *Highlanders*, which appeared for some time in open Arms against the Government. The Duke of *Gordon*, Governor of *Edinburgh* Castle, held it out for King *James* till the 13th of June. And the Viscount *Dundee* kept the Field at the head of his Forces till the first of August, when he was slain in Fight. After which, the Rebels decay'd, and were glad at last to imbrace Their Majesties Pardon,

The greatest Difficulty was to Reduce *Ireland*, then in the hands of *Papists*, fortified with a great Army, assisted by the French King, and influenced by King *James*, who lookt upon this Kingdom as a Back-door to return into England. So desperate was the Condition of the Protestants there, that (except *London-Derry* in the North of that Kingdom) they were all in a manner swallowed up by the *Papists*. To secure this Kingdom, King *James* went thither from France about the beginning of the Year 89, and sat in June and July before *London-Derry*. But it made such a Resistance to the last Extremity, that the *Irish* were fain to march off, upon the Relief sent in by Major General *Kirk*, the last Day of July. What has happened since is known to all the World. The next Year after, King *William* went thither in Person to Command His own Forces, and gave the *Irish* such an Overthrow at the River *Boyne*, that he drove immediately King *James* out of *Ireland*, got himself possessed of the Capital City of *Dublin*, with most Part of the Kingdom, so that two Parts in three of *Ireland* were in a manner reduced in one Campaign. The rest proved the Work of another Campaign in the

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Year 91. The chief Management whereof being left to the Conduct and Valour of General *Ginkle*, now Earl of *Athlone*, he successfully compleated the Reduction of that Rebellious Kingdom, by the Surrender of *Baltimore*, the Taking of *Athlone* by Storm, the great Victory at *Aghrim*, the Surrender of *Galloway* and *Slego*, and at last that of *Limerick*, a Place lookt upon almost Impregnable.

Which wonderful Chain of unaccountable Providences were enough (one would think) to convince the most Obstinate, that this great Revolution was not only by the Will, or Permission of God, but that it was his own Work; who is free to dispose of Crowns and Kingdoms, to shew Mercy and Judgment upon whom he pleases. If so, I cannot imagine, how Intailed Kings, good or bad, can be more *de Jure Divino*, than our great King *William*.

The Vindication of the Revolution.

But, whereas we have still amongst us a discontented scrupulous Party, that thinks the late King *James* much *Wronged* by this Change of Government; to *Justify* the same, I shall make Use of no other *Arguments*, than those of that learned and judicious Author, who writ *The Inquiry into the Measures of Submission to the Supream Authority*.

'The Measures of Power, says he, and consequently of Obedience, must be taken from the express Laws of the State, or from Immemorial Customs, or from particular Oaths which the Subjects Swear to their Princes. And, in all Disputes between Power and Liberty, Power must always be proved, for Liberty proves it self; that being founded only upon a Positive Law, this upon the Law of Nature.

'The Question is, In Case of a Difference betwixt the King and his People, Who is a competent Judge. In this Case, says my Author, 'tis to be considered, That some Points are justly disputable and doubtful; and others so manifest, that any Objections made against them are rather forced Pretences, than so much as plausible Colours. If the Case be doubtful, the Interest of the publick Peace and Order ought to carry it. But the Case is quite different, when the Invasions that are made upon Liberty and Property are plain and visible to all that consider them.

'The main Difficulty lies here, how, upon such an Invasion, the Subjects of *England* can take up Arms against their King, when the Militia is by several express Laws lodged singly in the King; and those Laws have been put in the Form of an Oath, which all that have born any Employment either in Church or State have sworn. So that, tho' the Subjects have a Right to their Property by many positive Laws, yet they seem now to have

'have no Right or Means left to preserve it. And here seems to be a Contradiction in the *English* Government, viz. a publick Liberty challenged by the Nation, and grounded upon Law; and yet a Renouncing of all Resistance, when that Liberty is invaded, and that also grounded upon Law.

'To clear this Point, and bring it to its true Light, we must take this for a general Rule, when there seems to be a Contradiction between two Articles in the Constitution, that we ought to examine which of the two is the most evident, and the most important, and so fix upon it. Then we must give such an accommodating Sense to that which seems to contradict it, that we may reconcile 'em together. 'Tis plain, that our Liberty is only a Thing that we enjoy at the King's Discretion and during his Pleasure, if the other against all Resistance is to be understood according to the utmost extent of the Words. Since therefore the chief Design of our whole Law, and of all the several Rules of our Constitution, is to secure and maintain our Liberty, we ought to lay that down for a Conclusion, that it is both the most plain, and the most important of the two. And the other Article against Resistance ought to be so softened, as that it do not destroy us.

'If the Law never designed to lodge the Legislative Power in the King, as it is self-evident, 'tis plain it did not intend to secure him in it, in case he should go about to assume it. Therefore the not resisting the King can only be applied to the Executive Power, that is, upon no pretence of ill Administrations in the Execution of the Law, it should be lawful to resist him. Another Proof that the Law only designed to secure the King in the Executive Power, is the Words of the Oath, which makes it unlawful to bear Arms against the King, or any Commissioned by him. For, if the Commission be not according to Law, 'tis no Commission; and consequently those who act by virtue of it, are not Commissioned by the King in the sense of the Law.

'Besides, all general Words, how comprehensive soever, are still supposed to have a tacit Exception and Reserve in them, if the matter seem to require it. Thus Children are commanded to obey their Parents in *all Things*; and Wives are declared by the Scripture to be subject to their Husbands in *all Things, as the Church is unto Christ*. For odious Things ought not to be suspected, and therefore not named upon such Occasions; but when they fall out, they carry still their own force with them. So by our Form of Marriage, the Parties swear to one another, *till Death them do part*; and yet few doubt but that this Bond is dissolved by Adultery, tho' it is not named.

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‘ In short, when a King of *England* strikes at the very Foundations of the Government, as the late King did, and that his Maleverfations are not only the effect of Humane Frailty, of Ignorance, Inadvertencies, or Passions, (to which all Princes may be subject, as well as other Men) in such Cases that King may fall from his Power, or at least from the Exercise of it; and such his Attempts, (in the very Judgment of the greatest Asserters of Monarchy) naturally divest him of his whole Authority. To this purpose we have still fresh before us the Example of the late King of *Portugal*; who, for a few Acts of Rage fatal to very few Persons, was put under a Guardianship, and kept a Prisoner till he died, and his Brother the present King made Regent in his place. Which it seems was (at least secretly) approved by most of the Crowned Heads of *Europe*, and even our Court gave the first Countenance to it. Tho’, of all others, King *Charles II.* had the least Reason to do it, since it justified a Younger Brother’s supplanting the Elder. But the Evidence of the Thing carried it even against Interest.

These are my Author’s Arguments, which I thought fit to insist upon, to justify the Nations taking up Arms for the Defence of their Laws, Religion, and Property, and setting up the Prince of *Orange* in his room.

King William’s Character.

A Prince the best qualify’d for a Throne, being great without Pride, True to his Word, Wise in his Deliberations, Secret in his Counsels, Generous in his Attempts, Undaunted in Dangers, Valiant without Cruelty. Who loves Justice with Moderation, Government without Tyranny, Religion without Persecution, and Devotion without Hypocrisy, or Superstition. A Prince unchanged under all Events, never puffed up with Success, or disheartened with Hardships and Misfortunes; always the same, tho’ under various Circumstances, which is the true Symptom of a great Soul. Whereas Mutability in a Prince is the proper Character of a mean Spirit, which makes him sometimes huff, and sneak at other times; sometimes ready to tear his Subjects to pieces, at other times fawning upon them.

‘Tis well known how often He has exposed his Life through Fire and Sword for a sinking Commonwealth, *Holland*, his Native Country; till at last he rescued it from the open Violence of one King, and the Undermining of another. No Temptation could draw him away from his generous Principle, nothing but true Greatness could make him Great. To Save us here, when we were at the brink of Ruin, designed for a Prey to those two Inseparable Monsters, *Papery* and *Slavery*, He has ventured his Life by Sea and Land. By Sea, in the worst Season of the Year, in the face of two great Monarchs his professed Enemies, and upon an Element which at his first setting out seemed to de-

clare

clare against Him. By Land, having a great Army to oppose, *England.* many Hardships to undergo, Uncertainties to struggle with, the *Romish* consecrated Daggers and Poison to prevent. Undaunted he went through all; and, without Effusion of Blood, restored of a sudden two languishing Nations. *France*, that laughed at the Attempt, was amazed at the Success, and her superfine Politicks blushed at the sight of this.

This generous Temper of the King is futable to his *Extra-*tion, being descended from an Ancient and Illustrious Family, *The King's* which seems to have been appointed by Providence, ever since *Descent.* the Reformation, for the Preservation of God's Church, and a Check to Tyranny. I mean the *House of Nassaw*, as much honoured for the personal Merit of the Princes of it as any other in *Europe*, and to which the *States of Holland* ow the Figure they make in the World; Of whose Liberty that Noble and Generous Prince *William of Nassaw*, one of His Majesty's Ancestors, was so great an Assertor. In short, Our Gracious King *William* is the only Issue of the late Illustrious Prince *William of Nassaw*, Prince of *Orange*, and of the deceased Princess Royal *Mary*, eldest Daughter to King *Charles I.* His Majesty was Born at the *Hague* in *Holland*, Nov. 4. 1650. ten Days after his Father's Death; and was Christened by the Names of *William Henry, William* being his Fathers Name, and *Henry* his Grandfathers.

The *House of Nassaw* is so called from a Town and County of that Name in *Weteravia*, a Province of *Germany*. That Branch of it from whence the King is descended had their usual Seat at *Dillenburg*, not far from *Nassaw*, before they settled in the *Low Countries*; whence, for Distinction's sake, they were named the Earls of *Nassaw* of the *House of Dillenburg*. *Otho* of *Nassaw*, who Died 1190, was the Head of His Majesty's Branch; of which there has been an Emperor, *Adolph* Earl of *Nassaw*, advanced to that Dignity in 1292. By the Marriage of *Engelbert*, the 7th Earl of this House, with *Mary* Daughter and Heir of *Philip* Lord of *Breda* in *Brabant*, that Town and Barony, with many other fair Estates in the *Netherlands*, was added to the Family. And by the Marriage of *Henry*, (the 10th Earl of *Nassaw*) Anno 1515. with *Claude* of *Chalons*, Sister and Heir of *Philibert* Prince of *Orange*, this Principality within the Bounds of *France*, accrued unto it.

Nov. 4. 1677. His Majesty then Prince of *Orange*, was Married at *Whitehall* by the now Lord Bishop of *London*, to the Lady *Mary*, Eldest Daughter of the late King *James*, by *Ann* his first Wife, Daughter of *Edward* the late Earl of *Clarendon*. Her Royal Highness was then betwixt 15 and 16 Years of Age, being born at *St. James's*, April 30. 1662. And soon after her

England. Marriage, she went over with the Prince into *Holland*, where she continued till the late Revolution; admired all over *Europe* for her Perfections, both of Body and Mind. When raised to the Dignity of a Sovereign Queen, She knew best of any Princess how to match Virtue with Greatness, and Majesty with a Sweet Temper; which made her Decease, Dec. 28. 95. so inexpressibly Sensible to His Majesty, and all Their Loyal Subjects. Accordingly She had all possible Respect paid Her at Her Funeral, which was performed with great Pomp and Solemnity; a stately *Mausoleum* being erected and kept up a long time in *Westminster-hh*: y, the Place of her Sepulture, as a Monument of the great Love and Respect His Majesty had for a Princess who was the Glory of her Sex, and whose Virtues will shine in After Ages.

The happy
Influences
of his
Reign.

Thus, by the Queen's Decease, the *Sovereignty* remained solely in the King; who, ever since His Elevation upon the Throne of *England*, has answered to the full what the World expected from his *Courage*, *Conduct*, and *Integrity*. We have been, in true, engaged in a long and expensive War, both by Sea and Land, to curb an excessive Power; a 9 Years War, which has cost this Nation a great deal of Blood and Treasure. But what is that in Comparison to the dismal Posture we were in before the Revolution? We have now the Satisfaction to see *Ireland* reduced in two Campaigns, which (with the help of *France*) was to reduce us speedily to Beggary; To see Popery Triumphant among us in the late Reign, now defeated by its own Rashness; And to behold lofty *France*, then driving hard at Universal Monarchy, not only stopt in her Career, but brought back to her former Bounds. And, whereas long before now we might have been dragged to *Moss*, or carted to *Smithfield*, now we have (by God's wonderful Providence, and the great Instrument of it, His Majesty) the Happiness to enjoy our Religion and Property, with a fair prospect of a growing and flourishing Trade. To conclude, If *England*, (by the wrong Measures of our Kings in the two late Reigns) has been a fatal Occasion of the troublesome Greatness of a Neighbouring Power, She has made amends in this Reign, by procuring an honourable Peace, with ample *Ré-situation*.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the Royal Family; Particularly of the Queen, and the Sons and Daughters of England. The present Royal Family, of Descent, and Heirs to the Crown in a Lineal Course.

BY the *Queen*, I do not mean here a Sovereign, whose Power *Queen of* is the same as a King's; but only a *Queen Consort*, or *England*. *Dowager*.

A *Queen Consort*, without Sovereignty, is Reputed the Second Person in the Kingdom, and Respected accordingly. The Law sets so high a value upon Her, as to make it High-Treason to conspire her Death, or violate her Chastity. She has her Royal Court, and Officers apart; with a large Dower to maintain her Greatness. And, tho' She be an Alien born, yet without Denization, or Naturalization, she may purchase Lands in Fee simple, make Leases and Grants, and sue in her own Name, without the King; which is not in the power of any other *Feme-covert*, (or Married Woman) to do.

A *Queen Dowager*, or *Widow-Queen*, is still Respected as a Queen in her Widowhood, and keeps a Court accordingly. If she do Marry a private Gentleman, (as did *Queen Catharine*, King *Henry the Fifth's* Widow) she does not lose her Dignity.

I come now to the King's Children, his Lawful Issue, who are called the *Sons and Daughters of England*, because all the Subjects of *England* have a special Interest in Them; tho' their Education, and the Disposing of Them, is only in the King.

The Eldest Son, commonly called the Prince of *Wales*, is by Birth, Earl of *Chester* and *Flint*, and Duke of *Cornwall*; and by Creation, Prince of *Wales*. Upon his Birth, he is by Law of full Age to sue for the Livery of the said Dukedom, as if he were full 21. But so much of the Lands and Demesns of it have been Alienated, that his Revenues are chiefly out of the Tin-Mines in *Cornwal*; Which, with all other Profits of that Dutchy, amount yearly to the Sum of 14000 Pounds. In short, the Prince of *Wales* his yearly Revenue does not exceed 20000 l.

In my Description of *Wales*, I have shewed how King *Edward I.* upon his Conquest of that Principality, conferred the Title of it on his Son *Edward*, who was his next Successor. But while *Normandy* was in the power of the *English*, (which lasted

England. till the Reign of King *John*) the King's eldest Son was styled Duke of *Normandy*.

The Investiture of this Principality is performed by the Imposition of a Cap of Estate, and a Coronet on the Prince's Head; by delivering into his hand a Verge of Gold, the Emblem of Government; by putting a Gold Ring on his Finger, in token that he must be a Husband to his Country, and a Father to her Children; and by giving him a Patent to hold the said Principality to Him and his Heirs Kings of *England*. By which Words the Separation of it from the Crown is prohibited, and the King keeps to himself an excellent Occasion of obliging unto Him his Son, when he pleases.

In Imitation whereof, *John I.* King of *Castille* and *Leon*, made his Son *Henry* Prince of the *Asturias*; a Country so Craggy and Mountainous, that it may not improperly be called the *Wales* of *Spain*. And all the *Spanish* Princes ever since have been honoured with that Title.

The Mantle worn in Parliament by the Prince of *Wales* has (for Distinction's sake) one guard more than a Duke's; his Coronet, of Crosses and Flower de luyces, and his Cap of State indented.

His Arms differ from the King's, only by addition of a Label of three points. And his peculiar Device is a Coronet beautified with three Ostrich Feathers, inscribed with ICH DIEN, that is, *I serve*; Alluding to that in the Gospel, *The Heir, while he is a Child, differs not from a Servant*. Which Device was born at the Battel of *Creffy* by *John* King of *Bohemia*, serving there under the *French* King, and there slain by *Edward* the *Black Prince*. Since worn by the Princes of *Wales*, and by the *Vulgar* called the *Prince's Arms*.

In short, the King of *England's* Eldest Son has ever since been stiled Prince of *Wales*, Duke of *Aquitain* and *Cornwal*, and Earl of *Chester* and *Flint*. As Eldest Son to the King of *Scotland*, he is Duke of *Rothsay*, and Seneschal of *Scotland* from his Birth.

Tho' a Subject, yet his Person is so Sacred in the Eye of the Law, that it is High Treason to imagine his Death, or violate his Wife.

*Younger
Sons of
England.*

The *Younger Sons* of *England* depend altogether upon the King's Favour, both for Titles of Honour, and Revenues suitable to their Birth. For they are not born Dukes, or Earls; but are so created, according to the King's Pleasure. Neither have they, as in *France*, certain *Appentages*; but only what Revenue the King pleases to bestow upon them.

They are indeed by Birth-right, as well as the Prince of *Wales*, Counsellors of State, whereby they may fit themselves to manage the weighty Affairs of the Kingdom.

Daughters The *Daughters* are called *Princesses*. And, to violate them, of *England* is High Treason. The

The Title of *Royal Highness* is common to all the King's Children. All Subjects ought to be uncovered in their Presence, and to kneel when they are admitted to kiss their Hands. They are served on the Kneel at Table, unless the King be present.

Lastly, All Persons of the Royal Blood, being a Lawful Issue, have the Precedency of all others in *England*.

Next to King WILLIAM, the Person that holds at present the first Rank in the Royal Family of *England* is *Catharine* the Queen Dowager, Widow of the late King *Charles*; and Sister both to the late and present King of *Portugal*. She was Married to King *Charles* in 1662, being then 22 Years of Age, but had no Issue by him. Her Majesty's Portion was about 300000 *l.* Sterling, with *Tangiar* upon the *Streights*, the Isle of *Bombay* near *Goa* in the *East-Indies*, and Freedom for any Subjects of the King of *England* to Trade in the *East* and *West-India* Plantations belonging to the *Portuguese*. Her Joyniture, by Articles of Marriage, 30000 *l.* per Annum, which she enjoys to this Day. Soon after the Revolution, Her Majesty quitted *England*, and went through *France* into *Portugal*, her Native Country, where she has continued ever since.

The present Royal Family.

His Majesty having no Issue by the late Queen, the next Heir to the Crown of *England* is the Illustrious Princess *Ann*, second Daughter to the late King, and only Sister to the late Queen *Mary*. She was Born Feb. 6. 1664. and Married to His Royal Highness Prince *George* of *Denmark* in 1683, on July 28. being *S. Ann's Day*. By whom Her Royal Highness has had several Children, of which there is only living, *William Duke of Gloucester*. The Prince, her Husband, is second Son of *Frederick III.* late King of *Denmark*, and only Brother to *Christiern V.* the present King. He was Born at *Copenhagen* in April 1653. and after a Princely Education till the Year 1668. he went to Travel into several Parts of *Europe*. In 75 he was at the Taking of *Wismar* from the *Suedes*. In 76, he Commanded part of the *Danish Army* in *Schonen* against the King of *Sweden*, and signalized his Valour at the Battel of *Lunden*; as he did the following Year, at the famous Battel of *Landskroon*. By the Articles of Marriage, He is declared to be received as one of the Princes of the Blood Royal of *England*. All his Officers and Servants to be appointed with the Approbation of the King of *England*. His Yearly Revenue to be Seventy Thousand Crowns yearly, that is, about 170000 *l.* Sterling, a considerable Revenue in *Denmark*. To which, 50000 *l.* a Year coming in by the Princess, Their whole Revenue amounts to 67000 *l.* Sterling.

Next

England. Next to the Princess, comes in His Highness *William Duke of Gloucester*, only Son to Their Royal Highness, Born at *Hampton-Court*, July 24. 1689. Whose excellent Parts, and virtuous Inclinations, begin to exert themselves, to the Joy of Three Kingdoms.

In Foreign Countries there are several *Princes* and *Princesses* of the Royal Blood of *England*, but most of 'em *Roman Catholicks*, and consequently Unqualified for the Crown by the Act of Settlement. As 1. the *Dutchess of Savoy*, Daughter of the late *Dutchess of Orleans* by the present Duke thereof, the *French King's* only Brother. Which *Dutchess of Orleans* was the Princess *Henrietta*, youngest Sister to the late Kings, *Charles* and *James II.* She left only two Daughters, the Eldest of which died Queen of *Spain*, without Issue, and the youngest (still living) Married to the now Duke of *Savoy*. By whom she has a Daughter, lately Married to the Duke of *Burgundy*, the Dauphin of *France's* Eldest Son.

2. The present *Dutchess of Orleans*, whose Name is *Louisa*, only Daughter of *Charles Lodowick*, Prince Palatine of the *Rhine*. Her Royal Highness has divers Children by the Duke of *Orleans*, the Eldest of which is the Duke of *Chartres*.

3. The Princess of *Conde*, Eldest Daughter to Prince *Edward*, a younger Son of the Queen of *Bohemia*, Daughter of our King *James I.* She had two younger Sisters, who both Died without Issue.

But there is still beyond Sea a thriving Protestant Branch of the Royal Blood of *England*, viz. The Princess *Sophia*, youngest Daughter to the Queen of *Bohemia*, born at the *Hague* in 1658. Married to *Ernest Augustus*, the late Duke and Prince Elector of *Hanover*, by whom She has six Sons, and one Daughter; the Eldest, (*George Lodowick*) now Duke and Prince Elector of *Hanover*.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Nine Great Officers of the Crown.

NEXT to the Royal Family, the Great Officers of the Crown come of Course to be inquired into. Which are Nine in Number, Eight for the Land, and One for the Sea Affairs.

Those are,

The Lord	{	High Steward,	{	Privy Seal,
		High Chancellor,		High Chamberlain,
		High Treasurer,		High Constable,
		President of the Council,		Earl Marshal,

And the great Officer for Sea Affairs, is the Lord High Admiral.

The Lord High Steward of England is the highest Officer under the King. And so great is his Power, that this Office has been discontinued ever since Henry of Bulkingbrook, afterwards King of England, by the Name of Henry IV. Only at the Coronation, and for the Trial of a Peer, in Criminal Cases, the King makes a High Steward for that Time. Who, during his Stewardship, is called *His Grace*; and bears a *white Staff* in his hand, which he openly breaks when the Business is over, and so ends his Office.

In the Procession on the Coronation Day, 'tis he that carries the King's Crown. And at the Trial of a Peer, he sits King-like in great State under a Canopy, and as Judge directs the Trial. He has a Staff presented unto him by the Usher of the Black Rod on his Knees, and with great Solemnity, the Heralds and Sergeants at Arms attending with their Maces.

The Lord High Chancellor, now there is no High Steward, is the highest Person in the Kingdom next to the Royal Family, as Chancellor to Civil Affairs.

The Great Seal of England is in his Custody. He is the Judge of the Court of Chancery, otherwise called the Court of Equity; where he is to Judge, not according to the Rigour and Letter of the Law, but with Equity and Conscience. He also bestows all Ecclesiastical Benefices in the King's Gift under 20 l. a Year in the King's Books.

Since the Reign of Henry VII. this great Office has been commonly executed by Lawyers; whereas formerly, Bishops, and other Clergy-men, learned in the Civil Laws, were usually intrusted with it.

The

England.

The Lord High Chancellor holds his Place but *durante Regis Beneplacito*, during the King's Pleasure. And his Place is reckoned to be worth 8000 l. a Year.

Anciently he had sometimes a Vice-Chancellor, commonly called *Lord Keeper of the Great Seal*. But the late Kings have always bestowed the Great Seal, either with the Title of *Lord Keeper*, or that of *Lord High Chancellor*; both with the same Power, and Right of Precedence. Only, as *Lord Chancellor* he receives a Patent from the King for his Office, which the *Lord Keeper* does not; and by the Title of *Chancellor* he is look'd upon as in greater favour with the King. Since His Majesty's Accession to the Crown, this Office has been for some time managed by *Three Lords Commissioners*, and after them by a *Lord Keeper*, now honoured with the Title of *Lord High Chancellor of England*.

Lord High Treasurer. The *Lord High Treasurer* is so called from his Charge and Government of all the King's Revenue kept in the *Exchequer*.

He has the Gift of all Customs, Comptrollers, and Searchers in all the Ports of *England*; and the Nomination of all Escheators in every County. He has also the Check of all the Officers Employ'd in Collecting all the Revenues of the Crown. Either by himself, or with others joyned in Commission with him, he is impowred to let Leases of all the Crown-Lands.

This Office and Dignity he anciently receiv'd by delivery of the Golden Keys of the Treasury, which is now done by delivery of a white Staff to him by the King.

He holds this Place, as the *Lord Chancellor*, during the King's Pleasure. And his Office is likewise reckoned to be worth 8000 l. *per Annum*. At present it is executed by five Persons, call'd the *Lords Commissioners of the Treasury*.

Lord President of the Council. The *Lord President* is an Officer as ancient as King *John's* Time, made by the King's Letters Patent under the Great Seal, *durante Beneplacito*. His Office is to manage the Debates in Council, to propose Matters from the King, and report the Transactions to his Majesty.

Lord Privy Seal. The *Lord Privy Seal* is so called from the *Privy Seal*, which is in his Custody. All Charters and Grants of the King, and all Pardons signed by the King, pass through his hands, before they come to the Great Seal of *England*. And he ought not to put this Seal to any Grant, without good Warrant under the King's Privy Signet; nor with Warrant, if it be against Law or Custom, until the King be first acquainted. He manages also divers other Matters of less Concernment, which do not pass the Great Seal.

He is, by his Place, of the King's Privy Council, and takes *England.* his Oath accordingly ; besides a particular Oath, as Lord Privy Seal. When there was a Court of Requests, he was the chief Judge of it.

His Place is also during the King's Pleasure ; and his Salary is 1500 l. per Annum.

The *Lord Great Chamberlain of England* is an Officer of State, *Lord Great Chamberlain of England.* and of great Antiquity, whose chief Business is on the Coronation-Day. For it is his Office that Day to bring the King his Shirt, Coif, and Wearing Cloaths before his Majesty rises ; and to carry at the Coronation the Coif, Gloves, and Linnen to be used by the King upon that Occasion. In the Church where the King is Crowned, he undresses and attires his Majesty with Robes Royal, and gives Him the Gold which is offered by Him at the Altar. Before and after Dinner he serves the King with Water to wash his Hands.

For this Service he has 40 Ells of Crimson Velvet for his own Robes, the King's Bed, and all the Furniture of his Bed-Chamber, all the King's Night-Apparel, and the Bason and Towels used at Dinner.

He has also Livery and Lodging in the King's Court, certain Fees from all Peers of the Realm at their Creation, and from each Arch-Bishop or Bishop, when they do their Homage to the King.

To him belongs the Care of providing all Things in the House of Lords in Parliament-Time, for which he has an Apartment allowed him near the House of Lords.

This Office is Hereditary, and belongs to the Earl of *Lindsey*.

The *Lord High Constable* is another great Officer, but of too *Lord High* great Authority and Power to be continued ; and therefore is *Constable.* only created for the Solemnity of the King's Coronation.

The *Earl Marshal* is an Officer of great Antiquity, and anciently of great Power. His proper Office is to summon the *Earl Marshal.* Nobility to the King's Coronation, with such Direction for State and publick Appearances as becomes that Solemnity. He also takes Cognizance of Matters of War and Arms out of the reach of the Common Law, and in these Matters he is commonly guided by the Civil Law. Neither can any obtain a Coat of Arms, but he must first apply himself to the *Earl Marshal*, to whom the Heralds Colledge is subordinate.

As for the *Lord High Admiral*, he is intrusted with the *Lord High* Management of all Maritime Affairs, and the Government of the *Admiral.* King's Navy, with Power of Decision in all Causes Maritime, as well

England. well Civil as Criminal, of all Things done upon, or beyond the Sea in any Part of the World, in all Ports and Havens upon the Sea-Coasts, and all Rivers below the first Bridge next towards the Sea. In short, the Admiralty being in a manner a separate Kingdom from the rest, the *Lord High Admiral* may be reputed Viceroy thereof.

A Multitude of Officers, high and low, are under him, both at Sea and Land; some of a Military, others of a Civil Capacity; some Judicial, others Ministerial. And under him is held the High Court of Admiralty, the Places and Offices whereof are in his Gift.

This Office is held by Patent; and is of so great a Trust, that it has been usually given to none but Princes of the Royal Blood. The last who bore it, was the late Duke of *Tork*, before he came to the Crown. After which, the Office has been Executed by several Lords Commissioners, as it is to this Day.

CHAP. XV.

Of the present KING's Court.

The King's Court. HIS Majesty's Court consists of two distinct Bodies, one of *Laymen*, another of *Churchmen*. The first subdivided into *Civil*, and *Military*.

But, before we descend to Particulars, 'tis to be observed,

I. That the Court, wherever it is, has within it self a certain Latitude of Jurisdiction, called the *Verge of the Court*, which is every way within 12 Miles of the chief Tunnel of the Court; except *London*, which is exempted by Charter.

II. That the King's Court, or Palace, where his Majesty resides, is counted so sacred a Place, that not only Striking of any one there in Passion is severely forbidden, but also all Occasions of Striking. The first, by the ancient Laws of *England*, was punished with Death, and Loss of Goods. And to this day, whoever presumes to strike another within the Palace where the King's Person resides, and does but draw Blood by his Stroke, is liable without His Majesty's Pardon, to lose his Right Hand, to be Fined at the King's Will, and ly in Prison till the Fine be paid.

III. That, as great as the Court is, yet it falls much short of what it has been formerly, whether we consider the prodigious Plenty the Court lived in, or the greatness of the Household. The Diminution whereof was first occasioned by the Troubles in the Reign of *Charles I.* continued by *Charles* his Son, and made

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made greater by the late King *James*. Before the Troubles *England*.
afore said, this Court went far beyond all others in Plenty and
Magnificence, no less than 86 Tables being kept here, furnish-
ed in all with about 500 Dishes each Meal, with all Things sut-
able. A Profuseness (I confess) becoming the Times, when
the *English* were more addicted to Feasting, than they are at
present.

But, to come to the present State of the Court, the King's
Household is managed in chief by these four principal Officers.
Under whom are almost all the King's Officers and Servants;
and their Offices (except those under the Master of the Horse)
within the Gates of the Palace. The said four great Officers
are,

		<i>Wages.</i>			<i>Board-wages.</i>		
The	Lord Steward	100	00	00	1360	00	00
	Lord Chamberlain	100	00	00	1100	00	00
	Groom of the Stole	33	06	08	966	13	04
	Master of the Horse	1200	00	00			

Of the Lord Steward.

The *Lord Steward* is the principal Officer of the King's Hou-
hold. To whom the State of the House is chiefly committed,
to be ruled by his Discretion, and all his Commands in Court
to be obeyed and observed. His Authority reaches over all Of-
ficers and Servants of the King's House; except those of the
King's Chamber, the Stable, and the Chappel.

He is a *White-Staff Officer*, and the *White-staff* is taken for a
Commission. In the King's Presence he holds it up in his hand;
and at other times, when he goes abroad, 'tis carried by a Foot-
man bare-headed. Upon the King's Death, he breaks his Staff
over the King's Horse, and thereby discharges all Court-Officers
under him.

By his Office, without any Commission, he judges of all Treas-
ons, Murders, Felonies, and Bloodsheds committed in the
Court, or within the Verge. Which is much for the King's
Honour, that where His Majesty is, no Justice should be sought
but immediately from his own Officers.

At the beginning of Parliaments he attends the King's Person,
and at the end he adjusts the Parliament Expences, &c.

To take the Accounts for all Expences of the King's Household,
there is a Place at Court called the *Compting-House*.

And in this House is kept that ancient Court of Justice called *Green-*
the *Green-Cloth*, of a Green Cloth whereat the Court sits. *Cloth.*

The

England.

The Officers that sit in the *Compting-House*, and at the Board of *Green-Cloth*, with their respective Salaries, are,
Besides the *Lord Steward* in chief,

	Wages.			Board-wages.		
<i>The Treasurer and Cofferer of the Household</i> ———	223	14	08			
<i>The Comptroller</i> ———	107	17	06	1092	02	06
<i>The Master of the Household</i> ———	66	13	04	433	06	08
<i>Two Clerks of the Green-Cloth, and Two Clerks Comptrollers, each</i>	44	06	08	455	13	04

Amongst which the *Lord Steward*, the *Treasurer*, and the *Comptroller* are usually of the King's Privy Council; and the two last are also White-Staff Officers.

Their Office in the *Compting-House* is there to sit day by day, to take (as I said before) the Accounts for all Expences of the King's Household, to make Provisions for it, to make the Payments, and such Orders as they think fit for the Servants.

In short, to Them is committed the Charge and Government of the King's House; with Power to correct all the Servants therein that shall any way offend, and to keep the Peace not only within it, but within the Verge of the Court. And, whereas the King's Servants are free from Arrest, the Creditors of such as are backward to pay, have no other way for Payment, but to make their Application to the Board of *Green-Cloth*; which upon hearing of the Matter, takes care to see Justice done to the Creditors.

In the *Lord Steward's* Absence, the *Treasurer* has power, with the *Comptroller*, and *Steward of the Marshalsea*, (by virtue of their Office, and without Commission) to hear and determine Treasons, Felonies, and other Crimes committed within the King's Palace, and that by Verdict of the King's Household. And, if any Servant within the Check-Roll be found guilty of Felony, he is incapable of the Benefit of the Clergy.

The *Comptroller's* Office is to Comptrol the Accounts of the *Green-Cloth*.

The *Cofferer* pays the Wages to the King's Servants, above and below Stairs; and for the Household Provisions, according to the Allowance and Direction of the *Green-Cloth*. He has also a particular Charge and Oversight of the inferiour Officers of the King's House.

The *Master of the Household* surveys the Accounts of the House.

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The *Clerks* of the *Green-Cloth* sum up all Bills of Comptrolment, Parcels, and Brievements. And the two *Clerks Comptrollers* do let, and allow them.

But, besides the foresaid Officers belonging to the *Compting House* and *Green-Cloth*, there are inferiour Officers and Servants, relating to the same. *Viz.*

	Per Annum.					
	Wages.			Board-wages.		
Two Yeomen, each	05	00	00	73	00	00
Two Grooms, each	02	13	04	54	15	00
A Messenger.	02	13	04	37	06	08

In the inferiour Offices below Stairs, all under the Lord Steward, there is

In the Bake-house,

	Per Annum.					
	Wages.			Board-wages.		
A Clerk,	06	13	04	73	06	08
Two Yeomen, each	05	00	00	45	00	00
Two Grooms, each	02	13	04	37	06	08

In the Pantry.

A Gentleman and Yeoman	11	08	01 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
A Yeoman Mouth to the Queen	05	00	00	55	00	00
Three Grooms, each	02	13	04	37	06	08

In the Cellar.

A Sergeant	11	08	01 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
A Gentleman and Yeoman	11	08	01 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
A Yeoman Mouth, Keeper of the Ice and Snow	05	00	00	55	00	00
Two joynt Grooms, each	05	00	00	45	00	00
A Yeoman Field to the King	05	00	00	45	00	00
A Groom	02	13	04	37	06	08

H h

In

In the Buttery,

	Per Annum.					
	Wages.			Board-wages.		
<i>A Gentleman and Yeoman</i>	11	08	01 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>A Yeoman</i>	05	00	00	45	00	00
<i>Three Grooms, each</i>	02	13	04	37	06	08

In the Spicery,

<i>Two joint Clerks, each</i>	32	00	00	168	00	00
<i>A Purveyor</i>						

In the Chandlery,

<i>A Serjeant</i>	11	08	01 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Two Yeomen, each</i>	05	00	00	45	00	00
<i>Three Grooms, each</i>	02	13	04	37	06	08

In the Confectionary,

<i>Two Yeomen, each</i>	05	00	00	45	00	08
<i>Two Grooms, each</i>	02	13	04	37	06	00

In the Ewry,

<i>Two Yeomen, each</i>	05	00	00	45	00	00
<i>Two Grooms, each</i>	02	13	04	37	06	08

In the Laundry,

<i>A Laundress of the Table and Household Linnen</i>	20	00	00	100	00	00
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In the King's Privy Kitchen,

<i>A chief Clerk</i>	44	06	08	205	13	04
<i>A second and third Clerk, each</i>	11	08	01 $\frac{1}{2}$	138	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>A Master Cook</i>	11	08	01 $\frac{1}{2}$	138	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

	Per Annum.			
	Wages.			Board-wages.
<i>A Yeoman of the Mouth</i>	05	00	00	45 00 00
<i>A Yeoman Pottagier</i>	05	00	00	45 00 00
<i>Two Grooms, each</i>	02	13	04	37 06 08
<i>Two Children, each</i>	02	00	00	33 00 00
<i>Two Scowrs</i>	04	00	00	56 00 00
<i>Six Turn-broaches, for all</i>				180 00 00
<i>One -Door-Keeper</i>				30 00 00

In the Household Kitchen.

<i>A Master Cook</i>	11	08	01 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 00 00
<i>A Yeoman</i>	05	00	00	45 00 00
<i>A Groom</i>	02	13	04 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 06 08
<i>Two Children, each</i>	02	00	00	33 00 00
<i>Two Scowrs</i>	04	00	00	36 00 00
<i>Four Turn-broaches</i>				120 00 00
<i>A Door-Keeper</i>				30 00 00

In the Larder,

<i>Two Yeomen, each</i>	05	00	00	45 00 00
<i>Three Grooms, each</i>	02	13	04	37 06 08

In the Acutry,

<i>A Serjeant</i>	11	08	01 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Two joint Clerks</i>	06	13	04	113 06 08
<i>A Yeoman of the Salt Stores</i>	05	00	00	10 00 00

In the Poultry,

<i>A Clerk</i>	06	13	04	73 06 08
<i>A Yeoman</i>	05	00	00	45 00 00
<i>Two Grooms, each</i>	02	13	04	37 06 08

England.

In the Scalding-House.

	Per Annum.	
	<i>Wages.</i>	<i>Board-wages.</i>
Two Yeomen, each —	05 00 00	45 00 00
Two Grooms, each —	02 13 04	37 06 08

In the Pastry,

A Clerk —————	06 13 04	73 06 08
Two Yeomen, each —	05 00 00	45 00 00
Two Grooms, each —	02 13 04	37 06 08
A Child —————	02 00 00	33 00 00
A Saffary-man —————	—————	30 00 00
A Turner —————	—————	30 00 00

In the Scullery,

A Clerk —————	06 13 04	73 06 08
Two Yeomen, each —	05 00 00	45 00 00
Two Grooms, each —	02 13 04	37 06 08
Two Pages, each —	02 00 00	33 00 00
Three Children, each —	02 00 00	33 00 00
Two Pan-Keepers —	—————	60 00 00

In the Wood-yard,

A Clerk —————	06 13 04	73 06 08
A Yeoman —————	05 00 00	45 00 00
Two Grooms, each —	02 13 04	37 06 08

In the Almonry,

A Sub-Almoner —————	06 18 00	—————
A Yeoman —————	05 00 00	45 00 00
A Groom —————	02 13 04	37 06 08

In the Verge,

A Clerk —————	06 13 04	23 06 08
A Coroner —————	06 13 04	23 06 08

Harbingers,

	Per Annum.					
	Wages.			Board wages.		
Two Gentlemen Harbingers each	11	08	01½	48	11	10½
Five Yeomen Harbingers, each	05	00	00	45	00	00

Porters at the Gate,

A Sergeant Porter	11	08	01½	108	11	10½
Three Yeomen, each	05	00	00	45	00	00
Three Grooms, each	05	00	00	37	06	08

Cartakers,

Three Yeomen, each	05	00	00	45	00	00
Three Grooms, each	02	13	04	37	06	08

Officers of the Hall,

A Marshal	13	00	08½	18	05	00
Three Waiters, each	02	00	00	28	00	00

To which add,

A Cock and Crier	18	00	05
Four Groom Purveyors of long Carts	10	13	04
Two Bread-bearers	04	00	00
Two Wine Porters	04	00	00

In each of the foresaid Offices, is the way to rise from a lower to a higher Office; as from a Groom to become Yeoman, then Gentleman, then Sergeant, as one happens to outlive them above him. And so the Clerks of the particular Offices have the Prospect of rising from one Office to a better, as the Vacancies happen, as far as the Place of *Cofferer*.

Of the Lord Chamberlain.

This also is a White-Staff Officer; Who has the Oversight of all Officers and Servants belonging to the King's Chamber, and

England. above Stairs. Except the Precincts of the King's Bed-Chamber, which is wholly under the Groom of the Stole.

He has also under his Charge the Officers both of the standing and removing *Wardrobes*, the *Heralds*, *Pursuivants*, and *Sergeants at Arms*, the King's *Physicians*, *Surgeons*, *Apothecaries*, *Barbers*, the *Revells*, *Musick*, *Comedians*, *Huntsmen*, *Messengers*, and *Tradesmen* retained in the King's Service. And, which is unusual in other Kingdoms, he has (tho a Layman) the Oversight of the *Chaplains*.

To him also belongs the Oversight of Charges of *Coronations*, *Marriages*, *Entries*, *Cavalcades*, *Funerals*, and other like Solemnities; Of all Furniture in the Parliament, and in the Rooms of Addresses to the King, &c.

The Officers and Servants under him are,

	Per Annum.				
	Wages,			Board wages.	
<i>A Vice-Chamberlain</i>	66	13	04	492	15 00
<i>Three Cup-bearers, each</i>	33	00	00	—	—
<i>Four Carvers, each</i>	33	06	08	—	—
<i>Three Gentlemen Sewers, each</i>	33	06	08	—	—
<i>Two Esquires of the Body, each</i>	33	06	08	—	—

Belonging to the Privy Chamber,

<i>Forty eight Gentlemen, in Ordinary</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Four Gentlemen Ushers, each</i>	30	00	00	50	00 00
<i>Four Daily Waiters, each</i>	150	00	00	—	—
<i>Eight Quarter Waiters, each</i>	50	00	00	—	—
<i>Four Grooms, each</i>	20	00	00	53	00 00

To the Prefence Chamber,

<i>Four Gentlemen Ushers, Daily Waiters, each</i>	20	00	00	130	00 00
<i>Eight Gentlemen Ushers, Quarter-Waiters, each</i>	10	00	00	140	00 00
<i>Two Barbers, each</i>	20	00	00	180	00 00
<i>Four Pages, each</i>	02	00	00	23	00 00

Amongst which the *Gentlemen-Ushers* *Daily Waiters* attend next to the King's Person ; and after the Lord Chamberlain and the Vice Chamberlain, they order all Affairs.

The chief of them is called the *Usher* of the *Black-Rod*, from a black Staff which he bears in his hand. Of whom I shall speak more at large in another place.

To

To the Great Chamber.

Fourteen Grooms, or Messengers, each—40 00 00 | ———

Of the Groom of the Stole.

The King's Bed-Chamber is under the peculiar Direction and Conduct of this Officer ; called *Groom of the Stole* from the Latin *Stola*, a Robe of State, or long Robe. His Office is to put on the King's first Garment or Shirt every Morning, and to order the Things of the Bed-Chamber.

He is the first Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, whereof there are Nine in all.

Their Wages each—1000 00 00

They are usually of the prime Nobility. And their Office in general is to wait, each of them in his turn, one Week of Nine, in the King's *Bed-Chamber* ; where they ly by the King, on a Pallet-Bed, all Night. They also wait upon the King, when he Eats in private ; for then the Cup-bearers, Carvers, and Sewers do not wait.

Next to the Gentlemen of the *Bed-Chamber*, are

		Per Annum.			
		Wages.		Board-wages.	
Seven Grooms, each—	500	00	00	———	
And Six Pages, each—	02	13	04	77 06 08	

Of the Master of the Horse.

This is also a great Officer of the King's Court ; who has the Ordering of all the King's Stables, Races, and Breed of Horses, and of all Officers and Servants belonging thereto.

He alone has the Priviledge of applying to his own Use some of the King's Livery-men ; being allowed one Coachman, four Footmen, and six Grooms under the King's Pay, and with his Livery, to attend his Service.

At any Solemn Cavalcade, he rides next behind the King, leading a Leer Horse of State.

According to the Establishment, dated April¹. 1689. *The Master of the Horse* is to Keep, for his Majesties Service, 36 Courfers, Hunters, and Pads, and 42 Coach-Horses. Besides 12 Horses for the *Master of the Horse* ; 4 for the Gentleman of the Horse, 2 Surgeon Horses, 2 Bottle Horses, and 4 Hunting Horses. In all 102.

England.

Under the Master of the Horse there are these following Officers and Servants, with their Salaries annexed. *Viz.*

	Per Annum.
The Avener and Clerk Martial, —————	260 00 00
Seven Querries, or Ecqueries, each —————	256 00 00
Three Pages of Honour, each —————	156 00 00
A Sergeant of the Carriages, —————	86 00 00
A Master of the Studs, and Surveyor of the Race, —	82 00 00
Two Surveyors of the Stables, each —————	120 00 00
A Riding Surveyor, —————	30 00 00
A Clerk of the Avery, —————	82 00 00
A Yeoman of the Stirrup, —————	68 00 00
Two Yeomen Riders, each —————	130 00 00
A Clerk of the Stables, —————	224 00 00
A Sergeant Farrier, —————	42 00 00
A Marshal Farrier, —————	31 00 00
A Yeoman Farrier, —————	48 00 00
Three Groom Farriers, each —————	28 00 00
One Esquire Sadler, —————	18 00 00
A Yeoman Sadler, —————	183 03 00
A Groom Sadler, —————	58 00 00
A Coach-Maker, —————	36 00 00
Four Purveyors and Granitors, each —————	47 00 00
A Riding Purveyor, —————	200 00 00
One Keeper of the Mews, —————	36 00 00
Three Keepers more, each —————	12 00 00
Two Yeomen of the Carriages, each —————	18 00 00
Twelve Footmen, each —————	53 00 00
Four Footmen more, for the Master of the Horse, each	53 00 00
Five Coachmen, each —————	73 00 00
One Coachman more, for the Master of the Horse,	73 00 00
Twenty Five Grooms, each —————	54 00 00
Six Grooms more, for the Master of the Horse, each	54 00 00
One Bottle Groom, —————	54 00 00
Four Groom Litter-men, each —————	36 00 00
One Porter of the Mews, —————	18 00 00
A Gentleman Armourer, —————	31 00 00
A Page of the Bath Stairs, —————	31 00 00
A Messenger, —————	15 00 00

Amongst which, the Avener, being the chief Clerk of the Avery, keeps the Accounts of the Stables for Horse-Meat, Liv-
 very, Wages, and other Allowances, to be passed and allowed
 by the Green-cloth.

Of

Of other Officers and Servants of the King's House.

Besides the Civil List aforesaid of the Officers and Servants of the King's Household, there are several others, whereof some Independent. Such as,

The Master of the Great Wardrobe, a Superiour and Independent Officer, whose Salary is 2000 l. per Annum. This is a great Office, made by King James the I. a Corporation (or Body Politick) for ever. An Office which furnishes the Court, and Foreign Ambassadors Houses at their first Arrival here, with Beds, Hangings, and other Necessaries; that makes Provisions for Coronations, Marriages, and Funerals; that provides Presents for Forein Princes and Ambassadors, Cloths of Estate, and other Furniture for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and all His Majesty's Embassadors abroad. This is the Office that provides all Robes for Foreign Knights of the Garter, for the Officers of the Garter, Coats for Heralds and Pursuivants at Arms, and Liveries for His Majesty's Servants. The King has also out of this Office, all the Linnen and Lace he wears.

The Master of this Wardrobe, (kept in York Buildings since the Fire) has under him several Officers, and sworn Servants to the King. The principal whereof is a Deputy, at 200 l. a Year Salary; and a Clerk, whose Place is worth 300 l. a Year.

But, besides this *Great Wardrobe*, there are divers standing Wardrobes, at Whitehall, Windsor, Hampton Court, the Tower of London, Greenwich, and other Places; whereof there are divers Officers, all under the Lord Chamberlain. And to the Keeper of the *Standing Wardrobe*, where the King shall reside, there is an Allowance of 127 l. 15 s. per Annum.

Lastly, There is a *Removing Wardrobe*, which always attends upon the Person of the King, Queen, and their Children; upon Embassadors, Christenings, Masques, Plays, &c. whose Officers are also at the Lord Chamberlain's Command. Viz. A Yeoman 230 l. A Clerk 160 l. Two Grooms, each 130 l. Two Pages, each 100 l.

To the aforesaid Officers, add,

The Master of the Robes, who has the Charge of all His Majesty's Robes, and wearing Apparel. He has under him a Clerk, whose Salary is 100 l. a Yeoman 100 l. two Grooms, each 50 l. a Brusher 49 l. and a Page 30 l.

The Master of the Jewel-House, who has 400 l. Board-Wages.

The Treasurer of the Chamber.

The Privy Purse.

England.

A Surveyor of the Chamber and Dresser, whose Salary is 11 l. 8 s. 10 d.

A Knight Harbinger.

A Groom Porter. Whose Office is to see the King's Lodgings furnished as they ought to be; to find Cards, &c. when the King or Queen Plays, and to decide Differences arising at any Game. His Yearly Fee 2 l. 13 s. 4 d. And his Board-wages, 127 l. 15 s.

A Keeper of the King's Private Armory, whose Fee is 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. Board-wages 26 l. 13 s. 4 d.

House-Keeper at Whitehall, 650 l. per Annum.

Two Gallery Keepers, each 3 s. a Day.

Master of the Barges, 50 l. a Year.

Forty Messengers in Ordinary, who attend the Council and Secretaries of State, each 40 l. per Annum.

And for the King's Linnen, a Body Laundress; whose Salary is 20 l. Board-wages 199 l. per Annum.

For the King's Diversion.

A Master of the Revels; Whose Office is to Order all Things concerning Comedies, Balls, and Masques at Court. He has a Yeoman under him, whose Fee is 46 l. 11 s. 8 d.

A Theatre-Keeper at Whitehall, 30 l. per Annum.

Two Play-Houses, with a great many Servants.

A Set of Musick, consisting of 40 Musicians in Ordinary.

A Master Faulconer, 1500 l. per Annum.

A Sergeant of the Hawks, 136 l.

A Master of the Hart and Buck-Hounds, who for himself and the Huntsmen is allowed 2341 l. per Annum.

Two Rangers, one of St. James's, and the other of Hyde-Park.

A Master of the Tennis-Court.

For Publick Solemnities.

A Master of the Ceremonies; First Instituted by King James I. for the Reception of Embassadors and Strangers of Quality, with a Salary of 200 l. a Year. He has under him an Assistant, and Marshal.

A Knight Marshal, 26 l. per Annum.

Five Under Marshals, at 20 l. each per Annum.

Three Kings of Arms; the first called Garter, the second Clarenceux, the third Norroy. The Garter's Office is chiefly to attend and direct those Ceremonies and Solemnities that concern the most Noble Order of the Garter, to Marshal the Solemn Funerals of the Knights of that Order, and other Peers of the Realm

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Realm, and to give Directions in all other Things relating to *England*. Arms, and appertaining to Peerage. *Clarencieux*, his Province is in the Counties that lie in the *South of Trent*, where he properly directs all Things relating to Arms. And *Norroy* does the same in the *North Parts of Trent*. To whom are Subordinate

Six *Heralds*, Four *Pursuivants*, and Nine *Sergeants at Arms*, who give Attendance with them in all publick Solemnities. Amongst which, a *Sergeant's* Salary is 100 *l.* per Annum.

For Physick and Surgery.

Four *Physicians*. The first at 400 *l.* a Year, the second at 300 *l.* the third 250 *l.* and the fourth being Physician to the Household, 200 *l.*

Three *Apothecaries*, the two first at 500 *l.* each; and the third, being Apothecary to the Household, 160 *l.*

Two *Chirurgeons*, one to His Majesty's Person, at 396 *l.* 13 s. 4 d. the other to the Household, 280 *l.*

Amongst the King's Servants in Ordinary, are also reckoned

The *Poet Laureate*.
Hydrographer.

Library-Keeper.
Publick Notary.

And the Officers of the Works, viz.

A *Surveyor General*.
Master of the Mechanicks.
Comptroller.

Pay Master.
Six Clerks of the Works.

Note, That all the King's Servants under the Lord *Steward*, Lord *Chamberlain*, and *Master of the Horse*, are Sworn to His Majesty by their respective Great Officer, or their Order; in whose Gift most of their Offices are, which adds much to their Greatness. 2. That whatever be the Salary of a Place at Court, the Perquisites commonly do exceed it.

I proceed now to the Military List, and begin with the Band *Gentlemen of Gentlemen Pensioners*, first Instituted by Henry VII, who gard *Pensioners* the King within His Palace.

They

England.



They are Forty in Number, besides Officers, all of them Gentlemen-born, at least ought to be so. And their Pay is 1000 l. Yearly.

They wait half at a time Quarterly in the Presence Chamber and with their gilt Pole-Axes attend the King's Person to and from his Chappel Royal. But on *Christmas, Easter, and White-Sun-Days, All-Saints, St. George's Feast, Coronation-Days,* and other extraordinary Occasions, they are all obliged, under the Penalty of the *Checque*, to give their Attendance.

On the *Coronation-Day*, and at *St. George's Feast*, they have the Honour to carry up the King's Dinner. And at those Times the King did usually confer the Honour of Knighthood on two of them, such as the Captain presented to His Majesty.

In time of War they are bound to attend the King on Horse-back, with Cuirassiers Arms. Therefore each of them is obliged, even in Time of Peace, to keep two Horses and a Servant, who is likewise to be armed; but the King usually dispenses with this part of their Duty.

Their Standard born in Time of War is, *A Cross Gules in a Field Argent.*

They are not under the Lord Chamberlain, but only under their own Officers. The chief whereof is the *Captain*, always a Nobleman of the Realm, whose Yearly Pay is 1000 l.

Next to whom is the *Lieutenant*, his Pay 500 l. The *Standard-Bearer*, 300 l. And the *Clerk of the Checque*, being the *Pay-Master of the Band*, 150 l.

By this *Clerk* all the Band and Officers, (except the Captain) are Sworn, for which he has a Fee of 5 l. 10 s. And 'tis his Office besides, to take notice of those that are absent, when they should be upon their Duty.

To provide Lodging for them, and to supply the Clerk in his absence, as his Deputy, there is a *Gentleman Harbinger*, whose Fee is 70 l. Yearly.

In short, this Band of Pensioners is a Nursery to breed up young Gentlemen, and fit them for Employments both Civil and Military, as well abroad as at home.

Yeomen of
the Guard.

Next to whom in the King's Palace, is another Body to guard His Majesty. *Viz.* The *Yeomen of the Guard*, who wait in the first Room above Stairs, called the Guard-Chamber.

They were wont to be 200, of a larger Stature than ordinary, when every one of them was to be six foot high. At present they are but 100, whereof 24 wait in the Day-time, and 12 watch by Night. And, when the King goes abroad, always a Party of them attend on Foot His Royal Person; some with Guns, and others with Partizans, all with large Swords by their Sides. They, and the Warders of the Tower, have a peculiar Ha-

viz. Scarlet Coats and Breeches, both garded with black Velvet, the Coats only down to the Knee, with Badges upon them before and behind. Instead of Hats, they wear black Velvet Caps, round and broad-crowned, according to the Mode in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* Their Pay now (besides their Diet at Court, when upon Duty) is but 30 *l.* a Year, which falls much short of what it has been formerly.

For their Officers, they have a *Captain*, a *Lieutenant*, an *Ensign*, a *Clerk of the Checque*, and four *Exempts*, or *Corporals*.

For Their Majesty's Gard abroad, there are four Troops of Horse-Guards, three *English*, and one *Dutch*, consisting each of 175 Men, in all 700, besides Officers. A fine Body of Horse, for the most part composed of Gentlemen; well mounted, armed, and equipped, and allowed 4 *s.* a Day.

These four Troops are all distinguished from each other by their different Ribbons, Carbine-Belts, Hoofes, and Holster-Caps, imbroidered with the King's Cypher and Crown.

Each Troop is divided into four Divisions, of which two mount the Gard, commanded by one principal *Commissionated Officer*, two *Brigadiers*, and two *Sub-Brigadiers*. When the King or Queen goes abroad, either in a Coach or Chair, a Party is sent from the Gard to attend their Persons. But, when They are upon a Journey, then a Detachment is made out of the several Troops.

Each Troop is commanded in chief by a *Captain*. Next to whom there are two *Lieutenants*, a *Cornet*, a *Guidon*, four *Exempts*, four *Brigadiers*, an *Adjutant* who acts as *Quarter-Master*, and four *Sub-Brigadiers*.

There is also to each Troop, a *Surgeon*, a *Clerk*, a *Kettle-Drummer*, four *Trumpeters*; and for Divine Service, a *Chaplain*.

Now 'tis to be observed, that the *Captains* of Their Majesty's Troops of Guards always command by their Commission as eldest Colonels of Horse, the *Lieutenants* as eldest Lieutenant Colonels of Horse, the *Cornets* and *Guidons* as eldest Majors, the *Exempts* as Captains, and the *Brigadiers* as Lieutenants.

In case of Detachments, every Officer precedes according to the Date of his Commission. But, when several Troops march with their Colours, the Officer of the eldest Troop commands those of equal Rank with him in the others, tho' their Commissions be of elder Date.

The Pay of each *Captain* is 20 *s.* a Day, of a *Lieutenant* 15, of a *Cornet* 14, of a *Guidon* 12, of each *Exempt* 12, of a *Brigadier* 10, of an *Adjutant* and *Sub-Brigadier* twelve pence above the Pay of a private Trooper.

England. The *Chaplain's* Pay is 6 s. 8 d. a Day ; the *Surgeon's* 6 s. and two more for his Chest-Horse ; the *Trumpeter's*, and *Kettle-Drummer's*, 5 s.

According to the *Muste-Roll*, the *Chaplain* is lifted next to the *Guidon*, and the *Surgeon* next to the *Chaplain*. Next to the *Surgeon*, the *Exempts* and *Brigadiers* ; then the *Adjutant*, and *Sub-Brigadiers*.

Horse-Granadiers. To each Troop of the *Horse Guards* there has been added, some Years since, a Company of *Horse-Granadiers* ; which consists of 60 Men, besides Officers, all under the Command of the Captain of the Troop of Guards to whom they belong. And their Pay is 2 s. 6 d. a Day.

Their proper Commanders are, two *Lieutenants*, two *Sergeants*, and two *Corporals* ; the Pay of a *Lieutenant* being 8 s. a Day, of a *Sergeant* 4, and of a *Corporal* 3.

In each Troop of *Granadiers* there are four *Hautboys*, and two *Drummers*. Their Pay each 18 d. a Day.

Oxford Regiment. Next to the four Troops of *Horse-Guards*, there is a Regiment of *Horse*, commonly called the *Oxford Regiment*, from their Commander the Earl of *Oxford*. It consists of 9 Troops, each of 50 Men. The Colonel whereof has Precedency next to the Captains of the Guards, before all other Colonels of *Horse*, whatsoever Change may be of the Colonel and all the Officers thereof.

In every Troop of this Regiment there is, besides the Captain, but one *Lieutenant*, a *Cornet*, a *Quarter-Master*, two *Corporals*, and two *Trumpeters*.

A Captain's Pay is 14 s. a Day, a *Lieutenant's* 10, a *Cornet's* 9, a *Quarter-Master's* 6, a *Corporal's* 3, and each *Trumpeter's* 2 s. 8 d. The Trooper's Pay is half a Crown a Day.

Foot-Guards Lastly, There are three Regiments of *Foot-Guards*, two *English*, and one *Dutch*. The first of 28 Companies, 70 Men each, except one of 80 ; in all 1980 Men. The second, called the *Coldstream Regiment*, is but of 14 Companies, 70 Men each, in all 980 Men. The third, called the *Regiment of Blue Guards*, consists of 26 Companies, 70 Men each, except two Companies of 80 each ; in all 1840.

The Colonel's Pay, as Colonel, is 12 s. a Day ; the *Lieut. Colonel's*, as such, 7 s ; the *Major's*, as Major, 5 ; the *Adjutant's*, 5 ; a *Captain's*, 8 ; a *Lieutenant's*, 4 ; an *Ensign's*, 3 ; a *Sergeant's*, 1 s. 6 d ; a *Corporal's*, and *Drummer's*, 1 s ; a common *Soldier's*, 10 d. and out of London but 8 d.

To each Battalion of the *English* Regiments belongs a Company of *Foot Granadiers*, of 80 Men each.

*England.
Royal-
Chappel.*

For the King's publick Devotion, there is a *Royal Chappel*; besides His Closet, or private Oratory. In which Chappel Prayers are read thrice a Day, two Sermons preached every Sunday, besides other particular Times; the Communion administred every first Sunday of the Month throughout the Year, besides the great Festivals; and all Things performed with great Decency and Order.

For the doing whereof, there is first a *Dean of the Chappel*; who is usually some grave learned Prelate, chosen by the King, and who (as *Dean*) owns no Superiour but the King. For, as the Royal Palace is exempt from all inferiour Temporal Jurisdiction, so is His Chappel from all Spiritual. 'Tis a Regal *Peculiar*, reserved to the King's Visitation and immediate Government; who is Supreme Ordinary, and as it were Prime Bishop over all the Churches and Bishops of *England*.

Under the Dean there is a *Sub-Dean*, or *Præcentor Capella*; and next to him 12 *Priests*. Whereof one's peculiar Office is to read the first Morning Prayers to the King's Household, to visit the Sick, to examine and prepare Communicants, and to do all other Duties proper for his Station.

Next to the Priests there are 20 Gentlemen, commonly called the *Gentlemen* (or *Clerks*) of the *Chappel*; who, with the fore-said Priests, perform in the Chappel the Office of Divine Service in Praying, Singing, &c. And three of these are chosen to be *Organists*. To whom, upon Sundays and Holydays, is joyned a Consort of the King's Musick.

Moreover, for the Service of the Chappel, there are 12 *Children* in Ordinary, who make up the Musickal Choir. These are instructed in the Rules and Art of Musick, by one of the ablest Clerks, who is allowed considerably for their Board and his Teaching.

Here are also attending the Chappel, four Officers, called *Vergers*, from the Silver Rods which they carry in their Hands. The chief whereof is called a *Sergeant*; the next two *Yeomen*, and the fourth, *Groom of the Chappel*.

For the Preaching part, the King has no less than 48 *Chap-lains* in Ordinary, who are usually eminent Doctors in Divinity, and most Deans or Prebends. These are under the particular Charge and Direction of the Lord Chamberlain, who appoints them the Time for their Service at Court, being to wait four of them together Monthly. But, besides those 48, there are always *Supernumeraries*; some whereof wait by appointment in lieu of those, when, by reason of Sicknes or otherwise, they cannot give their attendance.

And,

England.

And, as *Lent* is a particular Time of the Year for Devotion, (tho' it is not observed in *England* with that Strictness and Superstition as it is in the *Roman States*) so the Royal Chappel shews an excellent Example, at that time especially, to all other Churches and Chappels of *England*.

In order to which, the Lord Chamberlain, some time before *Lent*, does appoint the *Lent-Preachers*, and causes a List of them to be Printed, with their respective Times for Preaching during *Lent*. Then the Sermon-Days are *Wednesdays, Fridays, and Sundays*, Weekly. The first *Wednesday*, being *Ash-Wednesday*, is first for the Dean of the Chappel to preach before the King, and the *Friday* after for the Dean of *St. Paul's*. Each *Wednesday* after, one of the King's Chaplains is appointed to preach; every *Friday*; the Dean of some Cathedral or Collegiate Church, and on *Good-Friday*, the Dean of *Westminster*. Every *Sunday*, a Bishop; on *Palm-Sunday*, an Archbishop; and *Easter-Day*, the Lord Almoner.

Upon *Christmas, Easter, and Whitsunday*, the King does usually receive the Holy Sacrament, only with some of the Royal Family, and 2 or 3 of the principal Bishops.

Those are three Days of twelve in the Year, on which His Majesty, attended with the principal Nobility, adorned with their Collars of the Garter, together with some of the Heralds in their rich Coats, makes in a grave solemn manner His Offering of Gold at the Altar, which by the Dean of the Chappel is distributed afterwards among the Poor. The same is a Sum of Gold, to this day called the *Besant*, from *Bizantium* the old Name of *Constantinople*, where the piece of Gold was coined which anciently was Offered by the Kings of *England*. The Gold to be offered is delivered to the King by the Lord Steward, or some other of the principal Officers; and Offered to God by His Majesty, as an Acknowledgment that by his Grace he holds his Kingdoms of him.

The other Days of the Year, on which He makes the same Offering, are *All-Saints, New-Years Day, Candlemas, Annunciation, Ascension Day, St. John the Baptist, and Michaelmas Day*. To which add *Twelfth-Day*, when Gold, Frankincense, and Myrrh, are Offered by the King in several Purfes.

The Lord Almoner is usually a Bishop. Whose Office is to dispose of the Moneys allowed by the King for Alms, of all Deodands, and Goods of Self-Murderers, forfeited to the King, and always bestowed in Alms to the Poor. He has the Privilege to give the King's Dish, that is, the first Dish at Dinner, which is set upon the King's Table, to whatsoever Poor-Man he pleases, or Money in lieu thereof upon His Majesty's Account. Wherever the Court resides, 24 Poor Men are nominated by the Officers of the adjacent Parish, amongst whom Money, Bread, and Beer, or all Money, is equally divided at the Court.

Gat

Gate by the Lord *Almoner's* Order at 7 of the Clock every Morning. And it has been the Custom for every Poor Man, before he received the Alms, to repeat the Creed and the Lord's Prayer, in the presence of one of the King's Chaplains deputed by the Lord *Almoner*. Besides, there are many poor Pensioners to the King and Queen below Stairs, who have a Competency duly paid unto them by the *Almoner*. And, when the King is in his Progress, his Lordship, or his Sub-*Almoner* for him, is to scatter new-coined Two-pences in the Towns and Places through which the King passes in his Progress, to a certain Sum by the Year. The Lord *Almoner* is to see all these Things done; for the Performance whereof he has 3 Officers allowed under him, to wit, a Sub-*Almoner*, a *Yeoman*, and a *Groom*. And for that purpose there is at Court a particular Office, hence called the *Almonry*.

On *Maundy Thursday*, (being the *Thursday* before *Easter*) so called from the French *Mande*, a sort of Basket, is performed the Ceremony of Washing the Feet of as many Poor Men as the Years the King has Reigned. Which is done sometimes by the King himself, and in his absence by the Lord *Almoner*; a piece of Humility taken from the Pattern of our Saviour. When the Poor Mens Feet are washed, he wipes them with a Towel. Then he gives every one of them for Cloathing two Yards and a half of Woollen Cloth, Linnen Cloth for Two Shirts, a pair of Shoes, and a pair of Stockings. For Eating, six Penny-loaves of Bread, with three Dishes of Fish in Platters; whereof one of salt Salmon, another of green Fish or Cod, the third of pickle or red Herrings, or red Sprats. For Drink, a Gallon of Beer, and a Quart Bottle of Wine. And, for Pocket Money, a red Leather Purse, with as many single Pence as the King is Years old; and, in such another Purse, as many Shillings as the King has reigned Years.

Lastly, The King has a *Clerk of the Closet*, who is commonly a Reverend, Sober, and Learned Divine. His Office is to attend at the King's Right Hand during Divine Service, to resolve all Doubts concerning Spiritual Matters, and to wait on His Majesty in His Closet, or private Oratory.

The *Dean of the Chappel's* Fee is 200 *l.* yearly, and a Table; the Sub-*Dean's*, 100 *l.* the *Priests* and *Clerks of the Chappel*, each 70 *l.*

The Lord *Almoner* has no Fee. The Sub-*Almoner* has but 6 *l.* 18 *s.* a Year. But the *Yeoman* has 30 *l.* and the *Groom* 20 *l.* a Year.

The *Clerk of the Closet* receives a Fee of 20 Nobles per Annum.

C H A P. XVI.

*Of the King's Land and Sea-Forces, and the Management thereof.**His Majesty's Land-Forces.*

HIS Majesty's *Land-Forces* in Time of Peace consist of two distinct Bodies, one of *Regular Troops*, and the other of the *Militia* or (*Train-bands*) of the Kingdom. The first is subdivided into two Bodies, one of His Majesty's *Horse and Foot-Guards*, the other of his *Garrisons* in several Parts of the Realm.

As to the *Gards*, you have an Account of them in the foregoing Chapter. The principal *Garrison'd Places* in *England* are *Portsmouth*, *Plymouth*, the *Tower of London*, *Windsor-Castle*, *Chester*, *Carlisle*, *Hull*, and *Berwick*: Besides several *Castles*, and these two *Forts* on the *Thames*, *Sheerneß*, and *Tilbury*.

The Number of Men in each of those *Garrisons* is, as occasion serves, greater or lesser.

For the Paying of which, and the *Royal Gards*, there is first a general Officer, called the *Pay-Master General*, who has several Clerks under him.

Next is the *Commissary General of the Musters*, who has a *Deputy Commissary* in *London*; and others in the Country, having their distinct Circuits for Mustering the Forces dispersed up and down.

There is also a *Secretary at War*, with several Clerks and a Messenger under him.

Which three Considerable Offices are kept at the *Horse-Gard*.

Moreover, there is a *Judge-Advocate*, a *Scout-Master General*, an *Adjutant General*, and a *Marshal of the Horse*; besides a *Surgeon General*.

The Militia

I come now to the *Militia*. In *Queen Elizabeth's Time* a general Muster was made by her Order, of all Men able to bear Arms, from the Age of 16 to 60; whereof six hundred Thousand fit for War. But, in time of Peace, the Matter is so regulated, that there is not above one hundred Thousand *Horse and Foot* actually Inrolled for the Defence of the Realm.

The Management whereof is in the hands of the *Lord Lieutenants* of the several Counties of *England*, who are usually of the principal Rank amongst the Peers of the Realm, chosen for that purpose by the King, and so created by his Commission. They have Power by Act of Parliament to charge any Person with
Horse,

Horse, Horsemen, and Arms, that has 500 l. a Year, or 6000 l. *England.* personal Estate; and with a Foot Soldier, any Person that has 50 l. yearly Revenue, or 600 l. personal Estate. Those that have meaher Estates are to joyn two or three together, either to find a Horse and Horseman, or a Foot Souldier, according to their Estates.

They have also Power to Arm, Array, and Form the Forces into Companies, Troops, and Regiments, and to make their Officers, by giving them Commissions; and upon any Rebellion or Invasion, to lead and imploy the Men so Armed within their respective Countie; or into any other Countie, as the King shall give Order.

They name their *Deputy Lieutenants*, and present them to the King, for his Confirmation. Who are to be of the principal Gentry of the Countie, and have the same Power as the Lord Lieutenant in his absence.

To find out Ammunition and other Necessaries, there is a Tax of 70000 l. a Month upon the whole Kingdom, whereof the Lord Lieutenants or Deputies, or any three (or more) of them, may levy a Fourth Part of each Man's Proportion in it. And, when occasion shall be to bring the Militia into actual Service, the Persons so charged are to provide each Souldier respectively with Pay in hand for a Month, at the rate of 2 s. a Day for a Horseman, and 12 d. for a Foot Souldier. For Repayment of which Mony, and the Satisfaction of the Officers for their Pay, during the time aforesaid, Provision is to be made by the King out of the Publick Revenue; and, till the same be actually performed, none can be charged with another Months Pay; but by Act of Parliameut.

These Forces are always to be in readiness, with all Things necessary, at the Beat of Drum, or Sound of Trumpet; to appear, muster, and be at certain times trained and disciplined.

Now, to give speedy notice of an approaching Invasion, there are all over *England*, Beacons erected upon eminent Places, both Inland and Maritime; being high Poles, with Pitch Barrels fastened on the Top. Which being set on fire, one by the sight of another, the whole Kingdom has thereby notice in few hours of the approaching Danger. Whereupon the Militia, to secure the Kingdom, makes haste to the Sea-Coasts.

The *Naval-Forces* of *England* do now consist of near 200 Men *Naval of War*; besides *Fire-Ships, Yachts, Hulks, Ketches, Sloops, Hoys, Forces, Smacks*, and many other Vessels for Tenders and Victuallers.

The *Men of War* are divided into Six Rates; amongst which the Third and Fourth Rates are the most numerous. Those of the First Rate carry from 90 Guns to a 100, about 800 Men, and 1200 Tuns at least. The Second Rate Ships carry from 80

England. to 90 Guns. The Third Rates, for the most part, 70. And the rest proportionably.

For manning of the Royal Fleet, *England* is provided with stout and able Seamen, who may be Pressed for the King's Service; as may also Merchants Ships, when there is Occasion. And for a standing Nursery of Men fit for Sea or Land Service, there are two *Marine Regiments*, consisting of 600 Men each; who, besides their Pay as Land-Souldiers, have their Diet whilst they are at Sea.

For the Command of a Man of War, there are two principal Officers; a *Captain*, and a *Lieutenant*. The Pay of a Captain of a First Rate Ship, is 15 *s.* a Day, of a Second Rate 12 *s.* of a Third 10 *s.* of a Fourth 7 *s.* and 6 *d.* of a Fifth 6 *s.* and of a Sixth Rate 5 *s.*

For the Building, Repairing, and Cleaning of the King's Ships, there are several great Yards; viz. at *Chatham*, *Deptford*, *Woolwich*, *Sheerness*, *Portsmouth*, *Southampton*, *Plimouth*, *Harwich*, and *Hull*. Which are fitted with *Docks*, *Lanches*, *Rope-Yards*, and *Store-Houses*; and always furnished with great Quantities of Timber, and other Materials. Wherein are employ'd divers Officers; the principal of which are as follow, with their respective Salaries. *Viz.*

A Clerk of the Checque	_____	l.
A Store Keeper	_____	248
A Master Attendant	_____	260
His Assistant	_____	124
A Master Shipwright	_____	80
His Assistants, each	_____	133
Clerk of the Survey	_____	70
		160

Note that the Charges of the Clerks and Instruments are included in their Salaries.

All these are under the Direction and Management of

The Navy Office,

Navy Office. Kept in the *Crouched Friars*, *London*. Where the whole Business concerning the King's Ships is managed by four principal Officers, and four Commissioners of the Navy, besides other Commissioners for Visiting the Navy.

The four Principal Officers are the *Treasurer*, *Comptroller*, *Surveyor*, and *Clerk of the Acts*.

The *Treasurer's* Office is to pay the Charges of the Navy out of the Exchequer, having first a Warrant for the Money from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and for the Payment there.

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thereof another Warrant from the principal Officers of the Navy. *England.*
His Allowance is 3000 l. a Year.

The *Comptroller's* Office is to attend and Comptroll all Payments of Wages. He is likewise to know all the Market-Rates of all Stores for Shipping, to audit and examine all Treasurers, Victuallers, and Store-Keepers Accounts. His Salary is 500 l. per annum; and his *Assistant's*, 400.

The *Surveyor's* Business is to know the state of all Stores, and see their Wants supplied; to survey the Hulls, Masts, and Yards, and have their Defects repaired at reasonable Rates. What Stores the Boatswains and Carpenters receive in order to a Voyage, he is to charge them with by Indenture; and at their return, to state and audit their Accounts. His Salary is 400 l. a Year.

The *Clerk of the Acts* is to record all Orders, Contracts, Bills, Warrants, &c. relating to the Navy; and his Salary is 500 l. per annum.

Amongst the four *Commissioners*, one's Province is to Comptroll the Victualler's Accounts; another's, the Accounts of the Store-keepers of the Yards; and the two others have the managing of the King's Navy, the one at *Chatham*, and the other at *Portsmouth*. The Salary of each is 500 l.

Both the Principal Officers and Commissioners hold their Places by Patent, under the Great Seal of *England*, and have Clerks allowed to each of them with respective Salaries, for the Dispatch of Business.

The *Commissioners for Victualling the Navy* are commonly four, and their Salary is each 400 l. a Year.

Above these are the *Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty*, executing the Office of the Lord High Admiral, who sit at the Admiralty House near St. James's Park.

Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By vertue of their Place, they appoint in divers Parts of the Kingdom several *Vice-Admirals*, with their Judges and Marshals, by Patent under the great Seal of the Court of Admiralty. Now there are 17 of these *Vice-Admiralties* in *England*, besides 2 in *Wales*. *Viz.* Of

Chester, City and County
Cornwal North } Parts.
Cornwal South }

Devonshire

Dorset

Durham

Northumberland, Westmorland, and

Cumberland.

Essex

Glocester

Kent

Lancaſter

Lincoln

Norfolk

Somerſet

Southampton or Hampſhire

Suffolk

Suffex

York

North and South-Wales.

England.

Office of
Ordnance

What remains is to give an Account of His Majesty's Office of Ordnance, relating to His Forces both by Sea and Land, and kept within the Tower of London. Which Office concerns all the principal Preparatives and Instruments of War, for the Defence and Safety of the Kingdom, and has the ordering and disposing of all the Magazines, for Sea and Land.

The principal of these Magazines is the Tower; containing Arms for 60000 Men, and a fine Train of Artillery with all Stores proportionable.

This, and all other Magazines in the Kingdom (as those of Portsmouth, Plymouth, Windsor-Castle, &c.) are under the Master of the Ordnance, a Place of great Trust, and such as reaches over all the Kingdom. Under whom there are Six principal Officers, and others subordinate, all holding their Places by Patent under the great Seal.

The Principal Officers are,

$\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{L} \\ \text{O} \\ \text{F} \end{array} \right\}$	Lieutenant of the Ordnance.	$\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{K} \\ \text{O} \\ \text{F} \end{array} \right\}$	Keeper of the Stores.
	Surveyor.		Clerk of the Deliveries.
	Clerk of the Ordnance.		Treasurer, or Pay-master.

The Lieutenant of the Ordnance, with the rest of the principal Officers, receives all Orders from the Master, and is to see them duly executed. He is to see the Train of Artillery, and all its Equipage, fitted for Motion upon any Occasion. And from him issue Orders for the discharging the great Guns, when required, upon Coronation-Days, Festivals, Triumphs, and the like.

The Surveyor's Office is to survey all His Majesty's Ordnance and Stores in the Store-Keeper's Custody, and to see them placed to the best advantage. He is likewise to keep Checque upon all Labourers and Artificers Works, to see that all Stores brought in be good and serviceable, and to allow all Bills of Debt.

The Clerk of the Ordnance records all Patents and Grants relating to the Office, with the Names of all concerned therein. Also, all Instructions and Orders sent from the King to the Office, or from the Office abroad; with such Letters, Instructions, Commissions, Deputations, and Contracts as are for His Majesty's Service. He draws all Estimates for Provisions and Supplies to be made, makes all Bills of Imprest and Debenturs for Work done, or Provisions received, and keeps Quarter-Books for the Salaries and Allowances of all Persons belonging to the Office. He likewise keeps Journals of Receipts, Delivery, and Returns of the King's Stores; which serves as a Checque between the two Accompts of the Office, the one for Money, and the other for Stores.

The

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The *Keeper of the Stores* has in his particular Charge all the *Ordnance and Stores*. For the safe keeping whereof, and giving a true Account from time to time, he must give good Security. He is to see that all the King's Store-houses be well Accommodated, and kept in good Repair, and the Stores kept in such Order and Lustre as becomes the Service and Honour of His Majesty. He is bound not to receive any Provisions but such as have been first Surveyed by the Surveyor, and proved by the Proof-Masters. Nor is he to issue any part of the Ordnance, Munition, or Stores, but what is agreed upon, and signed by the Officers, according to the Appointment of the Master of the Ordnance, by the King's Order, or six of the Privy-Council; and, if it be for the Use of the Navy, by the Lord Admirals (or the Commissioners) Warrant. Neither is he to receive back any Stores formerly issued, till they have been reviewed by the Surveyor, and registred in the Book of the Remains.

The *Clerk of the Deliveries* draws up all Orders and Proportions for delivering any Stores or Provisions at any of His Majesty's Magazines, and is to see the same duly executed. And, for the better discharging of the Store Keeper, he is by Indenture or Receipt to charge the particular Receiver of the Stores, and to register both the Warrants for Deliveries, and the Proportions delivered.

The *Treasurer, or Pay-Master*, makes the Payments of all the Salaries and Bills of Debt; but so that no Money is to be by him allowed to any Person, without the Master's Order under his hand. So that, except Salaries, all the Money of the whole Office goes towards Building, Buying in of Stores, Fortifications, and the like; and all this Money runs through the Pay-Master's hands.

Amongst the Subordinate Officers we may reckon in the first place the *Master Gunner of England*. Who is to shew the best of his Skill to all that are employ'd in Gunnery in His Majesty's Service; and, at each ones Admittance, to administer unto him an Oath, which binds him not to serve any foreign Prince or State, without Leave, and not to teach any Man the Art of Gunnery, but what has taken the said Oath. And, before any one can be actually employed as His Majesty's Gunner, the said Master must be so well satisfied with his Skill, as to Certifie to the Master of the Ordnance his Sufficiency and Ability to discharge the Duty of a Gunner.

Here is also a *Principal Engineer*, to whom are subordinate all the King's other *Engineers*. Most of whom have their Salaries and Allowances out of this Office, from whence they receive their particular Orders and Instructions, according to the King's Pleasure signified unto them by the Master of the Ordnance.

England.

The Keeper of the *small Guns* is another Officer relating herunto. Who has the Charge and Custody of the King's *small Guns*, as *Musquets*, *Carabines*, *Pistols*, &c. with their *Furnitures*.

I pass by a great Number of inferior Men employ'd in this Office; as the *Under-Clerks*, the *Proof-Masters*, *Messenger*, and a great many *Artificers*, such as the *Master Gun-Smith*, the *Fur-bisher*, the *Master Smith*, the *Master Carpenter*, *Master Wheel-Wright*, and others.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the King's present Revenues, and the Management thereof.

His Majesty's Revenues for Life.

SINCE the Conclusion of the General Peace, the last Parliament has settled upon His Majesty, during His Life, a Yearly Revenue of *Seven Hundred Thousand Pounds*, for the Service of His Household and Family, and for other His necessary Expenses and Occasions. Which Sum is to be raised out of the *Custom* and *Excise*, and out of the *small Branches* of His Majesty's Revenues; *Viz.* The *First-Fruits* and *Tenths* of the Clergy, the *Fines* for Writs of Covenant and Writs of Entry payable in the *Alienation Office*, the *General Letter-Office*, the *Revenue* of the *Wine-Licences*, the *Monies* arising by *Sheriffs Proffers* and *Compositions* in the *Exchequer*, the *Seizures* of *uncustomed* and *prohibited Goods*, the *Revenue* of the *Dutchy of Cornwall*, and any other *Revenue* arising by the *Rents* of *Lands* in *England* or *Wales*, or for *Fines* of *Leases* of the same, or any of them, and the *Duty* of four and an half *per Cent.* in *Specie* arising in *Barbadoes* and the *Leeward Islands* in *America*.

The *Custom* and *Excise* being the two principal Branches of His Majesty's Revenues, I shall shew here how the same are managed, how the *Products* thereof come into the *Exchequer*, and are there disposed of by such thrifty Methods, that (all Charges born) it costs the King little above two *Shillings* in the *Pound*.

Officers of the Custom.

For the Managing of the *Custom-Revenue*, there are in the first place at present *Seven Commissioners*, who have the Charge and Oversight of all His Majesty's Customs in all Ports of *England*. The

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The said Commissioners sit day by day at the *Custom-House, England. London.* They hold their Places by Patent from the King, and have each a Salary of 1000 l. per Annum.

Under these are a great Number of Officers employed, both at *London* and in the *Out-Ports*, some of them of considerable quality and ability. Such as *Collectors, Customers, Comptrollers, Surveyors, Registers, Searchers, Waiters, &c.* whose due Perquisites are so considerable, that to some they are more than their respective Salaries. First, there is,

	Per Annum.
<i>A Collector Inwards, and for the Act of Navigation</i> —966	13 04
<i>A Collector Outwards</i> —————	276 00 00
<i>A Customer of the Cloth, and petty Customs</i> —————	277 06 08
<i>Two Customers of the great Customs, each</i> —————	50 00 00
<i>A Comptroller General of the Accounts</i> —————	500 00 00
<i>A Comptroller of the Cloth and Petty Customs</i> —————	100 00 00
<i>A Surveyor General</i> —————	500 00 00
<i>A Surveyor of the Out-Ports</i> —————	250 00 00
<i>A Register of the Seizure</i> —————	106 00 00
<i>A Head-Searcher</i> —————	120 00 00
<i>Nineteen King's Waiters, each</i> —————	52 00 00
<i>Forty Land-Waiters, each</i> —————	80 00 00

There is also a Secretary, a Ware-House-Keeper, a Surveyor of the Ware-House, 7 Land-Surveyors, 8 Tide-Surveyors, 7 Under-Searchers, (these at 12 l. per Annum) and many more Officers that I pass by for Brevities sake. Besides several Persons Commissionated to seize Uncustomed Goods, either Inward or Outward bound; 80 Tide-Waiters, whose Fee is each 4 l. a Year, and 3 s. a Day; besides extraordinary Tide-Waiters, allowed no Salary, but only 3 s. a Day when Employed. To which add Noon-Tenders, Watchmen, and abundance of other inferior Officers.

The Excise Office is kept in a stately House in *Broad-street*; Officers of where this Revenue is also managed by *Seven Commissioners, who the Excise.* receive here the whole Product of the Excise all over *England*, and pay it into the Exchequer. They have each of them 1000 l. Salary per Annum, and are obliged by Oath to take no Fee nor Reward but from the King only. Under these is,

<i>A Register and Secretary</i> —————	500 00 00
<i>An Auditor, who for himself and Clerks is allowed</i> —————	700 00 00
<i>A Comptroller and his Clerks</i> —————	1240 00 00

There

England.

There are other considerable Places belonging to this Office, both within Doors and without, which are enjoy'd and officiated by very sufficient Persons. Particularly the *House Keeper's Place*, worth 400 *l. per Annum*. And, to collect the Excise-Duty all over the Kingdom, a great Number of Men appointed for that purpose, whose Salary is 20 *s.* a week.

But 'tis Observable, that from the foresaid Commissioners there lies an Appeal to five others, called the *Commissioners of Appeal*, whose Yearly Salary from the King is 200 *l.* each.

These, and all other His Majesty's Revenues, are paid at *Westminster* into the *Exchequer*, that Ocean of Treasure, which receives all those Streams, and returns them again to refresh the Kingdom by the constant Payments out of it. Whereby is caused a great Circulation of Money throughout the Land.

And, as there are a great many Officers for Collecting the King's Revenues, so there are not a few to Receive and Disburse the same, according to His Majesty's Order.

The Principal Officer is the *Lord Treasurer*, whose Place is at this time managed by Commissioners appointed by His Majesty.

The next is the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, an Officer of great Account and Authority; whose Power extends not only in the *Exchequer Court*, but also here, in the managing and disposing of the King's Revenue. He is Under-Treasurer, has the *Exchequer Seal* in his Custody, and a Superintendency over the Lord Treasurer's Roll. The Places of the *Comptroller of the Pipe*, of the *Clerk of the Pleas*, the *Clerk of the Nichils*, and the two *Praisers of the Court*, besides the *Seal* thereof, are all in his Gift.

Next to him there are two *Chamberlains*, who have in their Custody many ancient Records, the Standards of Monies, Weights, and Measures, and *Doomsday Book*, otherwise called the *Black Book of the Exchequer*. First known by the Name of *Rotulus Wintonie*, and since named *Doomsday Book*, as containing an exact account of all the Lands of *England*, with the true Value of them, and their Owners Names. So that upon any Difference, the Cheat appeared where it lay, upon the opening of this Book, and Judgment was given accordingly. This *Tax-Book* has been written above 600 Years ago, *viz.* in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, and was six Years a making. The same is kept under three Locks and Keys, not to be lookt into under 6 *s.* 8 *d.* nor any Line transcribed out of it under 4 *d.*

Under the two Chamberlains are their *Deputies*, who sit in the *Tally-Court*, where they examine the Tallies. Here is also a *Tally-Cutter* attending, this Way of Tallies being found by

by long experience to be absolutely the best Way to avoid all *England.*
Cozenage in the King's Revenue. Which is after this manner.

He that pays Monies into the *Exchequer* receives for his Acquittance a *Tally*, that is, a Stick with Words written on it on both sides, expressing what the Money receiv'd is for. This being cloven in sunder by the Deputy-Chamberlains, the Stock is deliver'd to the Party that paid the Money, the Counter-stock (or Counter-foil) remaining with them. Who afterwards deliver it over to other Deputies to be Kept till called for, and joyned with the Stock. After which, they send it by an Officer of their own to the Pipe, to be applied to the Discharge of the Accomptant.

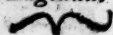
Next to the two Chamberlains is the *Auditor of the Receipts*, who files the Bills of the Tellers, whereby they charge themselves with all the Monies receiv'd, and upon the Lord High Treasurer's Warrant, or the Lords High Commissioners, draws all Orders to be signed by him or them, for Issuing forth all Moneys by virtue of Privy Seals. Which Orders are recorded by the *Clerk of the Pells*, and are entred and lodged in the said Auditor's Office. He also, by Warrant of the Lords Commissioners, makes *Debentures* to the several Persons who have Fees, Annuities, or Pensions by Letters Patents from the King out of the *Exchequer*, and directs them for Payment to the Tellers. He Daily receives the state of each Tellers Account, and Weekly certifies the Whole to the Lords Commissioners, who immediately present the Ballance to the King. Twice a Year, *viz.* at *Lady-Day* and *Michaelmas*, he makes an Abstract of all Accounts made in the preceding Half-Year, whereof he delivers one Copy to the Lords Commissioners, and another to the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*. He keeps the several Registers, appointed for paying all Persons in course, upon several Branches of the King's Revenue. Lastly, He has five Clerks to manage under him the estate of Monies received, disbursed, and remaining.

Next there are four *Tellers*; whose Office is to receive all Monies due to the King. Each of 'em Bound to the King in 20000 *l.* Security, and keeping two Clerks, who constantly attend their Offices. Their Salary is small, but the Perquisites great.

There is moreover a *Clerk of the Pells*, so called from *Pellis* a Skin, his Office being to enter every Teller's Bill into a Parchment Skin. He has two Clerks under him, one for Incomes, the other for Issue.

Lastly, there are three *Ushers of the Receipt*, a *Tally-Cutter*, and four *Messengers*. The *Ushers* Office is to see the *Exchequer* secured Day and Night, and to find Paper, Books, &c. for the Use of the *Exchequer*.

England.



'Tis observable, That in case of a Gift from the King, or Pension out of his *Exchequer*, he that receives it pays but 5 *per Cent*, amongst all the Officers. And out of publick Payments, as for the Navy, Ordnance, Wardrobe, Mint, &c. there goes not amongst them so much as 5 *s. per Cent*.

On the other side, for Monies paid in by any of the Kings Tenants, it costs 'em at the most but 3 *s.* for every Payment under a Thousand Pounds; and that goes only to the Clerks for their Pains in Writing and attending.

C H A P. XVIII.

Of Their Royal Highnesses, the PRINCESS
and PRINCE of DENMARK's Court.

The PRINCESS has First,

Yearly Salary.

A Lady of the Bed-Chamber, and Groom of the Stole	4 ⁰⁰	00	00
Next, Two Ladies of the Bed-Chamber, each	2 ⁰⁰	00	00
And Four Maids of Honour, each	2 ⁰⁰	00	00
Two Dressers, each	1 ⁰⁰	00	00
Two more, each	9 ⁰⁰	00	00
Mother of the Maids,	1 ⁰⁰	00	00
Laundress to the Body,	8 ⁰⁰	00	00
Seamstress and Starcher,	4 ⁰⁰	00	00
A Necessary Woman,	3 ⁰⁰	00	00
A Gentleman Usher,	7 ⁶⁰	00	00
Four Pages of the Back-Stairs, each	6 ⁰⁰	00	00
Two Gentlemen-Waiters, each	5 ⁶⁰	00	00
Two Chaplains,			
A Closet-Keeper,	2 ⁵⁰	00	00

Be-

Belonging to the Stables.

A Master of the Horse,	408	13	04
An Equerry,	128	00	00
Two Pages of Honour, each	100	00	00
Three Coachmen, each	56	00	00
Three Postilions, each	56	00	00
Eight Footmen, each	36	00	00
— For their Linnen, each	05	01	00
Two Grooms, each	30	00	00
Two Chairmen, for them and their Liveries,	78	06	00

The PRINCE has,

A Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, and	}	40	00	00
Groom of the Stole,				
A Privy Purse, and Master of the Robes,		200	00	00
A Treasurer of the House and Revenue, and	}	200	00	00
Comptroller of the House,				
A Secretary,		200	00	00
A Secretary for Foreign Affairs,		200	00	00
Four Grooms of the Bed-Chamber, each		200	00	00
A Gentleman Usher,		100	00	00
Two Pages of the Back-Stairs, each		70	00	00
A Yeoman of the Robes, and Barber,		100	00	00
Two Gentlemen Waiters, each		56	00	00
A Captain of the Arms,		100	00	00
A Groom of the Presence,		32	00	00
A Groom of the Presence, Extraordinary.		50	00	00
A Yeoman of the Wardrobe,		50	00	00
A Clerk of the Kitchen		100	00	00
A Yeoman of the Wine and Beer-Cellar,		100	00	00
A Yeoman of the Scullery,		50	00	00
A Master Cook,		50	00	00
A Second Cook,		40	00	00
A Confectioner,				
Turn-Broaches, Scowrer, &c. all together,		63	17	06
A Physician,				
A Chaplain,				
A Counsellor at Law,				

England.	An Attorney	20	00
	A Solicitor,	20	00
	A Seamstress and Laundress to the Body,	100	00
	A Laundress for the Table,	100	00
	A Necessary Woman,	46	00

Belonging to the Stables.

A Master of the Horse,	449	13	00
Two Equerries, each	208	00	00
A Clerk of the Stables,	110	00	00
Two Pages of Honour, each	127	00	00
Two Yeomen Riders, each	121	00	00
An Overseer of the Stables,	96	00	00
An Assistant,	50	00	00
Two Coachmen, each	36	00	00
— For Linnen and Trimming, each	05	01	00
Two Postilions and Helpers, all together,	72	00	00
Six Footmen, each	36	00	00
— For Linnen and Trimming, each	05	01	00
Six Grooms, each	30	00	00
Two Chairmen, each	36	00	00
— For Linnen and Trimming, each	05	01	00
Six Grooms, each	30	00	00
Two Chairmen, each	36	00	00
— For Linnen and Trimming, each	03	01	00
A Dog-Keeper.	100	00	00

Our Design was to have annexed here the COURT of His Highness the DUKE of GLOCESTER, had it been perfectly settled, as we are informed it is not. But if it be, before this Impression can be published, the Reader will find it at the Conclusion of the Book.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Nobility of England.

THE English Nobility is divided into five Degrees,
Viz.

Duke,		Viscount,
Marquis,		and
Earl,		Baron.

All Peers of the Realm, and bearing the Title of Lord.

Degrees of
our Nobili-

A Duke is created by Patent, Cincture of Sword, Mantle of State, Imposition of a Gap and Coronet of Gold on his Head, and a Verge of Gold put into his hand. A Marquis and an Earl, by Cincture of Sword, a Mantle of State, with a Cap and Coronet put upon him by the King, and a Patent delivered into his hand. Viscounts and Barons are made by Patent; Barons sometimes by Writ, whereby they are called to sit in the House of Lords.

They have all Coronets, but with these Distinctions. A Baron has six Pearls upon the Circle; a Viscount, the Circle of Pearls without number; an Earl has the Pearls raised upon Points and Leaves low between; a Marquis, a Pearl and a Strawberry-leaf round, of equal height; and a Duke Leaves without Pearls. Only the Dukes of the Royal Blood bear (like the Prince of Wales) a Coronet of Crosses and Flower-de-Luce. Which is the same with the King's, excepting the Arches, Globe, and Cross on the top of the King's Crown.

But the greatest Distinction amongst the Nobles is their Parliament Robes, in their several Gards on their Mantles, and short Cloaks about their Shoulders. For a Baron has but two Gards, a Viscount two and a half, an Earl three, a Marquis three and a half, and a Duke four. Besides that the Mantle of a Duke, Marquis, and Earl, is faced with Ermine; that of a Viscount and Baron, with plain white Furr.

Dukes were at first so called à ducendo, being anciently Generals and Leaders of Armies in time of War. Marquisses, from their Government of Marches, and Frontier-Countries. Earls, in Latin, Comites, because they had the Government of Counties. Viscounts, in Latin, Vice-Comites, as being Assistants and Deputies in the Government of Counties. Barons, according to Bracon, Quasi Robur Belli, the Safety of the King and People,

in

England. in Time of War, depending upon their Courage and Skill in Martial Affairs. But there are *Barons* in *England* that have no share in the Peerage. Such are the *Barons* of the *Exchequer*, and the *Barons* of the *Cinque-Ports*.

Their Titles from whence fetched. All *Dukes*, *Marquisses*, and *Earls*, at this day, have their respective Titles from some Shire, or part of a Shire, Town or City, Castle, Park, or Village. Except two *Earls*, whereof one is *Officiary*, and the other *Nominal*; the first being the *Earl Marshal* of *England*, and the last, the *Earl Rivers*, who takes his Denomination from an Illustrious Family.

A *Duke* has the Title of *Grace* given him; and the other *Peers* that of *Lordship* or *Honour*; Accordingly we commonly give to these the Epithet of *Right Honourable*.

Of their Sons and Daughters. All *Dukes* and *Marquisses* Sons are called *Lords* by the *Courtesy* of *England*, and the Daughters *Ladies*. I say by the *Courtesy* of *England*; for the Law makes no such Distinction, but looks upon all as *Commoners* that have no Right to sit in the House of *Peers*. Of an *Earl*, none but the Eldest Son is called *Lord*, tho' all the Daughters be *Ladies*. And, as for the issue of *Viscounts* and *Barons*, none of their Sons is *Lord*, nor of the Daughters *Lady*.

A *Duke's* eldest Son is called *Lord Marquis*; and the younger Sons by their Christen-Names, with the Title of *Lord* prefix, as *Lord William*, *Lord Thomas*, &c.

A *Marquis's* eldest Son is called *Lord* of a Place; and the younger Sons, as those of a *Duke*, by their Christen-Names, with the Title of *Lord* prefix, as *Lord William*, *Lord Thomas*, &c.

An *Earl's* eldest Son is born as a *Viscount*, and called *Lord* of a Place.

Their Rank by the Courtesie of England. In Point of Precedency, this is the Rule. After the *Princes* of the Blood, the first amongst the Nobility are the *Dukes*, and these are thus followed; *Viz.*

After *Dukes*,

<i>Marquisses.</i>	<i>Marquisses</i> younger Sons.
<i>Dukes</i> eldest Sons.	<i>Barons.</i>
<i>Earls.</i>	<i>Viscounts</i> eldest Sons.
<i>Marquisses</i> eldest Sons.	<i>Earls</i> younger Sons.
<i>Dukes</i> younger Sons.	<i>Barons</i> eldest Sons.
<i>Viscounts.</i>	<i>Viscounts</i> younger Sons.
<i>Earls</i> eldest Sons.	<i>Barons</i> younger Sons.

But 'tis to be observed, that all *Dukes*, not being *Princes* of the Blood, are preceded by these four great Officers of the Crown, tho' they happen to be but *Barons*; *viz. The Lords Chancellor, Treasurer,*

Treasurer, President of the Privy Council, and Privy-Seal. I leave out the *Lord High Steward of England*, because none of this Office is continued beyond the present Occasion.

As for the *Lord Great Chamberlain of England*, the *Lord High Constable*, the *Lord Marshal*, the *Lord High Admiral*, the *Lord Steward of the King's Household*, and the *Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household*, they sit above all of their Degree only.

The *Nobility of England* have at all times enjoyed many considerable Priviledges.

One is, that their Evidence in Law is taken in upon their Honour, without Oath. Insomuch, that at the Trial of a Peer, the Jury he is tried by (being a Jury of his Peers) are not Sworn, as other Juries, but give in their Verdict upon their Honour.

Upon any Solemn Trial in the King's Court of *Judicature*, a Peer may come into the Court, and sit in it uncovered.

All Peers of the Realm being lookt upon as the King's constant Councillors, their Persons are at all Times priviledged from Arrests, except in Criminal Cases. Therefore a Peer cannot be Outlawed in any Civil Action, and no Attachment lies against him. The only way for Satisfaction from a Peer is by Execution taken forth upon his Lands and Goods; and not by Attachment, or Imprisonment of his Person.

So tender is the Law of the Honour, Credit, Reputation, and Persons of Noblemen, that there is a Statute on purpose, called *Scandalum Magnatum*, to punish all such as by false Reports bring any Scandal upon them.

They are exempted from all Attendance at *Leets*, or *Sheriff's Turns*, where others are obliged to take the Oath of Allegiance. And whereas, for the suppressing of Riots, the Sheriff may raise the *Posse Comitatus*; yet he cannot command any Peer of the Realm to attend that Service.

In Civil Causes they are not to be Impanelled upon any Jury or Inquest *de facto*, tho' in a Matter between two Peers; and, if a Peer be returned upon any such Jury, there lies a special Writ for his Discharge.

They are upon no Case to be bound to their good Behaviour, or put to Swear they will not break the Peace; but only to promise it upon their Honour.

Every Peer of the Realm summoned to Parliament may constitute, in his lawful absence, a *Proxy* to Vote for him; which none of the Commons may do. And any Peer in a Place of Trust, is free to make a Deputy, to act in his absence, whilst he attends the Person of the King.

England.

Where a Peer of the Realm is Defendant, no Day of Grace is to be granted to the Plaintiff; the Law presuming, that a Peer of the Realm must always be ready to attend the Person of the King, and the Service of the Commonwealth. Therefore he ought not to be delayed any longer than the ordinary Use of the Court, but to have expedition of Justice.

In any Civil Trial, where a Peer of the Realm is Plaintiff or Defendant, there must be at least one Knight returned of the Jury; otherwise the Array may be quashed by Challenge.

In case of Amerciaments upon Non-Suits, or other Judgments, a Duke is to be amerced but Ten Pounds, and all others under Five.

Many other Priviledges they have, which I pass by for brevities sake. Yet none has the priviledge of the Grandees of Spain, to be covered in the King's Presence.

Nor is any of them exempted, as in France, from Taxes; but always bear a Share proportionable. And, upon a Poll, they bear the greatest Burden, being Taxed every one according to his Degree.

Their great Wealth.

To support their Dignity, they have generally great and plentiful Estates, some of them beyond those of several Princes beyond Sea. And till the Civil Wars in the Reign of Charles I. they lived with suitable Splendor and Magnificence; Keeping a plentiful Table, and a numerous Attendance, with several Officers. Then they delighted in noble Exercises, and appeared abroad according to their Rank and Quality. Honour and Integrity, Justice and Sobriety, Courage and Wisdom, were Virtues they excelled in. A Lord's House was then lookt upon as a well disciplined Court, where Servants lived not only in Plenty, but in great Order, with the opportunity of getting good Breeding, and the Prospect of raising themselves in the World: But that Golden Age is gone; when 'twill return is not easie to guess.

Of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

To conclude, some of the prime Nobility have been always from time to time dignified with the most Noble and Ancient Order of the Garter. First instituted by King Edward III. Anno 1350. after his Glorious Exploits in France, Spain, and Scotland.

The same consists of a Sovereign, (which is always the King of England) and 25 Companions, some Forein Princes, and the rest Noblemen of this Kingdom. Call'd *Knights of the Garter*, from the Garter constantly worn by them on the Left Leg, according to Institution. Which ought to be deckt with Gold, Pearls, and precious Stones, and fastned with a Buckle of Gold; especially upon Solemn Occasions. Otherwise a plain blue Ribbon serves instead of it,

The

The Meaning of the *Garter* is, to put the Companions of *England* the Order in mind, that, as by this Order they were joyned in a firm League of Amity and Concord; so by their *Garter*, as by a fast Tie of Affection, they are obliged to love one another. Now, to prevent an ill Construction of it, King *Edward* commanded these *French* Words to be fixt upon it, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, that is, Shame be to him that thinks evil of it. And it was done in *French*, because *England* being then possessed of a great Part of *France*, the *French* Tongue was the usual Language in the King of *England*'s Court.

Besides the *Garter*, the honourable Companions are to wear at Installations and high Feasts, a *Surcoat*, a *Mantle*, a high black Velvet Cap, a Collar of pure Gold, with other stately and magnificent Apparel. The Collar composed of Roses enamelled Red, within a *Garter* enamelled Blue, with the usual Motto in Letters of Gold, and between each of these *Garters* a Knot with Tassels of Gold.

By an Order, made April 1626. they are to wear on the left side of their Upper Garment, (whether Cloak or Coat) an *Escutcheon* of the Arms of *St. George*, that is, The Cross of *England* incircled with the *Garter* and Motto. From whence round about are cast Beams of Silver, like the Rays of the Sun in full lustre, which is commonly called the *Star*.

To this Order belongs a College, seated in the Castle of *Windsor*, with *St. George's Chappel* there erected by King *Edward*, and the Chapter-House. The College being a Corporation, has a great Seal, and several Officers belonging to it.

The principal of these is the *Prelate of the Garter*, which Office is setled on the Bishop of *Winchester*. Next, the *Chancellor of the Garter*, the Bishop of *Salisbury* for the time being. A *Register*, the Dean of *Windsor*. *Garter*, the principal King at Arms, who manages and Marshals their Solemnities at their Installations and Feasts. And lastly, the *Usher of the Garter*, who is also the *Usher of the Black Rod*.

To the *Chappel* there belong 14 *Secular Canons*, and 13 *Vicars* all Priests; besides 26 poor *Knights*, maintained by this College, for their Prayers to the Honour of God and *St. George*.

The Solemnity of this Order is performed yearly on *St. George's Day*, the 23th of *April*. And such has been the Reputation of it in all Ages since its first Institution, that there have been no less than 8 Emperors, and near 30 *Forein Kings*, besides many *Sovereign Princes* of a lower Rank, that have been, and are of this Order.

C H A P. XX.

Of the Gentry of England.

Their Degrees of Gentry.

NEXT to the Nobility, let us take a View of the *English Gentry*, which keeps a middle Rank betwixt the Nobles and the Common People. Of which there are three Degrees; viz. *Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen.*

We have now but three sorts of *Knights* in *England*, besides the *Knights of the Garter*. Viz. *Baronets, Knights of the Bath, and Knights Batchelors.*

Knights Baronets.

Baronets are the first amongst the Gentry, and the only Degree of *Knighthood* that is *Hereditary*. An Honour first Instituted by King *James I.* Anno 1611, conferred by a Patent upon a Man, and the Heirs Males of his Body lawfully begotten. The Purchase of it does commonly arise, Fees and all, to 1200 l. the Purchaser being to pay, besides the Fees, as much Money as will pay for 3 Years 30 Foot-Souldiers at 8 pence a Day, to serve in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*. Therefore they have the Privilege to bear in a Canton of their Coat of Arms, or in a whole Scutecheon, the Arms of *Ulster*, in a Field *Argent* a Hand *Gules*. In the King's Armies, they have place in gross near the King's Standard: And, for their Funerals, they have also particular Privileges.

Knights of the Bath.

As for the other two Degrees of *Knighthood*, they are but Personal, and not *Hereditary*; so that the Honour dies with the Person Knighted, and descends not to his Son.

Knights of the Bath are so called, from their Bathing the Night before the Creation within the Lists of the *Bath*. The first of this sort were made by *Henry IV*; but now they are usually made at the Coronation of a King or Queen, or Creation of a Prince of *Wales*.

They wear a Scarlet Ribbon Belt-wise; and take place of *Knights Batchelours*, but come after *Baronets*. There are but but a few *Knights* of this Order.

Knights Batchelours.

Knights Batchelours are the lowest sort of *Knights*, and the most common. Anciently this Degree was in greater esteem than it is at the present, when it was only conferred upon Sword-men for their Military Service, who from the Gilt Spurs usually put upon them, were called in Latine *Equites Aurati*. Whereas this Honour is now bestowed upon Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants, &c. And all the Ceremony used in their Creation is their Kneeling down before the King, and His Majesty's lightly touching them on the Shoulder with a naked Sword.

Anciently

Anciently there was another Sort of Knights now disused, I *England*. mean the *Knights Bannerets*, who were Knighted in the Field. This Order was accounted very Honourable, had the precedence of the Knights of the *Bath*, and bore their Arms with Supporters, which was not allowed to any under this Degree.

Next to Knights are the *Esquires*, so called from the French *Esquier*. *Escuyer*, this from the Latine *Scutiger*; which Name was given of old to him that attended a Knight in time of War, and carried his Shield. Whereas Esquire with us is a meer Title of Dignity next to and below a Knight, and signifies a Gentleman, or one that beareth Arms.

They who by right claim this Title now, are all the younger Sons of Noblemen; and, by the Common Law of *England*, their very eldest Sons are Esquires, and no more. Next are the *Esquires* of the King's Body, the eldest Sons of Noblemen's younger Sons, Knights eldest Sons, and their eldest Sons for ever. Next, *Esquires* created by the King, by putting about their Necks a Collar of S's, and bestowing on them a pair of Silver Spurs.

Those that are reputed, or lookt upon as equal to *Esquires* tho' none of them be really so, are several Magistrates, and Officers in the King's Court, as Judges, Sergeants at Law, Sheriffs, Mayors, Justices of the Peace, Counsellors at Law, and Commissioned Officers. So Heads of Houses in the Universities, Doctors of Law, Physick, and Musick, usually take place next to Knights, and before ordinary Gentlemen.

Lastly, *Gentlemen* are properly such as are descended of a good *Gentleman* Family, bearing a Coat of Arms, without any particular Title. And these we call Gentlemen Born.

But Use has so far stretched the signification of this Word, both high and low, that every Nobleman may be called a Gentleman. On the other side any one that without a Coat of Arms, has either a liberal, or genteel Education, that looks Gentleman-like (whether he be so or not) and has wherewithal to live freely and handsomely, is by the Courtesy of *England* usually called a Gentleman. Others, by their Offices, are lookt upon as such; particularly most of the King's Menial Servants, and the principal Officers in Noble-men's Families, &c. The Military Profession, which has been always counted Noble, seems to give the very meanest Professors of it a Title to this Quality. But it is more particularly adapted to two distinct Bodies of the King's Gards; the one called *Gentlemen Pensioners*, who gard his Person within Doors; and the other the *Gentlemen of the Gard*, by whom is meant his Body of Horse Gards, who gard the King's Person on Horseback without Doors.

England.

As in *Germany* all Noblemens, so in *England* all Gentlemens Arms descend to all the Sons alike. Only the eldest Son bears Arms without difference, which the younger may not.

The Law of *England*, which is so favourable to the Nobility, has not a proportionable Regard for the Gentry. For whether they be Knights, Esquires, or Gentlemen, they are all reckoned by Law, even Noblemens Sons, among the Commons of *England*. So that the eldest Son of a Duke, tho by the Courtesy of *England* stiled an Earl, shall be Arraigned (if charged with a Crime) by the Title of Esquire only, and tryed by a Jury of Common Free-holders. In Parliament he can sit only in the House of Commons, if elected, unless he be called by the King's Writ to the House of Lords.

Knights are distinguished in *England* by the Title of *Sir* prefix'd to their Christen names. And Gentlemen have no other Title but that of *Master*, when spoken of; and *Sir*, when spoken to. But, if one writes to an *Esquire*, the Direction ought to thus, as To A. B. *Esquire*.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Commonalty of England.

BY the Commonalty I mean Yeomen, Merchants, Artificers, Tradesmen, Mariners, and all others getting their Livelihood after a Mechanick Way.

Yeomen are such amongst the Commonalty, who having Land of their own to a good value, Keep it in their own hands, Husband it themselves, and live with their Families upon it. They are therefore by the Law called *Free-holders*, because they hold Lands or Tenements Inheritable, by a perpetual Right to them and their Heirs for ever. Their Number is great in *England*, and many of them have Estates fit for Gentlemen. Forty or Fifty pounds a Year is very ordinary, 100 or 200 *l.* a Year in some Counties is not rare. But in *Kent* there are those who have 1000 *l.* and some more, *per annum*. Which is not easie to be found amongst Men of this Rank any where else in *Europe*.

The *Copy-holders*, that hold Copy-holds certain, are much of the same nature, a Copy-hold being a kind of Inheritance. For, tho' the Hold be void upon the Tenant's Death, yet the next of Blood, paying the customary Fine (as two Shillings for an Acre, or such like) may not be denied his Admission. They are

are called *Copy-holders*, from the Copy of Court-Roll of the *England*.
 Mannor within which they hold their Land, by which Copy only they hold it. For this is all a *Copy-holder* has to shew for his Title, which he takes from the Steward of the Lord of the Mannor's Court.

But, as *England* is one of the most trading Countries in *Europe*, so the greatest Body of its Commonalty is that of *Traders*, or Men that live by Buying and Selling.

The most eminent whereof are those we call *Merchants*, who trade only by Whole-sale. These are the Men who by their Stock and Industry, have found the Way, not only to enrich themselves, but to make the whole Nation thrive and flourish by a perpetual Circulation of Trade, by exporting home-bred and importing foreign Commodities, by encouraging thereby Navigation, and procuring comfortable Employments to a vast Number of Artificers, Tradesmen, and Retailers.

In short, such is the benign Influence of Trade and Commerce by their means all over the Nation, that there is scarce any Part of it but feels the Benefit thereof. And for this great Advantage to the Publick, as well as their private Wealth, they got a proportionable esteem and respect from the rest of the Nation. Inasmuch that, whereas Trading formerly rendered a Gentleman ignoble, now an ignoble Person makes himself by Merchandizing as good as a Gentleman; and many Gentlemen born (some of them Younger Sons of Noble-men) take upon them this Profession, without any prejudice or blemish to their Birth. Nay, the Law of *England*, that ever had but a slight Opinion of Traders, and always lookt upon Husbandry as the most innocent Life, is so far obliterated in this Point, that, whereas by Law a Ward come to Age may bring his Action of Disparagement against his Guardian, for offering any such in Marriage; now 'tis common for Gentlemen and Merchants Sons and Daughters to Intermarry.

In *France* indeed, if a Gentleman-born betakes himself to Trade, he forfeits his Gentility; the Gentry stand so much upon their Honour, that it is very rare to see a *French* Gentleman turn to Merchandizing. But there they have greater Opportunities for preferring themselves according to their Quality, especially by the Way of Arms. Besides that, the Gentry there are apt to help one another, and so do seldom fail to give a Gentleman, under bad Circumstances, the Respect due to his Birth.

But, to return to our *Commonalty*, it may be said to comprehend three Parts in four of the Nation; the Generality of them Employed in Husbandry, Trade, and Navigation, some in a higher, others in a lesser Degree. And such is the Happiness

England.

of this People in general, that none enjoy greater Privileges, or are more secure by Law from Oppression.

They are subject to no Taxes or Laws, but what they contrive themselves by their Representatives in Parliament. And, in point of Trials, none can be Tried but by a Jury of his Peers, that is, by Twelve Men Commoners like himself. Nor can he be Condemned, but by the Laws of the Land.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Clergy of England, and first of Bishops.

Of the English Clergy.

THE Clergy of *England*, is like the Laity, divided into several Ranks, or Degrees. For, as the Laity consists of Nobility, Gentry, and Commonalty; so the Clergy is divided into Bishops, Dignitaries, and Inferiour Clergy.

The Bishops are those who take upon them the Government of the Church of *England*, according to Law, every one in his Diocese. And, as *England* consists of 26 Dioceses, or Bishopricks, so there are accordingly 26 Bishops or Diocesans. Besides the Bishoprick of the Isle of *Man*, which is a distinct Bishoprick.

Their Office being Pastoral, their Business is to feed their Flocks with the wholsom Doctrine of the Church, and so to oversee the Inferiour Clergy, that by their Lives and Doctrine the People may Keep the Truth, and live according to the Rules of Christianity.

And, as each of them has a Canonical Authority over all the Priests of his Diocese, so they have all in chief the Power of Ordination; which however is never performed but by the Bishop jointly with some other Priests.

They are also impowred to grant Institutions to Benefices upon Presentation of other Patrons, to command Induction to be given, to order the collecting and preserving of the Profits of vacant Benefices for the Successors Use.

They are bound to defend the Church-Liberties, and once in three Years to visit each his Diocese. In this triennial Visitation they Inquire of the Manners, Carriages, and Offences of Ministers, Church-Wardens, and the rest of the Parishioners, principally of Offenders against Justice, Piety, and Sobriety. Wardens of Hospitals, Physicians, Chiturgions, Schoolmasters, and Midwives fall particularly under the Care of their Visitation.

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Of the aforesaid 26 Bishops, there are two called *Archbishops*, *England*. the one of *Canterbury*, and the other of *York*. These have a Superintendency over all the Church of *England*, and in some measure over the other Bishops. *Archbishops*.

They have each of them his Province, or Jurisdiction; but that of *Canterbury* is much the greater of the two. For, of 26 *Their distinct Provinces*. Dioceses, it takes up 22; viz. 18 in *England*, and 4 in *Wales*. Whereas the Province of *York* has in all but 4 Dioceses, besides that of the *Ile of Man*.

Each of these Archbishops is called *Primate* of *England*, and *Metropolitan* of his Province. Yet the first has some kind of Supereminency over the other, and has power to Summon him to a National Synod.

Next to the two Archbishops are the Bishops of *London*, *Durham*, and *Winchester*; the Order of the rest being by no other Rule than the Priority of their Consecration.

The Bishop of *London* has the precedency of all the other Bishops, not only as being Bishop over the Metropolis of *England*, but as Provincial Dean of *Canterbury*. And, upon the Vacancy of the Archiepiscopal See, the Bishop of *London* has been usually (till of late) translated to that See.

The Bishop of *Durham* has been a Count Palatine six or seven hundred Years. The common Seal of his Bishoprick has been of a long time an *Armed Knight*, holding in one hand a *Naked Sword*, and in the other a *Church*. The Earldom of *Sadberg* has been long since annexed to this Bishoprick.

The Bishop of *Winchester* was anciently reputed Earl of *Southampton*, and so stiled by *Henry VIII*, in the Statutes of the Honourable Order of the Garter. But that Earldom has been since otherwise disposed of.

There are 3 Things remarkable in the making of an *English* Bishop; viz. his *Election*, *Consecration*, and *Installation*. All which is done with great Solemnity. When a Bishops See becomes vacant, first the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral give notice of it to the King, as the Patron of all the Bishopricks in *England*; and humbly request His Majesty, that he will give them Leave to chuse another. Whereupon the King grants them his *Conge d'eslire*, that is, Leave to elect; and withal does usually recommend unto them whom His Majesty thinks fit. Then the Dean summons a Chapter, that is, the Prebendaries of the Cathedral; who either elect the Person recommended by the King's Letters, or shew Cause to the contrary. The *Election* being over, it is certified to the Party elected. Who accepting the Choice, the same is certified to the King, and the Archbishop of that Province. Whereupon the King gives his Royal Assent under the great Seal of *England* (which is exhibited to the

The Manner of a Bishops Election.

England.

the Archbishop) with command to confirm and consecrate him. In order to which, the Archbishop subscribes *Fiat Confirmatio*, and gives Commission under his Episcopal Seal to his Vicar General, to perform all the Acts thereunto required.

Then a Citation comes forth from the said Vicar General in the Name of the Archbishop, summoning all the People that have any Thing to object against the Party elected, to appear at a certain Time and Place, to make their Objections. Which is done first by Proclamation, three several times, at *Bow-Church*; and then the Citation is affixt on the Church-Door for all People to Read. At the Day and Place assigned for the Opposers Appearance, the Vicar General sitting as Judge, the Proctor for the Dean and Chapter exhibits the Royal Assent, and the Commission of the Archbishop. Which being read and accepted by the Vicar General, the Proctor exhibits the Proxy from the Dean and Chapter, presents the Bishop elect, returns the Citation, and desires the Opposers to be called three times. This done, and none appearing, they are pronounced Contumacious; and a Decree made to proceed to Sentence, in behalf of the Bishop elect. Who thereupon takes the Oaths of Supremacy, Simony, and Canonical Obedience; and then the Judge of the Arches reads and subscribes the Sentence. After which, there is usually an Entertainment made for the Officers and others there present. And the Bishop elect, being thus Confirmed, may act as Bishop, even before he is Consecrated.

The Consecration.

Some time after this follows the *Consecration*. Which is performed by the Archbishop of the Province, or some other Bishop commissioned by him, with the Assistance of two other Bishops, either in the Chappel of the Archbishop, or of any other Bishop. And it is done either upon a Sunday or Holiday, after Morning-Service. Then the Archbishop (or his Deputy) begins the Communion Service. And, after a certain Prayer appointed for this Occasion, one of the Bishops present reads the Epistle, *1 Tim. 3.* another the Gospel, *John 21.* Which is followed by the Nicene Creed, and next to that a Sermon. After Sermon, the Bishop elect, being vested with his Rochet or Linnen-Garment, is by two Bishops presented to the Archbishop, or his Deputy, sitting in his Chair; who demands the King's Mandate for the Consecration, and causes it to be read. That done, the Bishop elect takes the Oath of Supremacy, and of Canonical Obedience to the Archbishop. After which, they fall to Prayers. Then the Bishop elect does Answer several Interrogatories that are put to him; and after his Answers, the rest of the Episcopal Habit is put upon him. This done, they Kneel down to Prayers again.

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again. Which being ended, the Bishop elect being upon his Knees, the Archbishop and Bishops there present lay their Hands on his Head, and by a pious grave Form of Words, Consecrate him. Afterwards the Archbishop delivers a Bible to the Bishop elect, with another set Form of Words. Then they all proceed to the Communion; and having received the Sacrament, they depart with the Blessing.

The Consecration being over, the new Bishop treats at a splendid Dinner, the Chief of the Nobility, Clergy, Judges, Privy Counsellors, &c. Which Dinner (with the Fees of Consecration) does usually amount to four or five hundred Pounds.

His *Installation* is made by virtue of a Mandate from the Archbishop to the Arch-Deacon of his Province. This is performed in the Cathedral Church, upon any Day between the hours of Nine and Eleven, in the presence of a publick Notary. When the Bishop elect, or his Proxy, (which is most usual) is introduced into the Cathedral by the Arch-Deacon, or his Proxy, there he declares in the first place his Assent to the King's Supremacy; and swears, that unless he be otherwise Dispensed with, he will be Resident according to the Custom of that Cathedral, and observe the Customs of the said Church, and cause others to observe the same. Whereupon the Arch-Deacon, with the Petty-Canons, and Officers of the Church, accompany the Bishop up to the Choir, and there place him in a Seat prepared for him, between the Altar and the right side of the Choir. Then the Arch-Deacon pronounces these Words in Latin, *Ego, Authoritate mihi commissa, induco & Inthronizo Reverendum in Christo Patrem Dominum N. N. Episcopum, & Dominus custodiat suum Introitum & Exitum est hoc nunc, & in seculum, &c.* Upon which, *Te Deum* is sung, the Bishop being conducted in the mean while from his own Place to the Dean's Seat; where, in Token of his taking Possession, he stands till *Te Deum* and some other Prayers be ended.

After Prayers, the Bishop is conducted into the Chapter-House, and there placed on a high Seat. Where the Arch-Deacon, together with all the Prebends and Officers of the Church, come before him, and acknowledge Canonical Obedience to him. Finally, the Publick Notary is by the Arch-Deacon required to make an Instrument, declaring the whole Matter of Fact in this Affair.

Afterwards the new Bishop is introduced into the King's Presence, to do his *Homage* for his Temporalities or Barony. Which he does by Kneeling down before the King sitting in a Chair of State, by putting his Hands between His Majesty's Hands,

England. Hands, and taking a Solemn Oath to be true and faithful to Him, and that he holds his Temporalities of him.

Then he compounds for the First-Fruits of his Bishoprick, that is, agrees for his first Years Profits to be paid to the King, within two Years or more, if the King please.

When a Bishop is Translated from one Bishoprick to another, all the Difference there is in the Translation from the manner of making a Bishop, is, that there is no Consecration. And, when a Bishop is made Archbishop, the Difference is only in the Commission, which is directed by the King to four Bishops, or more, to Confirm him.

Now there is this Difference between an Archbishop and a Bishop, that, whereas a Bishop's Canonical Authority reaches no farther than the Bounds of his Diocese, the Archbishop's Power extends it self all over his Province, so that he is Ordinary to all the Bishops thereof. Accordingly the Bishop Visits only his Diocese, but the Archbishop Visits the whole Province. The Bishop can Convocate only a Diocesan, but the Archbishop may Convocate a Provincial Synod. The Bishop with other Priests does Ordain a Priest, but the Archbishop with other Bishops does Consecrate a Bishop.

The Bishops Privileges, &c. I come now to the Prerogatives, Priviledges, Power, Revenues, and great Deeds of Bishops.

All the Bishops of *England* are Barons and Peers of the Realm, and sit as such in the House of Lords. They are the Spiritual Lords, lookt upon as the Fathers (or Guardians) of the Church, and therefore commonly stiled, *Right Reverend Fathers in God*. And, as 'tis usual in *England* for well-bred Children to ask their Parents Blessing Morning and Evening, with one Knee upon the Ground; so the true Sons of the Church, looking upon the Bishops as their Spiritual Fathers, commonly begin their Addresses to them, by asking their Blessing in the same respectful manner.

Besides the Priviledges injoy'd by Bishops, as Peers, and therefore common with those of the Temporal Lords, they have some peculiar Prerogatives, and those of a high nature. 'Tis undenaible, that all Jurisdiction in *England* is inseparably annexed to the Crown. And yet the Bishops Courts, tho' held by the King's Authority, are not counted to be properly the King's Courts. For the Bishops send forth Writs in their own Names, *Teste* the Bishop; and not in the King's Name, as all the King's Courts properly so called do.

And, whereas in other Courts there are several Judges to each, a Bishop in his Court judges, and passes Sentence alone by himself.

A Bishop besides has this transcendent Priviledge, that he may (as the King does) depute his Authority to another, as to a Bishop Suffragan, his Chancellor, or Commissary. Which none of the King's Judges can do. *England.*

Bishops, in whatsoever Christian State they come, their Episcopal Dignity and Degree is acknowledged; and may, as Bishops, confer Orders, &c. Whereas no Temporal Lord is in Law acknowledged such out of the Prince's Dominions who conferred his Honour.

The Law of *England* attributes so much to the Word of a Bishop, that, not only in the Trial of Bastardy, the Bishops Certificate shall suffice; but also in Trial of Heresy, which toucheth a Man's Life.

If a Clergy-Man Kills his Bishop or Ordinary, the Law looks upon it as a Parricide; and 'tis Petty-Treason, by Law.

Every Bishop may by Statute-Law qualify six Chaplains, which is as many as a Duke.

But, if the Bishops Priviledges be so great, the *Archbishops* are much greater, especially his Grace of *Canterbury's*; Who is the first Peer of the Realm, and next to the Royal Family precedes not only all Dukes, but all the great Officers of the Crown. *The Archbishops Priviledges particularly.*

Tho' he holds his Place from the King, yet in the King's Writs to him he is stiled *Dei Gratia Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi*; and whereas other Bishops write *Divina Permissione*, he writes himself *Divina Providentia*. When he is Invested in the Archbishoprick, he is said to be Inthroned.

It belongs properly to him to Crown the King; and he had formerly the Power of appointing the Lent-Preachers, which is now in the Lord High Chamberlain.

The Bishop of *London* is accounted his *Provincial Dean*, the Bishop of *Winchester* his *Chancellour*, and the Bishop of *Rockester* his *Chaplain*.

He has the *Probate* of all Wills in his Province, and the Power of granting *Letters of Administration*, where the Party at the time of his Death had 5 *l.* worth (or above) out of the Diocese wherein he died, or 10 *l.* within the Diocese of *London*. For all such as die *Intestate*, within his Province, he has Power to make Wills, and to administer their Goods to the Kindred, or to pious Uses, according to his Discretion.

In all Cases heretofore sued for in the Court of *Rome*, he has power to grant *Licenses* and *Dispensations*, either by himself, or his Deputy, called the *Master of Faculties*; Provided the same be not repugnant to the Law of God, or the King's Prerogative. As, to allow a Clerk to hold a Benefice in *Commendam* or Trust; to allow a Son (contrary to the Canons) to succeed his Father

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England. immediately in a Benefice ; a Beneficed Clerk, upon some Occasions to be Non-Resident for some time ; a Clerk rightly qualified to hold two Benefices with Cure of Souls ; and a Lay-man to hold a Prebend, &c. whilst by Study he is preparing himself for the service of the Church.

He may also bestow one Dignity or Prebend in any Cathedral Church within his Province, upon every Creation of a new Bishop. And the new-created Bishop is also to provide a sufficient Benefice for one of the Archbishop's Chaplains, or to maintain him till it be effected.

He has the Prerogative, with two other Bishops, to Consecrate a new made Bishop ; to appoint Coadjutors to infirm Bishops ; to confirm the Election of Bishops within his Province ; to call Provincial Synods according to the King's Writ directed to him ; to be Moderator in the Synods or Convocations, and there to give his Suffrage last of all. 'Tis both his Power and Duty to Visit the whole Province ; and, during the Vacancy of any Bishoprick within the same, to appoint a Guardian of the Spiritualities. So that to him belong all the Episcopal Rights and Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions of the Diocese, as Visitations, Institutions, &c.

To decide all Differences in Ecclesiastical Matters, he holds several Courts of Judicature, for which I refer you to my Third Part.

Lastly, He may retain and qualify 8 Chaplains, which is two more than any Duke is allowed.

The Archbishop of York has also the Precedence of all Dukes that are not of the Royal Blood ; and of all great Officers of State, except only the Lord Chancellor.

He is also stiled Primate of England, and Metropolitan of his Province ; and has many of those Prerogatives and Privileges which the Archbishop of Canterbury has within his own Province.

Each of the Archbishops is honoured as Dukes are, with the Title of *His Grace*. And, whereas the Inferiour Bishops are stiled *Right Reverend*, the Archbishops are in a Superlative manner, stiled *Most Reverend*.

The Bishops Revenues. As to the Revenues of the English Bishops, the best Bishopricks are those of Canterbury, Durham, and Winchester, which yield a plentiful Income. Amongst the rest, some have but a Competency, and others are not much better (some worse) than in any Parsonages.

The great Deeds of some Bishops. And yet I must say this to the eternal Praise of the Episcopal Order, that they have done great Things for the Publick out of their Revenues. For most of the great publick Works now remaining

maintaining in *England*, acknowledge their Being, either to the sole Cost and Charge, or to the liberal Contributions of Bishops. I mean not only *Palaces* and *Castles*, but *Churches*, *Colleges*, *Schools*, *Hospitals*, *Alms-Houses*, a great Number whereof have been founded and built by *Bishops*. Nay, that famous and chargeable Structure of *London-Bridge* stands to this day obliged to the liberal Contributions of an Archbishop. The excellent *Laws* (says an Author) made by several of the *Saxon Kings*, were all made by the Persuasions and Advice of Bishops, named in our Histories. And 'twas a Bishop of *London*, at whose request *William the Conquerour* granted it its great Privileges. The Union of the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, (whereby a long and cruel Civil War was ended) was by the Advice and Counsel of Bishop *Merton*, then a Privy-Counsellour. And the happy Union of *England* and *Scotland* was brought to pass by the long Foresight of Bishop *Fox*, a Privy-Counsellour, in advising *Henry VII.* to Match his eldest Daughter to *Scotland*, and his younger to *France*.

But, above all, the Converting *England* to Christianity, the Reforming of it when Corrupted, and the Defence of the Reformation against all *Romish* Writers, is principally owing to Bishops and Prelates.

C H A P. XXII.

Of the Dignify'd Clergy.

AS amongst the Laity the Gentry keeps a middle Rank betwixt the Nobility and the Commonalty, so amongst the Clergy of *England* there is a middle Station between the Episcopal Order and the inferiour Clergy. Which Station is properly that of the *Dignify'd Clergy*, the Subject of this Chapter.

For a Supply of able and fit Persons to make, or assist Bishops, a certain Number of eminent Divines were thought fit to be placed in a Collegiate manner at every Cathedral or Episcopal See; out of which Seminaries fit Persons from time to time might be chosen to govern the Church. Who living here in a Society together, have the Opportunity of getting Experience, of Reading Men, and raising themselves by Degrees above their former Familiarity with the inferiour Country Clergy. Whereby they fit themselves for Government and Authority in the Church.

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Accordingly in every Cathedral Church in *England* there is a certain Number of *Prebendaries*, or *Canons*, and a *Dean* over them; most of them with a plentiful Maintenance, but so that the *Dean* has commonly a double Portion.

Deans.

Deans of the old Foundations, which were before the Suppression of Monasteries, are brought to their Dignities much like Bishops. The King first sends forth his *Conge d'Esire* to the Chapter, who thereupon proceed to the Election. To their Election the King grants his Royal Assent; then the Bishop confirms the Party Elected, and gives his Episcopal Mandate to Install him. Whereas the *Deans* of the new Foundations (upon Suppression of Abbies or Priories, transformed by *Henry VIII.* into Dean and Chapter) are Installed a much shorter way, by Virtue of the King's Letters Patents, without either Election or Confirmation.

The Cathedral Churches of *St. David* and *Landaff* in *Wales* never had a *Dean*. But the Bishop in either is Head of the Chapter; and, in the Bishops absence, the Chanter at *St. David's*, and at *Landaff* the Arch-Deacon.

'Tis observable besides, that there are some *Deans* in *England* without any Jurisdiction, but only for Honour so called; as the *Dean* of the Chappel Royal, the *Dean* of *St. George's Chappel* at *Windsor*, the *Deans* of *Rippon* and *Garnsey*.

Some *Deans* there are without any Chapter, that enjoy however certain Jurisdictions; as the *Deans* of *Croydon*, *Battel*, and *Bocking*.

Prebendaries.

A *Prebendary* is so called (as some will have it) à *prebenis* *Auxilium* aut *Consilium* Episcopo vel Decano, from giving Help or Counsel to the Bishop or *Dean*. Or (as others) from the Word *Prebend*, which signifies the Portion which every Member or Canon of a Cathedral Church receives for his Maintenance out of the common Stock of the Church. Of which *Prebends* some are *Simple*, or have no more but the Revenue towards their Maintenance; and others with *Dignity*, such as have Jurisdiction annexed to them, according to the divers Orders of Churches.

Now, among the *Prebendaries* (or *Canons*) of the old Foundations, some are *Canonici actu*, such as have Right to Vote in the Chapter. Others *Canonici in Herba*, that have a Stall in the Choir, but no Vote in the Chapter; only having Right to the next *Prebend* that shall become void.

The *Dean* and *Prebendaries* ought to reside in their respective Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, to frequent Publick Divine Service, to Preach by turns upon Sundays and all Festival Days, and at due time to administer the Lord's Supper. They ought

ought to instruct the weakest sort of the Country Clergy, to direct them how and what to Preach, whereby they may best profit their Auditors. In short, they ought to shew good Example to the Inferiour Clergy. And, when summoned by the Bishop, they are to assist him in some of his Episcopal Functions; as Ordinations, Deprivations *ab Officio & Beneficio*, Condemnation of obstinate Hereticks, &c. Upon the King's Writ of *Conge d'Esire*, they elect the Bishop of that Diocese.

The chief of the Prebendaries is the *Sub-Dean*, who supplies the Deans part in his absence.

Besides *Deans* and *Prebendaries*, the Church of England has, *Arch-Deans*; so called for their Charge over the *Deacons*, who are in every Diocese to be guided and directed under the Bishop thereof by the *Arch-Deacon*, tho' a *Presbyter* himself. There are of these 60 in all England, each Diocese having in it one or more *Arch-Deaconries*, for Dispatch of Ecclesiastical Business. Their Office is to Visit two Years in three, the third Year being the Bishop's Visitation Year. Then the *Arch-Deacon* is to enquire of Reparations and Moveables belonging to the Churches under his Jurisdiction, to reform Abuses in Ecclesiastical Matters, and to bring the more weighty Affairs before the Bishop of the Diocese. Therefore he is called *alter Episcopi Oculus*, the other being the Dean. He is also, upon the Bishop's Mandate, to Induct Clerks into their Benefices, and thereby to give them Possession of all the Profits thereunto belonging.

Many *Arch-Deacons*, have, by Prescription, their Courts and Officials, as Bishops have.

Lastly, There are *Rural Deans*, anciently called *Archipresbyteri*, & *Decani Christianitatis*, perhaps because they had the Oversight of a certain Number of Priests. Now their Office is, upon the Bishop's Orders, to convocate the Clergy, to signify unto them (sometime by Letters) the Bishop's Pleasure, and to give Induction in the *Arch-Deacon's* place, when he lives far off.

Every *Arch-Deaconry* is subdivided into fewer or more *Rural Deanries*.

Note, That besides Bishopricks, all Deanries are in the King's Gift; and so are most Prebends and Canonicates, with many great, and some smaller Parsonages.

C H A P. XXIII.

Of the Inferiour Clergy; Also, of the Church-Wardens, Sidesmen, and Parish-Clerks.

BY the Inferiour Clergy, I mean such as are not Dignify'd; whether *Rectors*, *Vicars*, *Curates*, or simply *Deacons*. We call

England. *Rectors* such as are possessed of a Living, the *Prædial Tythe* whereof is not Impropriated. *Vicars*, that Officiate in those Livings which are called Impropriations. *Curates*, such as Officiate for *Rectors* that hold several Livings, or are otherwise disabled from attending the Service of the Church. *Deacons*, those that have made but the first Step into the Service of the Church.

For the Church of *England* has three distinct Orders, *viz.* *Bishops*, *Priests*, and *Deacons*. To be admitted a *Deacon*, one must be by the Canon Law Twenty three Years of Age; to be Ordained a *Priest*, Twenty four; and to be Consecrated a *Bishop*, Thirty.

The Charge of *Deacon* seems to be but Ministerial to the Priestly Office, and properly to fit him for it. He is to take Care of the Poor, to Baptize, Read in the Church, and assist the Priest at the Lord's Supper, by giving the Cup only.

The Ordination of *Priests* and *Deacons* is performed four Times in the Year, upon four several Sundays in the Ember-Weeks. Which, by the Laws of the Church, is a Time of Prayer and Fasting for the whole Nation, that by their joyned Prayers they may recommend to God all that are to receive Ordination. Those are the Weeks called *Quatuor Tempora* by the ancient Fathers, and of great Antiquity in the Church. The proper Days for this Devotion are the *Wednesday*, *Friday*, and *Saturday* next after *Quadragesima* Sunday, after *Holy-Rood* Day in *September*, and *St. Lucy's* Day in *December*.

The Ordination is performed in a most solemn, grave, and devout manner, by a Bishop, assisted with some of the Dignified Clergy, or others in Priestly Order. I begin with that of *Deacons*, which is thus.

Ordination of Deacons. First, after Morning Prayer, there is a Sermon about the Duty and Office of *Deacons* and *Priests*. The Sermon ended, those that stand for *Deacons* being decently habited, are presented to the Bishop by the Arch-Deacon, or his Deputy. Whom the Bishop asks, if he has made due Inquiry of them; and then asks the People, if they know any notable Impediment or Crime in any of them. Then follow certain godly Prayers, with the Collect, and Epistle appointed for this Solemnity. After which, the Oath of Supremacy is administered to every one of them; and the Bishop puts divers godly Questions to them. Which being answered, they all Kneel; and he laying his Hands upon them severally does Ordain them *Deacons*. Then he delivers to every one of them the New Testament, and gives them Authority to Read the same in the Church. Whereupon the Bishop appoints one of them to Read the Gospel. This done, they with the Bishop proceed to the Communion; and so are dismissed with the Blessing pronounced by the Bishop.

The *Ordination of Priests* is much after the same manner. *England.*
Only the Epistle and Gospel are different; and, after the Questions and Answers made, the Bishop puts up a particular Prayer for them. Which being ended, he desires the Congregation to recommend them to God secretly in their Prayers; for doing of which there is a competent Time of general Silence. Then follows *Veni Creator Spiritus*, in Meter to be sung. And, after another Prayer, they all kneeling, the Bishop, with one or two of the grave Priests there present, lays his Hands upon the Head of every one of them severally, and so gives them *Ordination* in a grave set Form of Words, different both from that of *Bishops*, and that of *Deacons*. The rest is the same as in the Ordaining of *Deacons*. *Ordination of Priests.*

What the Office of a Parish-Priest is, is so well known, that I need not insist upon it. His Orders he has from the Bishop, but the Benefice he holds from the Patron. Now we call those *Patrons of Churches*, who by first building of Churches, or first indowing them with Lands, have obtained for them and their Heirs a Right of Advowson or Patronage. So that, when the Church is void, the Patron is to propose a fit Clerk to the Bishop, to be by him Canonically Instituted.

As to the *Revenues of the Inferiour Clergy*, they are (as in all *The Revenues of the* Places) unequally divided; Some having a very plentiful, some but a competent, and others but a small Maintenance. Some *Clergy.* 200 l. or 300 l. *per Annum*, or more, others 100 l. or thereabouts, and some much short of that. Which, besides the Glebeland, is mostly raised by way of Tythes, and the Duties paid for Christenings, Marriages, and Funerals.

The Plurality of Benefices, that is the Priviledge of holding more Livings than one, allowed by the Church of *England* for the Incouragement of worthy and eminent Divines, makes room for many *Curates* to officiate for them in those Churches where they do not keep their Residence. For which they have such an Allowance as they think fit to agree upon.

The Condition of *Vicars* is much the same with that of *Curates*, if not worse. These properly officiate in those Livings, which are called *Impropriations*, of which there are in *England* no less than 3845. For above a third part of the best Benefices of *England*, being anciently by the Pope's Grant appropriated to Monasteries towards their Maintenance, were upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries made Lay-fees. Which Benefices ever since have been accordingly provided, not with the best Allowances, nor with the best of the Clergy.

I conclude with the *Parish-Church Officers*, which are indeed Lay-men; but, as they have a peculiar Relation to the Church, they may be counted to be half-Clergy-men.

*England.**Church-wardens.*

The *Church-Wardens*, amongst these, are the principal. Whose Office is to see, that the Church be in good Repair, and want nothing for Divine Service, &c. That the Church-yard be well inclosed, and an exact Terrier of the Glebe-Land be kept. They are also to sue for any Thing kept from the Church, that is of right belonging to it; to enquire after, admonish, and present to the Bishop scandalous Livers, and to collect the Charity of the Parishioners. The Bishops Orders they are both to declare, and to execute.

They serve commonly two Years in that Station, and Easter-week is the time for their Election. Usually they are elected by the Parson and the Parishioners, where it is so agreed. If not, the Parson chuses one, and the Parishioners the other.

Sidesmen.

In some great Parishes there are joyned *Sidesmen* to the Church-Wardens, to assist them in the Inquiries into the Lives of lewd Livers, and in presenting Offenders at Visitations.

Clerk.

Next is the *Clerk*, whose Office is to serve at Church the Priest and Church-wardens. He ought to be at least 20 Years old, and a Man of good Life and Conversation, that can read, write, and sing Psalms, the tuning whereof is part of his Office. He is commonly chosen by the Parson only.

Sextons.

In many Parishes there is also one *Sexton*, or more. So we call those that attend the Parishioners at Church, and let them into their Pews. Which in Cathedral and Collegiate Churches is commonly performed by the *Vergers*, so called from a Silver *Verge* which they carry in their hands.

Vestry-men

To take care of the Parish Concerns, both Civil and Ecclesiastical, a great Power is by Law committed to the *Vestry-Men*; So called from the Vestry, a Room adjoining to the Church for the Use of the Parson and Parish-Officers. They are a select Number of the chief Parishioners in every Parish within the City of London and Suburbs, and elsewhere; who yearly chuse Officers for the Parish, as *Church Wardens*, *Constables*, *Scavengers*, *Collectors for the Poor*, &c. The *Beadle's* is a standing Office.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of Women.

Noble Women.

ALL Women in England are either *Noble*, or *Ignoble*. The first are so by *Descent*, *Creation*, or *Marriage*.

By *Descent*, as when a Lady holds an Estate by a noble Title. For Titles of Honour sometimes, for want of Males, do descend to Females. But only to one of them, because they are Things in their own Nature intire, and not to be divided amongst many; as the Lands and Tenements are, which descend in equal Proportion

Proportion to all the Daughters. By *Creation*, some Women have been made at the King's pleasure, Baroneſſes, Counteſſes, and Dutcheſſes.

But the greateſt Part of the *English* Noble-women are ſo only by *Marriage*, all Women being counted Noble that are Married to any Peer of the Realm. And ſo, (as the Law ſays) *Uxor ſulget Radiis Mariti*.

Therefore, if afterwards they Marry to Men not Noble, they loſe by Law their former Dignity, and follow their latter Huſbands Condition; tho' by the Courteſy of *England*, they are ſtill lookt upon and reſpected as Noble, and called by the Name of the former Huſband. But Women, Noble by Deſcent or Birth-right, or by *Creation*, retain by Law their Nobility, tho' they Marry afterwards to Huſbands under their Degree.

'Tis obſervable, that any Noble-woman by Birth, being Married to a Baron, takes place but as Baroneſs, tho' ſhe be a Duke's Daughter. But, if ſhe Marry to one under the Degree of a Nobleman, as to a Knight or Gentleman, the Courteſy of *England* gives her place according to her Birth, and not her Huſband's Condition.

A Noble-woman Marrying to an Ignoble Man adds no Honour to him. Her Honour is all hers, and he has no ſhare in it, tho' by Marriage he becomes Maſter of all her Goods and Chattels. But her Dignities, with the Lands, deſcend to her next Heir.

Noble-women, in the Eye of the Law, are Peereſſes of the Realm; and accordingly they enjoy moſt of the Privileges of Peers.

As happy as the Condition of Married Women is generally all over *England*, yet the Laws of this Kingdom are in the main very ſevere upon them. For, when a Woman Marries, ſhe gives her ſelf over, and what ſhe brings with her, to the power of her Huſband. Whatever ſhe is poſſeſſed of, the Huſband becomes the Proprietor of it; and her very neceſſary Apparel is not hers in Propriety. If ſhe has any Tenure, it is all *in Capite*, that is, ſhe holds it of, and by her Huſband, who is the Head of his Wife. And all the Chattels perſonal ſhe had at the Marriage are ſo much her Huſbands, that, he dying before her, they ſhall not return to his Wife, but go with his other Goods and Chattels to the Huſband's Executor or Adminiſtrator. Except the *Paraphernalia*, that is, thoſe Goods which a Wife, beſides her Dower or Joynture, is after her Huſband's Death allowed to have; as Furniture for her Chamber, wearing Apparel, and Jewels, if ſhe be of Quality.

*The Laws
ſevere upon
Married
Women.*

The Wife can make no Contract without her Huſband's Conſent; and without it ſhe cannot ſet, ſell, give away, or alienate any Thing.

So great is her Subjection to her Huſband's Will, that, in the Senſe of the Law, ſhe has no Will of her own. Therefore, when a Man and his Wife commit a Felony together, the Wife can neither be Principal nor Acceſſory; the Law ſuppoſing ſhe was forced thereunto, in regard of the Subjection and Obedience ſhe owes to her Huſband.

In ſhort, by the Law of *England*, a Wife is ſo much in the Power of her Huſband, that ſhe can call nothing her own. And, when ſhe offends, 'tis in her Huſband's Power to correct her, as a Servant. If therefore ſhe wrong another by her Tongue, or by Treſpaſs, her Huſband muſt answer for her Fault, and make Satisfaction.

More than that, a Woman, upon Marriage, must part with her very Name, and ever after use her Husbands Surname, contrary to the Custom of other Countries.

One Thing more there is yet which evidences the great Subjection of a Wife to her Husband. And that is the Punishment inflicted upon a Woman that has killed her Husband, which is to be Burnt alive; the Offence being counted Petty-Treason by Law, that is, as great a Crime as the Killing of his Father, or Master.

Yet in some Things the Law is very favourable to the Female Sex. For, if a Wife bring forth a Child begotten before Marriage by another Man than her present Husband, her Husband is bound to own the Child, and that Child shall be his Heir at Law. So literally we take the Saying, *Pater est quem Nuptiæ demonstrant*.

If a Husband be a long time absent from his Wife, and his Wife bring forth a Child during his Absence, he must Father that Child, in case he lived all the while in this Island, or *inter quatuor maria*. And, if that Child be her first born Son, and her Husband's Estate Intailed, or left without Will, that Child shall be Heir to it.

Another Privilege of *English* Women, is, that the Wife having no Jointure settled before Marriage, may challenge, after her Husband's Death, the third part of his yearly Rents, if Land, during her Life; and within the City of London, a third Part of all her Husband's Moveables for ever. If there be many Children, the rest comes to the eldest; if not, to the next Heir at Law. And, if she do not approve of the Division, she may claim the Right of being Indowed with the best of the Land, to a third Part.

But, if the Law be so favourable in some Cases to married Women, Custom, or rather the good Nature of *Englishmen*, makes their Condition much happier. Whose Respect and Tenderness for them is generally so great, that every where they give them the Precedency, and put them the least of any Nation upon Drudgery and Hardship. Women are not here mewed up as in *Italy* and *Spain*; and that mischievous Passion of Jealousie, which rages in those Countries, has got but little footing here. In short, married Women have here more Liberty than any where else. Their chief Care is of the House and Household, according to the ancient Custom of the *Greek Wives*; which is indeed the proper Office of a Wife, as the Husband's is to mind his Concerns abroad.

And such is generally their Carriage to their Husbands, and their mutual Tenderness for them, that where the Law gives them nothing, the dying Husband often leaves all behind him to the disposal of his Wife. Except in *London*, where a peculiar Order is taken by the City agreeable to the Civil Law.

A Knight's Wife, is, by the Courtesy of *England*, counted and called a Lady. If her Husband die before her, and she take afterwards a Husband of a lower estate, still she shall be called Lady, with the Surname of her first Husband, and not of the second. Which is by the Courtesy of *England*, and according to Ladies of a higher Rank, as I have before observed.

In point of real Estate, 'tis observable, that if the Wife be an Heiress, and bring to her Husband an Estate in Land, that Land descends to her eldest Son; and,

and, if she has no Sons, but only Daughters, it is divided amongst them. But, if she dies without Issue, the Land goes immediately to the next Heir at Law. Only the Husband shall enjoy the Profits thereof during his Life, if he has had a Child alive of her Body. This also is called the Courtesy of *England*.

As to Contracts or Covenants made before the Marriage betwixt the Husband and the Wife, either by themselves or Friends, they take place, and are of force according to the Validity thereof.

Lastly, the Wife in *England* is accounted so much one with her Husband, that she cannot be produced as Witness for or against him. And so strong is the Tie that joyns them together, that they may not be wholly Separated by any Agreement between themselves, but only by a Judicial Sentence.

Now there is a twofold Separation, both called by the name of *Divorce*. The one in case of Adultery, *à Mensa & Thoro*; *Of Divorce*. Which is nothing else but a living asunder, without a liberty to Remarry, whilst either Party is alive. Whereas the other is *à Vinculo Matrimonii*, from the Bond of Matrimony, whereby each Party is free to Remarry. And this is allowed upon a Nullity of the Marriage, or upon some essential Impediment, as Consanguinity or Affinity within the Degrees forbidden, Precontract, Impotency, or such like.

But sometimes, in case of Adultery, this plenary Divorce has been allowed of, in private Cases, by Act of Parliament.

CHAP. XXV.

Of Children, and Servants.

IN *England* a Father may give all his Estate Untailed from his Children, or only to one Child; the Consideration whereof is apt to keep his Children in awe, and within the bounds of filial Obedience. *Of Children.*

But commonly the eldest Son inherits all Lands, and the younger Children Goods and Chattels, by which is meant the Personal Estate. Among the Nobility and Gentry, the eldest Son's Wife's Portion does usually go for the Portions of his Sisters; and the younger Sons are put out to some Profession.

The Reason why the eldest Son is so well provided beyond the rest of the Children, is, that he may be the better able to bear up the honour of the Family which in Course falls to the share of the Eldest. For, when all is done, Titular Honour without Means, is commonly looked upon but as an empty Shadow.

But, if there be no Son, the Lands, as well as Goods, are equally divided among the Daughters.

A Son at the Age of 14, his Father being Dead, may chuse his Gardian, and may claim his Land holden in Socage, that is, such Lands as Tenants hold by, or for certain inferiour Services of Husbandry to be performed to the Lord of the Fee. He is free to consent to Marriage, and may by Will dispose of Goods and Chattels.

At the Age of 15, he ought to be Sworn to his Allegiance to the King; and at 21 he is said to be of full Age. Then he is free to pass Contracts, and make a Will of Goods and Chattels; which in other Countries may not be done till the Age of 25, called *Annus Consistentia*.

A Daughter at the Age of 7 Years may consent to Marriage ; but at 12 she is free to retract or confirm it. If she confirms it, then the Marriage is good, and she may make a Will of Goods and Chattels.

At 21 she may Contract, or Alienate her Lands, by Will or otherwise.

Servants in England are either tied to a certain Number of Years, or only by the Year ; these being free to quit their Service at such a Warning as is agreed upon between the Master (or the Mistris) and the Servant.

By those that are tied to a certain Number of Years, I mean *Apprentices*, the usual Time for their Apprenticeship being 7 Years. This is the most Servile Condition in *England*, considering the Lash they lie under, together with their long and strict Confinement, under Articles. And, whereas other *Servants* receive Wages for their Service, these commonly do pay a Sum of Money to their Masters for their Prenticeship.

The Condition of other *Servants* is much easier all over *England*. For, besides that few undergo the Hardship that Prentices do, they may be free at the Years end, giving 3 Months Warning ; and, if a Servant do not like one Master, he may go to another, where perhaps he may find more favour or advantage. But, before a Person ventures upon such a Servant, 'tis civil first to get his former Master's Leave, and prudential to have from him a Testimony of his Faithfulness and Diligence.

Now there are so many Degrees of *Servants in England*, that if some live meanly, there are others who live genteely, and some of these so splendidly as to keep Servants of their own. In great Families where a Person of Quality makes a proper Figure, and has a suitable Attendance, there is a necessary Subordination of Servants ; so that the Inferiour Servants may be at the beck of their Superiour Officers, to answer the several parts of their respective Duties. Thus a great Man lives like a Prince, and keeps a Court of his own.

In general it may be said, no Country is more favourable than *England* to Servants ; who commonly live here with more Ease and less Subjection, and have larger Salaries than any where else.

The Truth is, if we consider the Condition of a *Servant*, how by going to Service he devests himself of what is dearest to Mankind, his Liberty, and subjects his Will to another, who sometimes proves maggot-headed, cruel, or tyrannical ; It is but reasonable, to have a Tenderness for *Servants*. For this, amongst other Things, was that great Man of *Spain*, Cardinal *Ximenes*, so noted in his time ; who proved so bountiful and so generous a Master to his *Servants*, that History to this day does admire him for it.

As for stubborn and unruly *Servants*, the Law of *England* gives Masters and Mistresses Power to correct them ; and Resistance in a *Servant* is punished with severe Penalty. But for a *Servant* to Kill his Master or Mistris is so high a Crime, that it is counted Petty Treason, or a Crime next to High-Treason.

Since Christianity prevailed here, *England* admits of no foreign Slaves. In foreign Plantations indeed, the *English*, as other Nations, buy and sell Negro's as Slaves. But a foreign Slave brought over into *England*, is, upon Landing, *ipso facto* free from Slavery, tho' not from ordinary Service.

THE
NEW STATE
OF
ENGLAND.

PART III.

*Of the Parliament, Privy Council, and
all Courts of Judicature.*

CHAP. I.

Of the Parliament of England.

THE High Court of Parliament being the Great Council of England, the Supreme Court of Judicature, and One of the most August Assemblies in the World, is the Court that I am to speak of in the first Place.

It came to be called *Parliament* from the French *Parlement*, *The Etymon* and this from their Verb *Parler*, to speak. We use it in a two-fold of *Parliament* Sense. First, as it includes the Legislative Power of England, as *ment* when we say an *Act of Parliament*. In which Acception it includes the King, Lords, and Commons, each of which have a Negative Voice, in making Laws; so that, without their joynt Consent, no Law can be either abrogated, or made. Secondly, in a Vulgar Sense; as when we say *the King and Parliament*, or *the King has called a Parliament*, by which is meant the Two Houses,

Houses, viz. the House of Lords, and the House of Commons.

That our
Parliaments
are older than
the Conquest.

This Court is a Body Corporate, consisting (according to the first Acception of the Word) of the Three Estates of the Realm. And tho' the Name of *Parliament*, by which it is now called, be not probably older than the Conquest by *William Duke of Normandy*; yet 'tis made plain by ancient Records and Pecedents, that the former Kings of *England*, even in the *Saxons* time, had from time to time great National Councils, much of the same nature as our Parliaments. In the *Saxons* Time, says *Lambard*, the great Council of the Nation consisted of the King, Lords, and Commons. It is most apparent, (says *Primm*) by all the old Pecedents before the Conquest, that all our ancient Councils were nothing else but Parliaments, called by different Names in several Ages, till at last that of Parliament was fixed upon them; and that our Nobles, Senators, Aldermen, Wisemen, Knights, and Commons, were usually present, and voted there as Members and Judges. The same is averred by many Records and Pecedents touching this Matter, in the Appendix to *Pety's Miscellanea Parliamentaria*. Which does not quadrate with the Opinion of those who have affirmed, that there was never any Parliament in *England*, according to the present Constitution thereof, till the Reign of *Henry the III.* that is, betwixt Four and Five Hundred Years since; and that the grand Council consisted only of the great Men of the Nation, till that King was pleased to call the Commons to sit also in Parliament.

The Parliament
is summoned
by the King.

The Power of Convening (or Calling) a Parliament is solely in the King. But, if the King be under Age, or not *Compos Mentis*, or Absent out of the Realm upon some Expedition, 'tis lodged in the Protector or Regent, who then summons the Parliament, but still in the King's Name.

How the
same is
done.

The Summons ought to be at least 40 Days before the Day appointed for the Meeting; and it is done by Writ in Law-Latin, expressing that it is with the Advice of the Privy-Council. Which Writ is a kind of short Letter, directed and sent by the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, to every Lord Spiritual and Temporal, to appear at a certain Time and Place, to treat and give their Advice on some Weighty Affairs. For the House of Commons, Writs are sent to all the Sheriffs, commanding them to summon the People to elect as many *Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses* in their respective Counties, as are to sit in the House.

The Election of the *Knights of the Shire* does properly belong to the Freeholders of the County, whose Freehold Lands or Hereditaments (by a Statute made in the Reign of *Henry VI.*) are of the Yearly Value of Forty Shillings, and lying in the said County.

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County. Which 40 s. in those Days was as much as 30 or 40 l. now.

The Electors, after due Notice given by them by the Sheriff, appear in the open Field at the Time and Place appointed for the Election, in behalf of their respective Candidates; who ought to be Knights, Esquires, or Gentlemen at least of good Note and Repute. The *Plurality of Voices* carries it. But, whereas Intruders having no Right to chuse, do frequently crowd in among those whose Right it is, if a *Poll* be desired, the same is granted, and performed as we shall see presently.

And, as *Plurality of Voices* carries it in the Election of the Knights of the Shire, the same it is with *Citizens* that stand for Cities, and *Burgesses* that stand for Boroughs. Where in some Places none but Freeholders have a share in it. And, tho' no Alien can be a Parliament Man; yet, if he be a Housholder, his Voice is good, as in the Election of the Members for the City of *Westminster*.

A Burgess elected for two several Boroughs, as it sometimes happens, must wave one Election when he comes to the House, and chuse for which Place of the two he will serve, that a Writ may issue out for a new Election to be made by the other Place.

None of the Judges can be chosen, that sit in the Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer, because they are Assistants in the Lords House. But any that have Judicial Places in other Courts Ecclesiastical or Civil, being no Lords of Parliament, are Eligible.

No Sheriff nor Clergyman can be chosen a Member of Parliament. Not the first, because his Personal Attendance is required at his Bayliwick, during the time of his Sheriffsalty. Nor the last, because he is of another Body, *viz.* the Convocation.

A Man attainted of Felony or Treason, &c. is not Eligible. But a Person Outlawed in a Personal Cause may be a Burgess. And, tho' the Common Law does disfigure the Party; yet the Privilege of the House being urged, prevails over the Law.

But, whereas formerly many undue Elections of Members to Parliament were made by excessive and exorbitant Expences, contrary to the Laws, and in Violation of the Freedom due to the Election of Representatives for the Commons of *England* in Parliament, an Act was made in the Seventh Year of the present Reign, for preventing that Abuse, and that all Elections of Members to Parliament may be hereafter freely and indifferently made without Charge or Expence. By which Act, any Gift or Present, Reward or Entertainment, given or promised, directly or indirectly, by any one before this Election, makes the Election void.

The same Care has been taken by a Subsequent Act, For the further Regulating Elections of Members to serve in Parliament, and the Preventing Irregular Proceedings of Sheriffs and other Officers in the Electing and Returning such Members. By which Act, when any new Parliament shall be summoned, there must be Forty Days between the *Teste* and Returns of the Writs of Summons. The Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, is to issue out the Writs for Election with all possible Expedition. The said Writs to be delivered to the proper Officer, to whom the Execution thereof doth belong, and to no other Person whatsoever. Every such Officer, upon the Receipt of the Writs, is to Indorse the Day he received it, and make out forthwith the Precept to each Borough, &c. within his Jurisdiction, being priviledg'd to send Members to Parliament; and within three Days after the Receipt of the Writ of Election, deliver or cause to be delivered by a proper Agent, the said Precept to the proper Officer of every such Borough, &c. and to no other Person whatsoever. Every such Officer to Indorse upon the Back of the same Precept the Day of his Receipt thereof, in the Presence of the Party from whom he receiv'd it, and forthwith cause publick Notice to be given of the Time and Place of Election. The Election to be proceeded upon within Eight Days next after his Receipt of the Precept, and the said Officer to give Four Days Notice at least of the Day appointed for it. No Officer whatsoever concerned in the Execution of any Writ or Precept is to Give, Pay, Receive or Take any Fee, Reward, or Gratuity whatsoever, for the Making out, Receipt, Delivery, Return, or Execution of any such Writ or Precept. Upon the Election of any Knight or Knights of the Shire, if a Poll be required by the Freeholders there present, the said Poll is forthwith to be proceeded upon from Day to Day without any further or other Adjournment, in the Presence of the Sheriff of the County, or his Under-Sheriff, or such as he shall depute. The Clerks to take the Poll, being first Sworn to take it Truly and Indifferently, to set down the Names of each Freeholder, the Place of his Freehold, and for whom he shall Poll. Each Candidate to have one Person by him nominated to be Inspector of every Clerk. And every Freeholder, before he is admitted to Poll, to take the following Oath, if required by the Candidates, or any of them, *That he is a Freeholder for that County, That he has Freehold Lands or Hereditaments of the Yearly Value of Forty Shillings, lying at within the said County, and that he has not been before Poll'd at this Election.* Both the Perjurer and Suborner in this Case to Incur, upon Conviction, the Penalties inflicted by a former Act, for Punishment of such Persons as shall Procure or Commit any Wilful Perjury. Every Officer concern'd in the Execution of any Writ or Precept is forthwith to deliver a Copy of

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of the Poll taken at such Election to any Person that shall desire the same, paying only a reasonable Charge for writing it. Any such Officer, for every Wilful Offence contrary to this Act, to forfeit the Sum of 500 *l.* to be Recovered by any Party so Aggrieved, with full Costs of Suit, &c. No Trustee or Mortgagee to have any Vote in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament, by reason of his Trust or Mortgage, unless he be in actual Possession and Receipt of the Rents and Profits of the same; but He in Possession shall and may Vote to the same Estate. No more than a single Voice can be admitted for one and the same House and Tenement, and all Conveyances in order to multiply Voices to be void and of none effect. No Person under the Age of 21 Years to be admitted either to give his Voice, or to stand a Candidate.

And, whereas false and double Returns of Members to serve in Parliament are an Abuse of Trust in a Matter of the greatest Consequence to the Kingdom, an Act to prevent the same passed in the same Session. By which all false Returns are Prohibited, and declared to be against Law; and all Returns, contrary to the last Determination in the House of Commons of the Right of Election in any County, City, Borough, Cinque Port or Place, adjudged to be false Returns. The Party grieved by such false Return, Impowered to Sue the Officers and Persons making or procuring the same, or any of them at his Election, and to Recover double the Damages, with his full Costs of such Suit. The like Remedy to be had against any Officer or Officers that shall wilfully, falsely, and maliciously Return more Persons than are required to be Chosen by the Writ or Precept on which any Choice is made; also against the Party or Parties that willingly procure the same. All Contracts, Promises, Bonds, and Securities whatsoever made or given to procure any Return, or any Thing relating thereunto, to be Void; and the Party that has made or given the same, or has by Gift or Reward procured such false and double Return, to forfeit 300 *l.* one Third Part thereof to the King, another Third to the Poor of the County, City, Borough, or Place concerned, and one Third to the Informant, with his Costs, &c. For the more easie and better Proof of any such false or double Return, the Clerk of the Crown is to enter in a Book for that Purpose, to be kept in his Office every single and double Return of any Member or Members to serve in Parliament which shall come to his Office, or to his Hands, and also every Alteration and Amendment, as shall be made by him or his Deputy in every such Return. All Persons to have free Access to that Book at all seasonable Times, to search and take true Copies of so much thereof as shall be desired, paying a reasonable Fee for the same. The Book it self, or a true Copy thereof, to stand good Evidence at any Trial.

And, in case the Clerk of the Crown fail in his Duty herein, he shall, by neglecting to make such Entries as aforesaid, within Six Days after any Return shall come into his Office, or to his Hands, or by making any Alteration in any Return, unless by Order of the House of Commons, or by giving any Certificate of any Person not yet returned, for every such Offence he shall forfeit to the Party and Parties aggrieved the Sum of 500 *l.* shall lose his Office, and be for ever Incapable of having or holding the same. Every Information or Action grounded upon this Statute to be brought within Two Years after the Cause of Action shall arise, and not after. This Act to continue Seven Years, and from thence to the end of the next Session of Parliament, and no longer.

The ancient Allowance to Members serving in Parliament - Anciently the Elected Members had a competent Allowance from the respective County, City, or Borough, for which they served in Parliament. A Knight of the Shire was allowed Four Shillings, and a Citizen or Burgess Two Shillings a Day; which in those Days was considerable. But then the Sessions were but short, seldom above Three or Four Weeks; and yet during that short Space of Time, several great and weighty Affairs were dispatched.

The Place of Meeting. The Place of Meeting for this Honourable Assembly is in whatever City, Town, or House the King pleases. But of latter times it has been usually at the King's ancient Palace at *Westminster*; the Lords in a Room by themselves, and the Commons not far from them, in another Room, which formerly was *S. Stephen's Chappel*.

The Solemnity of the first Meeting. When the Day prefixt by the King in his Writs of Summons is come, His Majesty usually comes in Person to the House of Lords, cloathed with his Royal Robes, the Crown upon his Head, and the Sword of State before Him. At the upper end of the Room is placed a Chair of State under a Canopy, upon which His Majesty sits.

Then all the Temporal Peers appear in their Scarlet Robes, every one according to his Degree; and the Spiritual Lords, in their Episcopal Habit, which they do all the Sessions.

On the King's Right Hand is a Seat, for the Prince of *Wales*; and on His Majesty's Left Hand another Seat, for the Duke of *Tork*, the King's Brother.

Next the Wall, on the King's Right Hand, is a Form, for the two Archbishops; below that, another Form, for the Bishops of *London*, *Durham*, and *Winchester*. Next to which, all the rest of the Bishops sit on other Forms on the same Side, according to the Priority of their Consecration.

On the King's Left Hand the *Lords Treasurer*, *President of the King's Council*, and *Lord Privy Seal*, (if Barons) sit upon Forms, above all Dukes that are not of the Royal Blood.

On the same side sit the *Dukes*, *Marquisses*, and *Earls*, according to their Creation.

Cross the Room, below the *Wool-Sacks*, there are Forms, first for the *Viscounts*, and next for the *Barons*, sitting in order according to their Creation.

Only 'tis to be observed, that the *Lord High Admiral*, the *Lord Chamberlain of England*, the *Lord Marshal*, the *Lord Steward*, and the *King's Chamberlain*, take place of all others of the same Degree of Nobility with themselves.

Of late, the *Lord Chancellor*, or *Keeper* (who is of course the *Speaker of the House of Lords*) sits on the first *Wool-Sack*, before the Chair of State, with the great Seal and Mace by him.

The King being thus seated in his Throne with this noble Appearance of the Peers of the Realm, all standing uncovered, His Majesty sends for the Commons from their House. Who being come, at least part of them, stand at the Bar of the Lord's House. Whereupon the King makes a short Speech to both Houses, concerning such Matters as He thinks fit to lay before them. Amongst which, that of a Supply of Money is commonly one, in order to answer the extraordinary Charges of the Crown.

The King having ended his Speech, the Chancellor (or Lord Keeper) did formerly use by the King's Appointment to enlarge upon it, with all the Rhetorick and Logick the Matter could bear, to dispose both Houses to a Compliance with the King. But his present Majesty has declined that Method; and being a Prince of few Words, gains more upon rational Men by his concise and plain Way of Delivery, (as the more agreeable to a true generous Nature) than perhaps he might with all the Windings and Turnings of Artificial Rhetorick.

Then the *Speaker* of the House of Lords commands, in the King's Name, the Commons to assemble in their House, there to chuse one of their Members for their *Speaker*, and to present him such a Day to His Majesty. Upon which the King withdraws, and the Commons presently re-assemble themselves in the Lower House, in order to chuse a *Speaker*. Who is so called, because in effect he is the Mouth of the House, and so necessary a Part thereof, that they can do no Business without him. For 'tis the *Speaker's* Part to see the Orders of the House observed, to state the Bills that are brought in, to collect the Substance of the Debates, and the Sense of the House upon them. He therefore ought to be a Person of great Ability, and is usually one of the long Robe. And, to avoid all Delays, the Choice is commonly such as the King is like to approve of.

The Choice of the Speaker. This Choice is made by the Plurality of Votes. Upon which the Party chosen desires (according to ancient Custom) to be excused from so weighty an Office, and prays the House to proceed to a new Election. But he is commonly answered with a full Consent of Voices upon his Name. And then two of the principal Members go to him, and lead him to the Speaker's Chair; where being set, they return to their Places.

Then the *Speaker* rises, and makes a short Speech to the Houses, consisting of his humble Thanks for their good Opinion of him, with Promises of his best Endeavours for their Service.

At the Day appointed for his Presentation to the King (which is usually the next Day) His Majesty being come to the House of Lords in his Royal Robes, and the Lords also in their Robes, the Commons are called in. Who being come, the *Speaker* is brought between two of them, with low Obeysance to the Bar, and so presented at the Bar to His Majesty; where he makes likewise a modest Refusal. But the King approving the Commons Choice; and not allowing his Excuse, the *Speaker* makes an Oration to His Majesty; the Matter whereof is left to own Thoughts, having no Direction about it from the Commons. But it usually ends with these Petitions. First, that the Commons may have, during their Sitting, a free Access to His Majesty; Secondly, Freedom of Speech in their House; And thirdly, Freedom from Arrests.

The *Speaker's* Oration being answer'd, in the King's Name, by the *Speaker* of the House of Lords, and his Petitions allowed, he with the Commons departs the Lower House, with the Mace carried before him. Being come to the Chair, he makes a short Speech to the House to this effect, That, *Whereas they have been pleased to chuse him for their Speaker, he hopes they will assist him in that Station, and favourably accept his sincere Proceedings for their Service.*

That done, the Custom is to read, for that Time, only one Bill left unpast the last Sessions, to give him Seisin (as it were) of his Place.

The *Speaker* being thus chosen, and the Choice approved by the King, His Majesty leaves both Houses to their private Debates upon the Subject of his Speech; and does no more appear amongst them that Session in his Royal Robes, except upon the passing of any Act, or at the Close of the Session, whether it be by Adjournment, Prorogation, or Dissolution. 'Tis true, upon any extraordinary Debate in the House of Lords, 'tis customary with the King of England to assist at the same, not to argue upon it, or to influence the House one way or other, but only to hear the Arguments of the House upon the Matter in Debate. But then the King appears without his Crown and Robes, and every

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every Peer sits and speaks with the same Freedom, as if the King were not there.

Of the House of Lords in particular.

The *House of Lords*, otherwise called the *House of Peers*, or the *Upper House*, consists at present of 193 Members. *Viz.* 167 Temporal Lords, whereof 18 Dukes, 3 Marquesses, 72 Earls, 8 Viscounts, 66 Barons; and 26 Spiritual Lords, whereof 2 Archbishops, and 24 Bishops.

But the King may, by virtue of his Prerogative, increase the Number of the Peers to sit and vote in their House, as *Barons*, by sending his Writs for that purpose to whomsoever His Majesty thinks fit for that Service.

Besides the first Wool-sack, being the usual Seat for the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, there are other Wool-sacks; Upon which the Judges, the King's Council at Law, and the Masters of Chancery sit, when called in to give their Advice in Points of Law, as sometimes they are. The Use of which Wool-sacks is probably to put them in mind of the great Advantages the English Wool has brought to this Nation, so that it may never be neglected.

On the lowermost Wool-sack are placed the Clerk of the Crown, and Clerk of the Parliament; the first being concerned in all Writs of and Pardons in Parliament, and the other in keeping the Records of all Things passed thereiu. Under this there are two Clerks, who kneeling behind the Wool-sack, write upon it.

Without the Bar of the House sits the *Usher of the Black Rod*, so called from a black Stick he carries in his Hand, being (as it were) the Messenger of this House. For he is imploy'd, amongst other Things, to call for the House of Commons to the House of Lords upon His Majesty's Command; and to his Custody are Committed all such Peers as the House thinks fit to Commit upon any Trespas. Under him is a *Teoman Usher* that waits at the Door within, a *Crier* without, and a *Sergeant at Mace* always attending the *Speaker*.

Note, that, when the King is absent, the Lords at their Entrance do Reverence to the Chair of State.

When the Judges are called in upon any Point of Law, they may sit, but not be covered, till the *Speaker* signifie unto them the Leave of the Lords. The King's Learned Council and Masters of Chancery sit also, but may not be covered at all. But, when the King is present, the Judges stand, till the King gives them leave to sit.

of

Of the House of Commons in particular.

The *House of Commons*, otherwise called the *Lower House*, is much the greater Body of the two; consisting of 513 Members, *viz.*

Two Knights of the Shire from every County of England.	80
Two Citizens from each City, and four from London.	50
Two Members from each of the two Universities.	04
Two from most of the Towns and Boroughs, whereof 167.	334
One from each of these following Boroughs, <i>viz.</i> Abington, } Banbury, Bewdly, Higham Ferrers, Monmouth. }	05
Two from each of the Cinque-Ports, being eight in Number.	16
One Knight of each County of Wales.	12
One from each Borough Town in Wales.	12

In all 513

Of which Number many are usually absent, upon Business, or Sickness, &c. So that if they be 300 met together, 'tis counted a pretty full House. But 40 in all make a House.

And this represents the whole Commons of the Realm generally consisting of the Flower of the Gentry; some of the Noblemens Sons, Privy Counsellors, Courtiers, Men learned in the Law, Officers and Commanders, Merchants, &c. but most of them Gentlemen of good Estates, with the Advantage of a liberal and genteel Education. This is an aggregate Body from all Parts of the Nation, whose Learning and Eloquence, Wit and Policy, strive to outdo each other. A noble School for young Gentlemen chiefly, to be versed in Things relating to the *English Government*.

Here they Sit promiscuously; except the *Speaker*, who has a Chair placed about the middle of the Room, with a Table before him, the Clerk of the House sitting near him at the Table. But none wears a Robe but the *Speaker*, except (as I hinted before) the Members of Parliament for the City of London, who at their first Meeting appear in their Scarlet Robes. Every Member wears what he fancies most, and so do the Temporal Lords in their House on all Days, when the King comes not thither in State. To Strangers, I confess, it looks something odd, that so august an Assembly, vested with a Legislative Power, and met together for the Exercise of the same, should have no proper Garb for so great a Council, but appear in their usual Dress. But Custom has so far prevailed against the Inconveniencies that attend those Formalities, (which the *English Nobility* and Gentry are generally averse from) that they are not like to be overballanced

ballanced by the Respect and Veneration might be gained, as in Foreign Countries, by the small Trouble of them.

The usual Time for their Meeting is in the Forenoon, from eight or nine a Clock, till one; except Sundays, high Festivals, and Fast-Days,

Lastly, The Money (or Subsidy) Bills do always begin in this House, as proper thereunto, and are from hence sent to the Lords for their Concurrence.

Of the Proceedings of both Houses, the Manner of their Debates, and Passing of Bills and Acts.

First, Care is taken in each House to Vote *Thanks* to His Majesty for His Gracious Speech. Then they appoint their standing Committees, of which more afterwards. And, to discover what Members are absent without just Cause or Leave of the House, the House is called from time to time thus. Every Member whose Name is called over, uncovers his Head, and stands up at the mention of his Name. If he be absent, he is either excused and entred accordingly; or, if none excuse him, he is entred *Defect*. Such as are present are marked; and the Defaulters called over again the same Day, or the Day after, sometimes summoned, and sometimes sent for by the Serjeant at Arms.

If any Intruder be discovered to sit in the House, being no Member thereof, he is presently committed to the Sergeants Custody for some Days; and at last, humbly begging the Pardon of the House upon his Knees at the Bar, he is Released, paying his Fees.

As to the Matter of Debates, the House is free to take what Latitude they please, without confining themselves to the King's Speech. As they are best acquainted with the State of the Nation, and the publick Grievances, these often do take place. If any Laws are fit to be Abrogated, and new ones made, this is a proper Subject for them to go upon. And, whilst they mind the Welfare of the Nation, 'tis to be supposed they mind that of the King.

In order to which, any Member of the House may offer a Bill for the publick Good; except it be for Imposing a Tax, which is not to be done but by Order of the House first had. And he that renders the Bill, must first open the Matter of it to the House, and offer the Reasons for admitting thereof; upon which the House will either admit, or deny it.

But, if any Member desire, that an Act made, and in force, may be Repealed or Altered; he is first to move the House in it, and have their Resolution, before any Bill to that purpose may be offered. If the House shall think fit, upon the Reasons alleged,

The first Business the Parliament goes upon.

Their Freedom as to the Subject Matter of their Debates.

Their Proceedings upon Bills.

ledged, their usual Way is to appoint one or more of the Members to bring in a Bill for that purpose.

A private Bill, that concerns any particular Person, is not to be offered to the House, till the Leave of the House be desired, and the Substance of such Bill made known, either by Motion or Petition.

Petitions are usually presented by Members of the same Country the Petitioners are of. If they be concerning private Persons, they are to be subscribed, and the Persons presenting them called to the Bar, to avow the substance of the Petition, especially if it be a Complaint against any.

The preferring of Bills, either to be Read or Passed, lies much in the *Speaker's* Power. For, tho' he be earnestly pressed by the House for the Reading of one Bill; yet, if he have not had convenient time to Read the same over, and to make a Breviate thereof for his own Memory, he may claim a Privilege to defer the Reading thereof to some other Time. Formerly the *Speaker* had Liberty to call for a private Bill to be Read every Morning.

The Clerk of the House is usually directed by the *Speaker*, and sometimes by the House, what Bill to read; who, with a loud and distinct Voice first reads the Title of the Bill, and (after a little Pause) the Bill it self, Which done, Kissing his Hand, he delivers the same to the *Speaker*. Then the *Speaker* stands up uncovered, whereas otherwise he sits with his Hat on; and holding the Bill in his Hand says, *This Bill is thus Intituled*, and then reads the Title. Whereupon he opens to the House the Substance of the Bill; which he does, either by trusting to his Memory, or with the help of a Breviate, filed to the Bill.

The Effect of the Bill being thus opened, he declares to the House, *that it is the first Reading of the Bill*, and delivers it again to the Clerk. For every Bill is to be read three times, before it can be made an Act. Except a Bill of Indemnity coming from the King, which has but one Reading in each House, because the Subject ought to take it as the King will give it.

At the first Reading of the Bill 'tis not usual with the House to speak to it, or put it to the Question; but rather to take time till the second Reading, in order to consider of it in the mean while. Nor to move for any Addition to it, which were to imply that the Body of the Bill is good, before it comes to a regular Trial upon the Second Reading.

But, if any Bill originally begun in the Lower House happen (upon the first Reading) to be debated to and fro, and that upon the Debate the House do call for the Question; the Question ought to be, *not Whether the Bill shall be read the second time* (which

(which is the ordinary Course) but *Whether it shall be Rejected*. Whereas to a Bill coming from the Lords, so much Favour and Respect is shewn, that if, upon the first Reading, it be spoken against, and pressed to be put to the Question, the *Speaker* does not make it for Rejection, as in the former Case, but for the Second Reaping; and if that be denied, then for Rejection. Or rather in such a Case the *Speaker* does forbear to make any Question at all thereupon, unless he be much pressed thereto; it being more prudential to consider of it, before it be put to such a hazard.

When the Question for Rejection is made, and the greater Voice is to have the Bill Rejected, the Clerk ought to set it down *Rejected* in the Journal, and so to Indorse it on the back of the Bill; and it shall be no more Read that Session. But, if it be altered in any Point material, both in the Body and the Title, it may be revived and received a second time: If the Voice be to have the Bill Retained, then it shall have a second Reading in Course.

'Tis unusual for one and the same Bill to be Read twice in one Day, unless there be special Reasons for it. Yet it has been done sometimes, for want of other Business, when the Bill was not of any great Consequence; but still upon Motion, and special Order. Also, when special Committees, appointed for the drawing of a special Bill, have presented the same ready drawn to the House, it has oftentimes happened, that the same Bill has been twice Read, and ordered to be Ingrossed the same Day. By Sir *Simon d'Ewes*, Journ. 90. Col. 1. a Bill was read the fourth time, before it passed the House; but this is rare, and worth the Observation.

Tho' a Bill may be secondly Read the next Day after the first Reading, yet the usual Course is to forbear for two or three Days; that they may have time to consider upon it, except the Business requires haste.

After the Bill is read the second time, the Clerk, as before in humble manner delivers it to the *Speaker*; who reads again the Title and his Breviate, as he did upon the first Reading. Then he pauses a while, till some Member or other of the House do speak to it. And if, after some convenient time, no Member speak against the Bill, either as to the Matter or Form of it, if it be a Bill originally began in the Commons House, the *Speaker* may make the Question for *Ingrossing* thereof, that is, Writing of it fair in a Parchment. The same he may do, if divers speak for the Bill, without excepting against the Form thereof.

In short, upon the second Reading, the *Speaker* having delivered the State of the Bill, Debates do commonly arise upon it. After which the House usually calls for the *Committing of the Bill*.

Bill, that is, for referring of it to a Committee, in order to amend the *Bill*, which is done in this manner.

After every Speech is ended, the *Speaker* ought to stay a while, before he make the Question for the Committing thereof, to see whether any Man will speak thereto. And, when he perceives the Debate is at an end, he directs the House in these Words; *As many as are of Opinion, that this Bill shall be Committed, say Yea.* And after the Affirmative Voice given, he proceeds thus to the Negative; *As many as are of the contrary Opinion, say No.* The *Speaker* ought by his Ear to judge which of the Voices is the greatest; but, if the Thing be doubtful, the House does divide upon it. And, if upon Division of the House, it appear that the Numbers are equal, the *Speaker* has the casting Voice upon all Questions.

If the Affirmative Voice be the greater, he ought to put the House in mind about Naming of the *Committees*, which is thus, Any Member of the House may be named to be one of the Committee; and the Clerk ought in his Journal to write under the Title of the Bill the Name of every one called for that purpose, at least of such whose Names in that Confusion he can distinctly hear. And this he ought to do without Partiality, either to those that name, or to the Party named. But he that has directly spoken against the Body of the Bill, may not be named to be of the Committee; it being supposed, that he who is against the Bill is not a proper Person to be employ'd for the Amending (or Improving) of it.

A convenient Number being named, the *Speaker* puts the House in mind of the Time and Place, when and where the Committees may meet; which the Clerk ought likewise to enter into his Journal-Book. And, when the House is in silence, he ought with a loud Voice to read out of his Book the Committees Names, with the Time and Place of their Meeting, that they may take Notice thereof.

When a Bill sent from the Lords is twice Read, the Question ought to be for the Commitment. If it be denied, it ought to be Read the third time; and the next Question, not for the Ingrossing, as when the Bill begun in the Lower House, but for the passing of the Bill. For all Bills that come from the Lords come always ingrossed. And, tho' the Question for the Passing of the Bill should in Course be then made, when the Bill is denied to be committed; yet it is not done, till the Bill be read the third time.

Whilst a Bill is under Debate, the *Speaker* is not to argue for, or against any Side; but only to hear the Arguments of the House, and (as I said before) to collect the Substance of them. Neither has he any Voice, but the Casting Voice.

Whoever speaks to a Bill ought to stand up Uncovered, and direct his Speech to the *Speaker*. If two rise at the same time, and fall speaking together, the *Speaker* has Power to determine which shall give way to the other. He that speaks is to be heard out, and not interrupted, unless by Mr. *Speaker*; which he may do in some Cases, as when the Discourse spins out to too great a length, or is from the Matter in Hand, &c.

None ought to speak twice to a Bill in one Day, unless sometimes by way of Explication, or when the Bill happens to be read twice. And, if any thing be done contrary to the Orders of the House, one may rise up, and speak to it in the midst of the Debate, in case the *Speaker* do not. For, if the *Speaker* stand up, he is first to be heard; and, while he stands up, the other must sit down. But whoever rises up to speak to the Orders of the House in the midst of a Debate must keep within that Line, and not fall to the Matter it self. If he do, he may be taken down by the *Speaker*, or any other Member, calling to the Orders of the House.

No Member in his Discourse is to mention the Name of any other then present, but to describe him by his Title or Addition, as *that Noble Lord, that Worthy Knight*. Or by his Office, as *Judge, Sergeant, Gentleman of the long, or short Robe*. Or by his Place, as *the Gentleman near the Chair, near the Bar, on the other side; or that Gentleman that spake last, or last save one, or the like*.

No reviling, or reflecting Expressions must be used. And, tho' freedom of Speech and Debates be an undoubted Privilege of the House, yet whatsoever is spoken in the House is subject to the Censure of the House. But, if any speak irreverently or seditiously against the Prince, or the Privy Council, he is not only interrupted, but sometimes sent to the Tower.

After the Debate is ended, the *Speaker* ought to put the Question for Ingrossing. If the Plurality of Voices be against it, the Clerk ought to make an Entry in his Journal, that the same was Dashed, and to make a Note of it upon the back of the Bill, and the Day when. If for it, he must make his Entry and Note accordingly.

A Bill that has been Committed, and is Reported, ought not in an ordinary Course to be Recommitted, but either Dashed or Ingrossed. Yet, when the Matter is of Importancè, it is sometimes Re-committed, and most times to the same Committee.

The Bill being Ingrossed, some few Days after, the *Speaker* offers it to be Read the third time, for the Passing thereof. And, to prevent carrying of Bills with a few Voices, it has sometimes been ordered, that no Bills should be put to the Passing until Twelve of the Clock; at which time the House is commonly full, or shortly after.

But 'tis Observable, that the *Speaker* seldom puts any one Bill to the Passing by it self alone; for he commonly stays, till there be divers Bills ready Ingrossed for the third Reading. And, when he has a convenient Number, (as four, or five) he gives Notice to the House, that *he purposeth next Day to offer up some Bills for the Passing, and desireth the House to give special Attendance for that purpose.* Accordingly the Day following he puts 'em to the third Reading; first private Bills, till the House be pretty full, and then the Publick ones ingrossed.

A Bill being Read the third time by the Clerk of the House, he delivers it to the *Speaker*; who (as before) Reads the Title, explains the Nature of the Bill, and then tells the House, that it has now been Read thrice, and that with their Favours he will put it to the Passing. But, before he does it, he pauseth a while, that the Members may have Liberty to speak thereto. For, upon the third Reading, the Matter comes to a fresh Debate, and often greater than any in the former Readings. But then 'tis very rare to have it Recommitted, unless it be for some particular Clause or Proviso.

At last, the Debate being over, the *Speaker* (still holding the Bill in his Hand) puts it to the Passing thus; *As many as are of Opinion that this Bill should pass, say Yea.* And, after the Affirmative Voice given, he proceeds thus to the Negative, *As many as are of the contrary Opinion, say No.* Whereupon the *Speaker* is to declare his Opinion, whether the *Yea's* or the *No's* have it; and his Opinion is to stand as the Judgment of the House, unless the Case be doubtful, and a Motion be made for the Dividing of the House. Then the Question is put, whether the *Yea's* or *No's* are to go out of the House. Which commonly falls out to be the Lot of the *Yea's*, especially upon a new Bill; for it seems but reasonable, that those should sit still who are for the old Law, because they are in Possession of it. To count the House, the *Speaker* does nominate two of the *Yea's*, and two of the *No's*. Who, having each a Staff in his Hand, are to count the Members that remain sitting in the House; and then to stand within the Door, two on each side, and count the Number of them who went forth, as they come in.

The House being thus told, the two Tellers that have the most Votes, standing at the Bar on the Right Hand of the two others, (the rest being all set in their Places) make their Approaches together to the Table, with the usual Obeysance to the House. He that stands on the Right Hand declares to the *Speaker* the Number of the *Yea's* and *No's*. That done, they all depart, with like Reverence into their Places; and Mr. *Speaker* makes the Report to the House.

If it be carried in the Affirmative, the Clerk is to enter the Vote *Resolved*. If in the Negative, thus; *The Question being put* (then he sets down the Words of the Question) *it passed in the Negative*.

While the House is divided, or dividing, in order to gather the Voices, no Member is to speak, or to remove out of his Place, except such as go forth upon the Division.

The Bill being thus passed, the Clerk (if the Bill be originally exhibited in the House of Commons,) ought to write within the Bill on the top toward the Right Hand, *Soit baillé aux Seigneurs*, that is, Let it be sent up to the Lords. But, if the Bill passed be originally begun in the Lords House, then ought the Clerk to write underneath the Subscription of the Lords (which always is at the Foot of the Bill) *Ace Bill les Communes ont assenti*.

And, when the *Speaker* has in his Hands a convenient Number of Bills ready passed, he then puts the House in mind of sending them up to the Lords, and desires the House to appoint the Messengers. Amongst which a principal Member of the House is appointed for that purpose, to whom the Bills are delivered in such Order as he is to present them to the Lords, by the Direction of the *Speaker*, except the House be pleased to give special Direction therein.

This principal Messenger, coming in the first Rank of his Company (usually consisting of 30 or 40 Members) to the Bar of the Lords House, with three Congies, the Lords rise from their Places, and come down to meet them at the Bar. Then the chief Messenger tells them, that the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses of the House of Commons have sent unto their Lordships certain Bills. Whereupon he reads the Title of every Bill, as it lies in order; and delivers the same in an humble manner to the *Speaker* of the House of Lords.

But, when any Answer is to be delivered by the *Speaker* of this House, in the Name and Behalf of the whole House, to such Knights and Burgeses as come from the Commons, the Lords are to keep their Places, and the *Speaker* is to deliver their Answer with his Head covered, whilst the Knights and Burgeses stand uncovered toward the lower end of the House.

In this House the Lords give their Voices, beginning at the *Puisne*, or lowest Baron, and so the rest *seriatim*, every one answering apart, *Content*, or *Not Content*; first for himself, and then severally for so many as he hath Letters and Proxies.

For any Peer of the Realm, by Licence of the King upon just Cause to absent, may make a *Proxy*, that is, may constitute another Lord to give his Voice in the Upper House, when any Difference of Opinion, and Division of the House shall happen. Otherwise, if no such Division fall out, it never comes to be questioned or known to whom such *Proxies* are directed.

By an Order of this House, in the Reign of *Charles I.* it was Ordered, that no Peer should be capable of receiving above two *Proxies*, or more to be numbred in any Cause voted.

If a Bill passed in one House, and being sent to the other, this demurr upon it, then a Conference is demanded in the Painted Chamber. Where the Deputed Members of each House meet, the Lords sitting covered at a Table, and the Commons standing bare with great Respect. There the Business is debated; and, if they cannot agree, it is nulled.

The Royal Assent to Bills.

When Bills are passed by both Houses, upon three several Readings in each House, before they can have the force of Law, they must have the *Royal Assent*, which puts Life into them. In order to which, His Majesty comes into the House of Peers, with his Crown on his Head, and cloathed with his Royal Robes. Being seated in his Chair of State, and all the Lords in their Robes, the House of Commons is sent for up (as before) by the Black Rod. Thus the King, Lords, and Commons being met, the Clerk of the Crown reads the Title of each Bill, and after the Reading of every Title, the Clerk of the Parliament pronounces the *Royal Assent*, in *French*, which Custom is derived to us from the *Normans*. If it be a publick Bill, to which the King assenteth, the Words are, *le Roy le veut*, the King wills it. Whereas to a publick Bill, which the King forbears to allow, the Answer is, *Le Roy s'avisera*, the King will consider; which is lookt upon as a civil Denial. To a Subsidy Bill, *le Roy remercie ses loyaux Sujets, accepte leur Benevolence, & aussi le veut*, the King thanks his Loyal Subjects, accepts their Benevolence, and so wills it. And to a private Bill allowed by the King, *Soit fait comme il est desiré*, be it done as it is desired.

But in case of a General Pardon, as it is the King's Gift, so the Return is from the Lords and Commons to His Majesty in these Words, *les Prelats, Seigneurs, & Communes en ce Parlement assemblez, au nom de tous vos autres Sujets, remercient tres humblement Votre Majesté, & prient Dieu qu'il vous donne bonne & longue Vie en Santé*, the Prelates, Lords and Commons in this Parliament assembled, in the Name of all Your other Subjects, do must humbly thank Your Majesty, and pray God to give You a good and long Life in Health.

Of the Committees, in Particular.

A particular Account of the Committees. The Use of Committees is so necessary for the Dispatch of Parliamentary Business, and their Way of managing Bills so fair and honourable, that it wont be improper to add something to what has been said before concerning them.

They

They consist of such Members as each House chuses from among them, to make a strict Examination of the Bills, and therein such Amendments and Alterations as their Reason will dictate upon a full Debate among themselves, and to Report the same to the House.

Now there are three sorts of Committees, viz; *Standing, Select, and Grand Committees.*

There are in the House of Commons three *Standing Committees* usually appointed in the beginning of the Parliament, and remaining during all the Session. *Viz.* One for *Priviledges and Elections*, another for *Grievances*, and the third for *Trade*.

Amongst which the *Committee for Priviledges and Elections* Committee has always had the Precedence, being commonly the first Committee appointed, either the same Day the *Speaker* did take his Place, or the next Day after. Their Power was anciently to examine, and make Report of all Cases touching Elections and Returns, and all Cases for Priviledges as might fall out during the Parliament. But that Power has been since abridged, especially in Matters of Priviledge; which are heard in the House, and not in a Committee, unless in some special Cases.

By a *Select Committee*, I mean a Committee particularly chosen to inquire into a Bill. In the Choice whereof this Rule is observed in the House, that they who have given their Voice against the Body of a Bill, cannot be of the Committee. And, tho' any Member of the House may be present at any select Committee, yet he is not to give any Vote there, unless he be named to be of the Committee. As to their Number, they are seldom less than eight; but have been sometimes many more, and commonly Men well versed in Parliament Business.

Upon the first Meeting of a Committee in their Committee Chamber, they chuse among them a *Chair-Man*, who is much like the *Speaker* in the House.

After any Bill is committed upon the second Reading, it may be delivered indifferently to any of the Committee. Who are first to read it, and then to consider the same by Parts. If there be any Preamble, 'tis usually considered after the other Parts of the Bill. The Reason is, because upon Consideration of the Body of the Bill such Alterations may therein be made, as may also occasion the Alteration of the Preamble; which is best done last.

The Committee may not raze, interline; or blot the Bill it self; but must in a Paper by it self set down the Amendments. Which ought to be done by setting done in the Paper the Number of the Folio where the Amendment is made, naming the Place particularly where the Words of the Amendment are to be Inserted, or those of the Bill Omitted. The Breviate also

annexed to the Bill must be amended accordingly, and made to agree with the Bill.

When all the Amendments are perfected, every one being Voted singly, all of them are to be read at the Committee, and put to the Question, *Whether the same shall be Reported to the House.* But, when the Vote is to be put, any Member of the Committee may move to add to those Amendments, or to Amend any other part of the Bill.

If the Vote of the Committee pass in the Affirmative, then commonly the Chair-man is appointed to make the Report. Which being done, that Committee is dissolved, and can act no more without a new Power.

The usual Time for the House to receive the Reports is, after the House is full. And 'tis commonly the first Thing they go then upon; unless there be Bills ingrossed, which are to take place, and publick Bills before private.

The Reporter must first acquaint the House, That he is to make a Report from such a Committee, to whom such a Bill was Committed. Then standing in his place, he reads each of the Amendments, with the Coherence in the Bill; opens with the Alterations, and shews the Reasons of the Committee for such Amendments, until he has gone through all. This done, if his Seat be not next the Floor, he must come from his Place to the Bar, and so come up to the Table; where he delivers both the Bill and Amendments to the Clerk, to be read. Whilst he stands by the Clerk, the Clerk reads twice the Amendments only that are to be Inserted, and then he delivers the Bill with the Amendments to the *Speaker*.

Whereupon any Member may speak against all, or any of the Amendments, and desire the Coherence to be read. But he is to make all his Objections at once to all the Amendments, without speaking again.

Note, that in the House of Lords, the Judges, and other Assistants there of the long Robe, are sometimes joyned to the Lords Committees, tho' they have no Voice in the House.

But, whereas in the House they sit covered by the Leave of the Peers, at a Committee they are always uncovered.

Grand
Committee,
or Committee
of the
whole
House.

A *Grand Committee*, called a *Committee of the whole House*, is the House it self resolved into a freedom of Debate from the Rules of the House to the Nature of a Committee; therefore commonly called a *Committee of the whole House*. These grand Committees are used, when any great Business is in hand that requires much Debate; as Bills to impose a Tax, or raise Money from the People. Which Bills particularly do always begin in the House of Commons, as their Representatives.

In these Committees every Member is free to speak to one Question as often as he shall see Cause, and answer other Men's Reasons and Arguments. So that it is a more open Way, and such as leads most to the Truth; the Proceeding more Honourable and Advantageous, both to King and Parliament.

When the House inclines to resolve it self into a Committee, it is done by a Question. Which being carried in the Affirmative, the *Speaker* leaves the Chair, and the Committee makes choice of a *Chair-man*. If a Dispute arises about the Choice, the *Speaker* is called back to his Chair; and, after the Choice is cleared, he leaves it. The *Chair-man* sits in the Clerk's Place at the Table, and writes the Votes of the Committee; the gathering whereof is according to the Rules of the House.

When the Committee has gone through the Matter in Hand, the *Chair-man*, having read all the Votes, puts the Question, *That the same be Reported to the House*. If that be Resolved, he is to leave the Chair; and the *Speaker* being called again to the Chair, the *Chair-man* is to Report what has been resolved at the Committee, standing in his usual Place. From whence, if it be not in the Seat next the Floor, he is to go down to the Bar, and so to bring up his Report to the Table.

In case the Committee cannot perfect the Business at that Sitting, leave is to be asked, *That the Committee may sit at another time on that Business*. But, if the Matter has been thoroughly Debated, and is judged fit to be Resolved in the House, the *Speaker* is called to the Chair for that purpose.

In other Things the Proceedings are the same as in the House. And so much for the Committees.

The Manner of Adjourning, Proroguing, or Dissolving the Parliament.

The Parliament is either *Adjourned*, *Prorogued*, or *Dissolved*; The Manner of Adjournment, Proroguing, or Dissolving, is the same in the House of Lords, with the same Appearance and Solemnity as I have already described.

An *Adjournment* and *Prorogation* are to some convenient Time appointed by the King himself; but with this Difference, that an *Adjournment* does not conclude the Session, which a *Prorogation* does. So that by an *Adjournment* all Things debated in Parliament both Houses remain *in statu quo*, and at the next Meeting may be brought to an Issue. Whereas a *Prorogation* makes a Session; and then such Bills as passed either House, or both Houses, and had not the Royal Assent, must at the next Assembly begin anew, before they can be brought to Perfection.

The NEW STATE - PART III.

Upon an *Adjournment*, or *Prorogation*, the King does usually make a Speech to both Houses of Parliament, with the same Formalities as on the Day of their first Sitting. If His Majesty do not come in Person, He may be represented by Commissioners under the Great Seal to certain Lords in Parliament, authorizing them to Begin, Adjourn, Prorogue, &c.

But 'tis Observable, that each House has also a Power to *Adjourn* themselves; which when they do, 'tis at the most but for a few Days.

A *Dissolution* is that whereby the House of Commons becomes Vacant, in order to a new Election. Now a Parliament may be Dissolved by the King, whether they be actually sitting, or not.

But if a Parliament do sit, and be Dissolved, without any Act of Parliament passed, or Judgment given, 'tis no Session of Parliament, but a Convention.

Formerly, upon the King's Death or Demise, if there was a *Parliament*, 'twas *ipso facto* Dissolved, the King being lookt upon as the Head of the *Parliament*. But, to prevent the Mischiefs and great Dangers this Nation may be exposed to, by the Invasion of Foreigners, or by the Trayterous Conspiracies of wicked Men, upon the Death of His Majesty, or of any of his Heirs and Successors, before a *Parliament* can be summoned and called by the next Heir and Successor to the Crown, an Act of *Parliament* was made but Three Years since, by which 'tis Enacted,

1. That no *Parliament* shall determine or be dissolved by the Death or Demise of His said Majesty, his Heirs and Successors; but such *Parliament* shall in that Case Continue, and immediately Meet, Sit, and Act (notwithstanding such Death or Demise) for and during the Time of Six Months, and no longer, unless the same shall be sooner Prorogued or Dissolved by the next Heir to the Crown in Succession, according to the *Act of Settlement*. And, if the said *Parliament* shall be so Prorogued, then it shall Meet and Sit on the Day, unto which it shall be Prorogued, and Continue for the Residue of the said Time of Six Months, unless sooner Prorogued or Dissolved, as aforesaid.

2. That, in case there shall be no *Parliament* in being, at the Time of the Death or Demise of His Majesty, or any of his Heirs and Successors, then the last preceding Parliament shall immediately Convene, Sit, and Act as aforesaid, to all Intents and Purposes, as if the said *Parliament* had never been Dissolved.

'Twas a Custom of old, after every Session of Parliament, for the Sheriff to Proclaim, by the King's Command, the several Acts passed in that Session, that none might pretend Ignorance. Tho', without that Proclamation, the Law supposes every one has notice by his Representative of what is transacted in Parliament,

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liament. But that Custom has been laid aside, since Printing came to be of Common Use.

And, whereas by the ancient Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom, frequent *Parliaments* ought to be held, and that frequent and new *Parliaments* tend very much to the happy Union and good Agreement of the King and People, therefore an Act was made in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, by which a *Parliament* is to be holden once in Three Years at the least. By the same Act it is Ordered, That no *Parliament* shall have any Continuance longer than for Three Years only at the farthest, to be accounted from the Day on which by the Writs of Summons the said *Parliament* shall be appointed to Meet.

Of the Authority, and Power of Parliaments.

Thus I have laid open the Supream Court of England, which without the King's Concurrence can legally do nothing that is binding to the Nation, but with it can do any thing: For whatever is done by this Consent is called firm, stable, and *sanctum*, and is taken for Law. Thus the King and *Parliament* may abrogate old Laws, and make new, settle the Succession to the Crown, define of doubtful Rights whereof no Law is made, Appoint Taxes and Subsidies, Establish Forms of Religion, Naturalize Aliens, Legitimate Bastards, Adjudge an Infant (or Minor) to be of full Age, Attaint a Man of Treason after his Death, Condemn or Absolve them who are put upon their Trial, give the most free Pardons, Restore in Blood and Name, &c. And the Consent of the *Parliament* is taken to be the Consent of every *Englishman*, being there present in Person, or by Procuration.

The Power of Parliaments.

King John having resigned up the Crown of England to the Pope, and submitted to take it at his Hand again at a Yearly Tribute, the Pope (in the Reign of Edward III.) demanded his Rent, and all the Arrears. Upon which issued this Resolve of the *Parliament*, That neither the King, nor any other, could put the Realm, nor the People thereof, into a foreign Subjection, without their Assent. This was a high Resolution in Law, in one of the highest Points of Law, concerning the King's Claim of an absolute Power, when the Pope was in his height. However this intimates, that with their joint Consent the Crown may be disposed of.

Nor does the *Parliament* derive his Authority from the Privy Council, as an Author seems to hint, with whom the Council-Board is the *Primum Mobile* of the Kingdom. For, tho' the King may, by Advice of his Privy Council, Convene, Adjourn, Prorogue, or Dissolve them; yet when Assembled, their Authority is deriv'd from the Original Constitution of our Government, of which they are an essential Part; and, together with

His Majesty, make up a true and noble *Primum Mobile*. 'Tis from that high Court, says the Censurer of Dr. Chamberlain's *Present State of England*, that all inferiour Orbs derive their Motion. 'Tis that only which can enlarge and abridge all other Jurisdictions and Authorities whatsoever; and 'tis by virtue of an Authority derived from this Fountain mediately or immediately, or at least according to Rules and Directions prescribed here, that all other Courts, Magistrates, and Officers act in their several Stations.

But, how transcendent soever be the Power and Authority of the King and Parliament, yet it does not extend so far as to bar, restrain, or make void subsequent Parliaments; and, tho' divers Parliaments have attempted it, yet they could never effect it. For the latter Parliament hath still a Power to abrogate, suspend, qualify, explain, or make void the former in the Whole, or any Part thereof, notwithstanding any Words of Restraint, Prohibition, or Penalty in the former; it being a Maxim in the Law of Parliament, *Quod Leges posteriores priores contrarias abrogant*. 'Twas therefore but in vain, that the late King James pretended so to settle that Liberty of Conscience which he ushered in by his Declaration, as to make it a Law unalterable, like the Laws of the Medes and Persians. It was but a Blind for Dissenters to bring them into his Snare; and, tho' he had really designed it, he must have been at least Immortal to secure it.

Their chief Business, to Redress Grievances. One of the fundamental and principal Ends of Parliaments was to Redress Grievances, and Ease the People of Oppressions. The chief Care whereof is in the House of Commons, as being the Grand Inquest of the Realm, summoned from all Parts to present publick Grievances to be redressed, and publick Delinquents punished, as corrupted Counsellors, Judges and Magistrates. Which makes Parliaments to be a great Check to Men in Authority, and consequently abhorred by Delinquents. Who must expect one time or other to be called to a strict Account, and be punished according to their Demerits. Remember, said the Lord Bacon to his Friend Sir Lionel Cranfield, when he was made Lord Treasurer, That a Parliament will come.

Their Proceedings upon a Trial. In this Case the House of Commons (the Parliament sitting) Impeaches, and the House of Lords are the Judges. The Commons Inform, Present, and Manage the Evidence; and the Lords, upon a full Trial, give Judgment upon it. And such is the Priviledge of the House of Commons in this Particular, that they may Impeach the highest Lord in the Kingdom, either Spiritual or Temporal. But the Lords cannot proceed against a Commoner, except upon a Complaint of the Commons.

In a Case of Misdemeanor both the Lords Spiritual and Temporal are Judges, and the King's Assent to the Judgment is not necessary. But if the Crime be Capital, the Lords Spiritual (tho',

(tho', as Barons, they might sit as Judges, yet they) absent themselves during the Trial; because, by the Decrees of the Church, they may not be Judges of Life and Death. For, by an Ordinance made at the Council at Westminster in 21 Henry 2. all Clergymen were forbidden *agitare Judicium Sanguinis*, upon pain to be deprived both of Dignities and Orders.

When a Peer is Impeached of High Treason, a Court is usually erected for his Trial in Westminster-Hall; and the King makes a Lord High Steward (commonly the Lord Chancellor) to sit as Judge thereof. The Trial being over, the Lords Temporal resorting to their House, give Judgment upon it, by Voting the Party arraigned, upon their Honours, *Guilty*, or *not Guilty*; and he is either Condemned, or Acquitted by the Plurality of Voices. If found Guilty, he receives Sentence accordingly by the Mouth of the Lord High Steward.

The House of Lords is also, in Civil Causes, the highest Court of Judicature; consisting of all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, as Judges, assisted with the most eminent Lawyers, both in the highest Common and Civil Law. And from this Court there lies no Court of Appeal, only the Cause (or some Point or other of it) may be brought again before the Lords upon a new Parliament.

In Case of Recovery of Damages, or Restitution, the Parties are to have their Remedy (the Parliament being ended) in the Chancery, and not in any inferiour Court at the Common Law. But the Lords in Parliament may direct how it shall be levied.

In short, by the ancient Laws and Constitutions of this Kingdom, it belongs to the House of Peers to interpret Acts of Parliament, in Time of Parliament, in any Cause that shall be brought before Them.

The Priviledges of Parliament.

I conclude with the *Priviledges of Parliament*, which are great in both Houses, and fit for so honourable a Court.

First as to the Persons of the Commoners, they are priviledged from Suits, Arrests, Imprisonments, except in Case of Treason and Felony; also, from Attendance on Trials, in inferiour Courts, serving on Juries, and the like. Their necessary Servants, such as attend them during the Parliament, are also priviledged from Arrest, except in the aforesaid Cases. Which Priviledge is their due, *eundo, morando, redeundo*, that is, not only for that time the Parliament sits, but also during 40 Days before, and 40 Days after the Parliament finished. And that, not only for the Persons of Members, and their necessary Servants; but also, in some Cases, for their Goods and Estates during that Time.

This

This *Priviledge* does likewise extend to such Officers as attend the *Parliament*; as the *Clerks*, the *Serjeant at Arms*, the *Door-keeper*.

But, if one was Arrested before he was chosen *Burgess*, he is not to have the *Priviledge* of the House.

Many are the *Precedents*, which shew the *Resentments* of this House against such as have offered to act contrary to these *Priviledges*, and their severe *Proceedings* against some of them, either for serving a *Subpœna* upon, or Arresting a Member of this House, or refusing to deliver a Member arrested for Debt, the *Parliament* sitting. For common Reason will have it, that the King and his whole Realm having an Interest in the Body of every one of its Members, all private Interest should yield to the Publick, so that no Man should be withdrawn from the Service of the House.

And so much has been the *Priviledge* of the House insisted on, that it has been a Question, Whether any Member of the House could consent to be sued during the Session; because the *Priviledge* is, not so much the Person's as the House's. And therefore, when any Person has been brought to the Bar for any Offence of this nature, the *Speaker* has usually charged the Person in the name of the whole House, as a Breach of the *Priviledge* of the House.

Also, for offering to threaten, or to give abusive Language to any Member of the House, or to speak irreverently of the Court of *Parliament* in Time of *Parliament*, several have been sent for by the *Serjeant* to answer it to the House, and Committed.

Dec. 1641. it was Resolved, that the *Setting* of any Guards about this House, without the Consent of the House, is a Breach of the *Priviledge* of this House, and that therefore such Guards ought to be dismissed.

Which Resolve was followed by three others, *Nemine Contradicente*. The first, that the *Priviledges* of *Parliament* were broken by His Majesty's taking notice of the Bill for Suppressing of Soldiers, being in Agitation in both Houses, and not agreed on. The second, that His Majesty, in propounding a Limitation and Provisional Clause to be added to the Bill, before it was presented to Him by the Consent of both Houses, was a Breach of the *Priviledge* of *Parliament*. The third, that His Majesty expressing his Displeasure against some Persons, for Matters moved in the *Parliament*, during the Debate and Preparation of that Bill, was a Breach of the *Priviledge* of *Parliament*.

And, whereas in January following the King did come to the House of Commons with armed Men; some posted at the very Door of the House, and others in other Places and Passages near it, to the Disturbance of the Members then sitting; and His Majesty, having placed himself in the *Speaker's* Chair, did demand the

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the Persons of divers Members of the House to be delivered unto him; It was thereupon declared by the House, that *the same is a high Breach of the Rights and Priviledges of Parliament, and inconsistent with the Liberty and Freedom thereof; and therefore the House doth conceive, they could not with Safety of their own Persons, or the Indemnities of the Rights and Priviledges of Parliament, sit there any longer, without a full Vindication of so high a Breach of Privilege, and a sufficient Guard wherein they might confide.*

Lastly, both Houses of Parliament are the proper Judges of their respective Priviledges, and the inferiour Courts have nothing to do with it.

C H A P. II.

Of the King's Privy-Council.

NEXT to the Court of Parliament, which is the great Wheel that gives Motion to the rest, is *the King's Privy Council.* A Court of great Honour and Antiquity; Incorporated (as it were) to the King himself, and bearing part of his Cares in the great Business of the Government. Upon whose Wisdom, Care, and Watchfulness depends in a great measure the Honour and Welfare of His Majesties Dominions, in all Parts of the World. For, according to their Oath, they are chiefly to advise the King upon all Emergencies to the best of their Judgment, with all the Fidelity and Secrecy that becomes their Station. And, as the King has the sole Nomination of them, so 'tis his main Interest to make choice of such Eminent Persons as are best able, with their Wisdom, Experience, and Integrity, to answer those great Ends they are appointed for.

Of the Privy Council.

They ought to be Persons of several Capacities, that nothing be wanting for good Counsel and Advice. And they are for the most part pickt out amongst the Nobility; But, for Church-Affairs, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Bishop of *London*, are of course, Members thereof.

The Number of them is at His Majesty's Pleasure, sometimes more, sometimes less. At present they are 49; but they seldom meet all together. The King often sits with them, and proposes to the Council-Board what His Majesty thinks fit to have their Advice upon, particularly such Emergencies, of State both at home and abroad as deserve their serious Consideration; but keeps in his own Breast what he thinks convenient. At all Debates the lowest Counsellour delivers his Opinion first, and the King's Judgment coming last determines the Matter. The

The usual Day at this time for their Sitting is *Thursday* in the Morning, out of Parliament or Term-time, otherwise in the Afternoon. But, upon extraordinary Occasions, the King calls 'em together at any Time.

'Tis in the Power of the Privy Council to enquire into and examine all Crimes against the Government, and to commit the Criminals in order to their Trial. But, whether it be within the Province of this Board to determine Matters touching Lands and Rights between Party and Party, as Dr. *Chamberlain* intimates in his *Present State*, I leave it to the Gentlemen of the Long Robe. Only I shall alledge his Censurer's Opinion in the Thing. Who, in Opposition to it, doth quote *Magna Charta* in these Words. *Cap. 29. No Freeman shall be disseized of his Freehold, but by the lawful Judgment of his Peers, and by the Law of the Land.* Upon which Writs have been grounded, at the suit of Persons that have been put to answer to Matters of Freehold at the Council-Table. He quotes likewise a declarative Act of Parliament passed in the Reign of *Charles I.* which imports, *That neither His Majesty, nor his Privy Council, have, or ought to have, any Jurisdiction, Power, or Authority, by English Bill, Petition, Articles, Libel, or other Arbitrary Way whatsoever, to examine, or draw into question, determine, or dispose of the Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Goods or Chattels of any the Subjects of this Kingdom; but that the same ought to be try'd and determin'd in the ordinary Courts of Justice, and by the ordinary Course of the Law.* Whether this reaches Controversies arising from the King's Grants, which seem proper to this Board, I shall not determine.

And, whereas Dr. *Chamberlain* asserts, *The Judges of England, in some difficult Cases, were not wont to give Judgment, till they had first consulted the King, or his Privy Council,* his Censurer takes also hold of him here. Who grants indeed, that the Parliament, especially the Commons, were sometimes willing to ease themselves in Matters, that having a Respect to foreign Affairs, did not fall so naturally within their Judgment. And those were commonly the Things so transmitted, tho' very often they took them under Debate.

He also takes up the Dr. for saying, *That the King, with the Advice of his Privy Council, does publish Proclamations binding to the Subject, provided they are not contrary to Statute or Common Law.* Which he looks upon as a dangerous and false Position, as if in Cases where there is no Law to the contrary, the People of England were bound by a Proclamation; So that a Proclamation can make a Law, provided it do not thwart with a former Law. Whereas in the Reign of King *James I.* upon several Questions put to the Judges concerning the force of Royal Proclamations, they gave in their Opinion, that the King could not create any Offence by his Proclamation, which was not an Offence before; that

that no Indictment was ever heard of to run *Contra Regiam Proclamationem*, against the King's Proclamation; and that where there is no Law, there is no Transgression.

Lastly, he checks him for saying, *That in Cases where the publick Peace, Honour, or Profit of the Kingdom may be endangered for want of speedy Redress, there the King with his Privy Council usually makes use of an Absolute Power, if need be.* Concerning which, he desires the Doctor to remember the Case of Ship-Mony, and the Act of 15 Car. 1. Intituled, *An Act for the declaring unlawful and void the late Proceedings touching Ship-Mony, and for the vacating all Records and Proceess touching the same.*

As for Controversies arising in point of Law amongst the King's Subjects in the Norman Isles of *Jersey, Guernsey, &c.* the King and Council are the proper Judges of them without Appeal, the King as Duke of *Normandy*.

What remains is to say something of the two great Offices belonging to the Council-Board, *Viz.* The Lord Presidents, and the Secretaries of State.

The Lord President, who is one of the Nine Great Officers of the Crown, is so called, because he presides in the Privy Council, and is in a manner the Director of it. 'Tis he that reports to the King, when His Majesty has been absent from the Council, the State of the Businesses transacted there. *Of the Lord President.*

The Secretaries of State are by their Places Members of the Privy Council, and sit with the rest at the Board. They are commonly two, both enjoying an equal Authority, and therefore *Of the Secretaries of State.* filed Principal Secretaries of State.

Besides the publick Concerns of the Nation, most of which pass through their Hands, they are also concerned with Grants, Pardons, Dispensations, &c. relating to private Persons.

For Home-Concerns, publick or private, both the Secretaries do equally receive and dispatch whatever is brought to them. But, for Foreign Affairs, each has his distinct Province; receiving all Letters and Addresses from, and making all Dispatches to the several Princes and States in his Province.

They have each of them his Office, with a liberal Diet at the King's Charge, or Board-wages in lieu of it. The Place is worth about 3000 *l.* a Year.

Each Secretary has an Assistant under him, called *Under-Secretary*; a Principal Clerk, and two other Subordinate Clerks.

The Signet, one of the King's Seals, is in their Custody. To which belongs the Signet-Office, where four Clerks wait Monthly by turns, preparing such Things as are to pass the Signet, in order to the Privy Seal, or Great Seal. He that is in waiting is always to attend the Court, wheresoever it removes; and to prepare such Bills or Letters for the King to sign (not being Matter *Of the Signet Office.*)

Matter of Law) as by Warrant from the King, or *Secretaries of State*, or Lords of the Council he is directed to prepare. And to this Office all Grants prepared by themselves, or the King's Learned Council at Law, for the King's Hand, are returned, when signed, and there transcribed again. The Transcription is carried to one of the *Principal Secretaries of State*, to be sealed with the *Signet*. This done, it is directed to the Lord *Privy Seal*, and is his Warrant for issuing out a *Privy Seal* upon it. But then it must be first transcribed by the *Clerks of the Seal*, who are also four in Number; and, when it has the *Privy Seal* affixt, 'tis sufficient for the Payment of any Money out of the Exchequer, and for several other Uses. If the Grant requires the passing the *Great Seal*, as several Grants do, the *Privy Seal* is a Warrant to the Lord Chancellor to pass it, as the *Signet* was to the Lord *Privy Seal*. But here also a new Transcription must be made of the Grant. The Reason why a Grant must go thorough so many Hands and Seals, before it can be perfected, is, that it may be duly considered, and all Objections cleared, before it takes effect.

Of the Paper-Office. The *Paper Office* is also depending on the Secretaries of State. Where all the Papers and Dispatches that pass through their Offices (as Matters of State and Council, Letters, Intelligences, and Negotiations of foreign Ministers here, of the King's Ministers abroad) are from time to time transmitted, and there remain, disposed by way of Library. The Keeper whereof has a yearly Salary of 160 *l.* payable out of the Exchequer.

To conclude, a *Privy Counsellour*, tho' but a *Gentleman*, has Precedence of all *Knights Baronets*, and younger Sons of all Barons and Viscounts. And a *Secretary of State* has this special Honour, that, if he be a Baron, he takes place (as such) of all other Barons. So honourable an Employment it is, that in the late Reign the Earl of *Sunderland* was both *Principal Secretary of State*, and Lord President of the *Privy Council*.

CHAP. III.

Of the Courts of Chancery, King's-Bench, Common-Pleas, Exchequer, and Dutchy of Lancaster.

FOR the publick Administration of Justice, there are several Courts of Justice. Courts of Judicature that sit from time to time at Westminster. Three of them in Westminster-Hall, viz. the Common-Pleas near the Gate, the Court of Chancery and the King's Bench at the further End, and the other Two above Stairs.

Which Courts are opened four times a Year, called by the Name of Easter, Trinity (or Midsummer,) Michaelmas, and Hilary Terms.

<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"> Easter Trinity Michaelmas Hilary </div> <div style="margin: 0 10px;"> } </div> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"> Term </div> <div style="margin: 0 10px;"> { </div> </div>	Begins the 17th. Day after Easter.	Lasteth 27. Days.
	the fifth Day after Trinity-Sunday.	20. Days.
	October 23.	37. Days.
	January 23.	21. Days.

Amongst which Hilary Term is so called from S. Hilary, a Bishop.

Now the foresaid Courts, except that of the Dutchy of Lancaster, were not Instituted by any Statute or Written Law, but have their Original from the ancient Custom of England.

And 'tis observable, that the Twelve Judges belonging to the Courts of King's-Bench, Common-Pleas, and Exchequer, sit in their respective Courts in Robes, and Square Caps, like Doctors of Divinity.

Of the Court of Chancery in particular.

High Court of Chancery. Of all the foresaid Courts, the *High Court of Chancery* is the most ancient, and has the pre-eminency. The same is otherwise called the *Court of Equity*, for that Causes are here try'd, not according to the Strictness of Law, but by the Rules of Equity.

Here the Proceedings are much like those in the Courts of the Civil Law. The Actions by Bill or Plaint, the Witnesses examined in private, and the Decrees in *English* or *Latin*, not in *French*. No Jury of Twelve Men, but all Sentences given by the Judge of the Court.

Lord High Chancellor. Who bears the Title of *Lord High Chancellor of England*, or *Lord Keeper of the Great Seal*, the highest Dignity a Lay-man is capable of, which he holds of the King *Durante Beneplacito*, that is, during His Majesty's Pleasure. Since the late Revolution, this Office has been executed by three Lords Commissioners, till the King was pleased to confer it altogether upon the present Lord Chancellor.

Master of the Rolls. Next to whom there are twelve Assistants, *Masters of the Chancery*, all Civilians. The principal of which is called *Master of the Rolls*, as having the Custody of all Charters, Patents, Commissions, Deeds, and Recognizances; which, being made up in Rolls of Parchment, gave occasion for that Name. The very House it self where they are kept is called *the Rolls*; which, being founded at first for the converted *Jews*, was, after their Expulsion out of *England*, annexed for ever unto this Office. Here are kept all the Rolls since the beginning of *Richard the Third's* Reign; and the former Rolls, in the Tower.

His Seat in Chancery. In the *Chancery-Court* he sits next to the Lord Chancellor. But *Jure Officii*, and by virtue of a Commission, he may hear Causes at the Rolls, with two Masters, without his Lordship.

His Seat in Parliament. In Parliament, when he is sent for up to the House of Lords, he sits upon the second Wool-sack, next to the Lord Chief Justice of *England*.

Offices in his Gifts. His Place is in the King's Gift, either for Life, or *Durante Beneplacito*. And he has himself in his own Gift the Offices of the Six Clerks in Chancery, of the Examiners, the three Clerks of the Petty Bag, and the six Clerks of the Rolls Chappel.

Seats of the Masters of Chancery. The other Masters of Chancery sit three at a time with the Lord Chancellor in Term-time, and two out of Term, when he hears Causes at his own House. Who often refers unto them the further hearing of Causes. They have a publick Office, where one or more of them do constantly attend to take Affidavits, &c. Their Salary, which is paid quarterly out of the Exchequer, is 100 l. each, besides Robe-Mony.

Next

Next in degree to the Twelve Masters are the *Six Clerks* in Court of Chancery, whose Office is in *Chancery-Lane*. Their Business is to *Chancery*. enroll Commissions, Patents, Warrants, Pardons, &c. that are passed the Great Seal. For the Dispatch whereof each of them *Six Clerks*, has ten *Under-Clerks*, in all 60. Some of which get severally Four, Five, or Six Hundred Pounds a Year. And these have also their *Under-Clerks*.

The *Examiners* are but two. And their Office is to examine *Examiners*, the Witnesses on their Oaths in any Suit of Chancery on both sides.

The *Three Clerks of the Petty Bag*, whose Office is also under the *Clerks* of Master of the Rolls, make all Patents for Customers, Comptrolers, the *Petty* all *Conge-d' Esloves*, first Summons of the Nobility, Clergy, Knights, *Bag*. Citizens, and Burgeffes to Parliament, &c.

But there are several other Offices belonging to this Court. A *Clerk of the* mongst which, that of the *Clerk of the Crown* is of high Importance. Who, either by himself or Deputy, ought constantly to attend the Lord Chancellour for special Matters of State. In Parliament-time he hath a Place in the Upper-House. He makes all Commissions of *Oyer and Terminer*, *Goal-Delivery*, Commissions of Peace, and many other Commissions relating to Justice. Upon the Death or Removal of any Members of Parliament sitting, he makes the Writs for new Elections.

There is also a *Protonotary*, whose Office is chiefly to dispatch *Protonotary* Commissions for Embassies.

The *Clerk of the Hamper*, or *Hanaper*; who receives all the *Clerk of the* Money, coming to the King for the Seals of Charters, Patents, *Hamper*. Commissions, and Writs. In Term-time, and at all Times of Sitting, he attends the Chancery Court, with all sealed Charters, Patents, &c. put up in leathern Bags. Instead of which, *Hampers* were probably used in former times, whence the Clerk came to be called the *Clerk of the Hamper*. By whom the Bags are delivered to the *Comptroler of the Hamper*.

A *Clerk of the Patents*, another of the *Reports*, and a *Secretary Clerk of the* of the *Presentation of Spiritual Benefices*. *Patents*.

The *Principal Register of the Court of Chancery*, and the *Registers* *Principal* for the *Rolls*. *Register*.

The Office for filing all *Affidavits* in this Court, which is held *Affidavit* by Letters Patents, and kept at *Symonds-Inn* in *Chancery-Lane*. *Office*.

The *Sub-pena* Office, out of which issue Writs to summon *Sub-pena* Persons to appear in Chancery. *Office*.

The *Alienation Office*, whereunto all Writs of Covenant and *Alienation* Entry, (upon which Fines are levied, and Recoveries suffered) *Office*. are carried, to have Fines for Alienation set and paid thereupon. This Office is executed by three Commissioners, who set those Fines.

*Court of
Chancery.*

*Curfitors
Office.*

*72. Offices.
Warden of
the Fleet.*

*Sergeant
at Arms.*

*Times of
sitting.*

To which add the *Curfitors Office*, kept near *Lincolns-Inn*. Where are made out all Original Writs by 24 *Curfitors*, (or their Deputies) having each of them certain Counties and Cities allotted, into which they make such Original Writs as are required.

In short, there are no less than 72 Offices reckoned in the Court of Chancery. Amongst which the *Warden of the Fleet*, and the *Sergeant at Arms*, are considerable.

The *First* is called from his Office, which is to take Care of the Prisoners of the *Fleet*, that are sent thither from this Court, and other Places.

The *Sergeant at Arms* is he that carries the gilt Mace before the Lord Chancellor (or Lord Keeper) for the time being.

Lastly, 'tis to be observed of the Court of Chancery; That, whereas the other Courts sit only in Term-time, and have no Power to act as Courts of Justice out of Term, the Chancery is open in Vacation, as well as Term-time. For, if a Man be wrongfully Imprisoned in the Vacation, the Lord Chancellor may grant a *Habeas Corpus*, and do him Justice as in Term-time. Which is not in the Power, either of the King's-Bench, or Common-Pleas, to do in the Vacation. This Court may also at any time grant Prohibitions.

The Court of King's-Bench.

*Court of
King's-
Bench.*

*Causestry'd
in this
Court.*

*Principal
Judge of
this Court.*

*Crown-
Office.*

This Court is called the *King's-Bench*, because anciently the King sat there in Person on a high Bench, whilst the Judges sat on a low Bench at his Feet.

In it are handled all Pleas between King and Subject; as Treasons, Misprision of Treason, Misdemeanours, and other Crimes against the King. Here any Officer of this Court may be sued, and impleaded by Bill; because, if he should be sued in any other Court, he would be allowed the Priviledge of this, by reason of his necessary Attendance here. And the Officers of this Court are priviledged by Law, for the same Reason, to Implead others in this Court.

To which belong four Judges; the principal called the *Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench*, being created by Writ, and the other three by Patents. All of them advanced to this Dignity from the Degree of Sergeants at Law, of which the *Lawn Coat* which they wear under a black Cap is a Badge. Their Salary from the King is each 1000 l. per Annum.

Here is first, the *Crown-Office*, to which belong the *Clerks of the Crown*, a *Secondary*, and several *entring Clerks*. The first is a *Cap-Officer*, and sits covered in Court. The *entring Clerks* have Counties

Counties assigned them, and usually are Attorneys for Defendants Court of prosecuted at the King's Suit. King's-

2. The *Protonotary's Office*. To which belongs the *Protonotary, Bench*. a Cap-Officer, who has all the Clerks of the Plea-side under him.

Here is a *Secondary*, a *Clerk* for filing Declarations, a *Clerk* of the *Protonotary's Office*. Remembrances, and a *Clerk* of the Bails and Postes.

3. The *Custos Brevium's Office*, so called from its Cap-Officer, *Custos Bre-* the *Custos Brevium & Recordorum*, who is also Clerk of the El- *vium's* Joins and Warrants of Attorney. Here seven Clerks are appoin- *Office*. ted for Sealing Records of *Nisi Primus* for the several Circuits and Cities, all Officers for Life. And so are the two *Deputy Clerks*, one of the Inner, and the other of the Outward Treasury.

The other Officers are two *Book-bearers*, who carry the Records *Other Off-* into Court. The *Marshal*, or Keeper of the King's-Bench Pri- *cers*. son, and his *Deputy*. The *Clerk of the Papers*. Another *Clerk* of the *Papers*, on the Plea-side. The *Clerk of the Rules*, and his *De-* *puty*. The *Clerk of Errours*, and his *Deputy*. And the *Sealer of* *Writs*. Besides a *Head-Crier*, two *Under-Criers*, two *Ushers*, and four *Tip-staves*.

Lastly, here are a great many *Filazers* for the several Counties *Filazers* of England; who make out all Procefs upon Original Writs, *Acti-* *ons* Personal, and mixt.

The Court of Common-Pleas.

This Court is so called, because this is the Place where the Court of usual Pleas between Subject and Subject are debated, according *Common-* to the Strictness of the Law. *Pleas*.

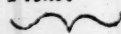
Here are also four Judges, who hold their Places by Letters *Four Judges* Patents, with the same Fees as the King's-Bench Judge. The Principal whereof is called *Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas*.

None but Sergeants at Law may plead in this Court, tho' they have the Priviledge to plead (as all other Barristers) in other Courts.

Many are the Officers belonging to this Court. The Principal *Officers be-* whereof are the *Custos Brevium*, three *Protonotaries*, and a *Chiro-* *longing to* *grapher*; all Cap-Officers, sitting in the Court with black round *this Court*. Caps on, such as were in fashion before the Invention of Hats, and every one holding his Office for Life, as a Freehold.

The *Custos Brevium* receives and keeps all Writs returnable *Custos Bre-* here, and all the Records of *Nisi Primus* called *Postes*. The se- *vium*. cond *Protonotary's* Place, and that of Clerk of the Juries, are both in his Gift.

*Court of
Common-
Pleas.*



*Protona-
taries.
Chirogra-
pher.*

The *Protonotaries* enter and inroll all Declarations, Pleadings, Affizes, Judgments, and Actions, and make out Judicial Writs. In their Offices all the Attorneys of this Court enter their Causes. And each of them has a *Secondary*, who draws up the Rules of Court, &c. Now these Secondaries are commonly taken out of the ablest Clerks or Attorneys of the Court.

The *Chirographer's* Business is to ingross Fines acknowledged. He has under him a *Register*, and several *Clerks*, having each so many Counties allotted unto him, for which he Ingrosses the Fines levied of Lands in his respective Division.

Clerk of the Treasury. Besides the aforesaid Officers, here is a *Clerk of the Treasury*, who keeps the Records of this Court. His Place is in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice.

Clerk of the Inrollment. The *Clerk of the Inrollment of Fines and Recoveries*, who is by Statute under the three Puisne Judges of the Court, and removable at their Pleasure.

Clerk of the Outlawries. The *Clerk of the Outlawries*, whose Office doth properly belong to the Attorney-General, and he exerciseth it by Deputy.

Clerk of the Warrants. The *Clerk of the Warrants*, who enters all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant, and inrolls all Deeds acknowledged before any of the Judges of this Court.

Clerk of the King's Silver. The *Clerk of the King's Silver*, to whom every Fine, or Final Agreement upon Sale of Land, is brought, after it has been with the *Custos Brevium*, and the Money paid for the King's Use.

Clerk of the Juries. The *Clerk of the Juries*, who makes out the Writs for Appearance of the Jury, and those called *Habeas Corpus*.

Clerk of the Effoins. The *Clerk of the Effoins*, or Excuses, for lawful Cause of Absence.

Clerk of the Supersedeas. The *Clerk of the Supersedeas*, who makes out the Writs of *Supersedeas*, which formerly was done by an *Exigenter*.

15 Filazers. Here are also fifteen *Filazers* for the several Counties of England, who make out (amongst other Things) all Process upon Original Writs. Their Places are in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice, and hold for Life.

Four Exigenters. Four *Exigenters*, who make all Exigents and Proclamations in all Actions where Process of Outlawry does ly. In which Case the Party against whom such Process is made is summoned by the Sheriff at five several County-Courts; and, if he appears not, he is Outlawed, that is, excluded from the Protection of the Law. Which looks upon him as unworthy of it, that stands in Contempt of it.

Four Criers, and a Porter. Lastly, there are four *Criers*, and a *Porter* belonging to this Court.

The Court of Exchequer.

In the *Exchequer* are held two Courts, the one of Law, and the other of Equity. The first, before the Barons of the *Exchequer*; the last, before the Lord-Treasurer, and Barons of the *Exchequer*, in the *Exchequer-Chamber*.

In the first are try'd, according to Law, all Causes relating to the King's Revenue; as concerning Accompts, Disbursements, Customs, and Fines imposed. And there are properly but four Judges belonging to this Court, viz. the Lord Chief Baron, and three other Barons of the *Exchequer*; who, with the other eight Judges of the King's-Bench, and the Common-Pleas, make up the Number of Twelve.

'Tis true, the Lord Treasurer, and Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, may sit as Judges in this Court, but they seldom do it.

Besides the foresaid Barons, there is another, called the *Cursitor Baron*; who sits with them at Court, yet is not counted one of the Twelve Judges. His proper Office is to administer the Oath to the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Searchers, Surveyors, &c. of the Custom-house.

But 'tis worth observing how these Judges came by the Title of Barons. For, whereas in latter Times Men learned in the Law have usually filled up this Station, none but Barons of the Realm did use formerly to sit here as Judges. Which Title has continued ever since amongst their Successors here.

The next Officer to the said Barons is the King's Remembrancer, whose Office has been a long time managed by a Deputy. Under whom are eight sworn Clerks, the first two going by the Name of *Secondaries*. In this Office are entred all Accounts concerning the King's Revenue, except Sheriffs and Bayliffs Accounts; all Securities, either by Bond or Recognizance to the King, for the Fidelity of Persons intrusted with any of His Majesty's Revenue; and all Proceedings thereupon. And from this Office issues forth Process for all Accomptants to come in, and account.' Which Office is in the King's Gift.

The Treasurer's Remembrancer, who has likewise several Clerks under him, and the first two distinguished from the rest by the Name of *Secondaries*. His Office is to make Process against all Sheriffs, Bayliffs, &c. for their Accounts. All Charters and Letters Patents, upon which any Rents are reserved to the King, are transcribed and sent into this Office by the Clerk of the Petty Bag. And Process is made out of it, to levy the King's Fee-Farm Rents, &c. This Office is also in the King's Gift.

Court of Exchequer. The Remembrancer of the First Fruits and Tenths, who takes all Compositions for the same, and makes Process against such as do not pay them. He has two Clerks under him; and his Office is kept in *Hatton-Garden*.

Remembrancer of the First Fruits and Tenths. The Clerk of the Pipe, who receives into his Office all Accounts which pass the Remembrancer's Office. He makes Leases of the King's Lands and extended Lands, by Order of the Lord Treasurer, or Chancellor of the Exchequer. He has under him eight sworn Clerks, by whom all Accounts of Sheriffs and Bayliffs are made up; and, when the Accounts are even, he gives them their *Quietus est*. All Tallies vouching the Payments contained in such Accounts are examined and allowed by the chief Clerk of the Pipe, called the *Secondary*.

Clerk of the Pipe. The Comptroller of the Pipe, who writes out the Summons twice a Year to the High Sheriffs, to levy the Debts charged in the great Roll of the Pipe. He also writes in his Roll all that is in the great Roll, and nothing entred in this can be discharged without his Privy.

Comptroller of the Pipe. The Foreign Opposer, whose Office is to oppose all Sheriffs upon the Schedules of the Green Wax. This Office is kept in *Gray-Inn*.

Foreign Opposer. The Clerk of the Pleas, in whose Office all the Exchequer Officers, and other Debtors to the King, are to Plead and be Impleaded, as in the Common-Law. Therefore here are four sworn Attorneys.

Clerk of the Pleas. The Clerk of the *Estreats*, who receives every Term the *Estreats* (or Extracts) out of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, and writes them out to be levy'd for the King. He also makes Schedules of such Sums as are to be discharged.

Clerk of the Estreats. A Clerk of the *Parcels*, and another of the *Nichils*.

Two Clerks. There are also belonging to this Court, Two Auditors of the Inquest, who Audit the great Accounts of the King's Customs, Wardrobe, Mint, First-fruits and Tenths, Naval and Military Expences, Moneys Impressed, &c.

Auditors of the Inquest. Seven Auditors of the Revenue, who Audit all Accounts of the King's Lands, Revenue, and all Taxes granted by the Parliament.

Auditors of the Revenue. Two Deputy-Chamberlains. In whose Office at *Westminster* are preserved all the Counterfoils of the Tallies ranged by Months and Years; and by that Means easily found out, to be joined with their respective Stock or Tally.

Two Deputy Chamberlains. Several Receivers, whose Accounts are yearly made up by the Auditors.

Receivers. The Chief Usher of the Exchequer, an Office of Inheritance, four Under-Ushers, a Marshal, and six Messengers.

Chief Usher of the Exchequer. As to the Officers belonging to the Lower Exchequer, where the King's Revenue is received and disbursed, see Page of the Second Part. The

The Court of the Dutchy of Lancaſter.

*Dutchy of
Lancaſter.*

This Court, alſo kept at *Weſtmiſter*, concerns particularly the Revenue belonging to that Dutchy, long ſince annexed to the Crown.

The chief Judge of this Court is the *Chancellour of the Dutchy*, The chief aſſiſted by the Attorney of the ſame. Judge.

Next to whom is the *Receiver General*, the *Vice-Chancellour of the Dutchy*, and a *Meſſenger*.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Affizes, and Seſſions. With an Account of Conſtables, Coroners, Juſtices of the Peace, and Juries; and our Way of Trying Malefactors, ſo different from other Nations.

FOR the Diſtribution of Juſtice in the Country, both in Ci- *Affizes and*
vil and Criminal Matters, the Twelve Judges aforeſaid go *Seſſions*.
twice a Year by Commiſſion from the King, to exerciſe their
Judicial Power in the ſeveral Counties the King is pleaſed to ap-
point them for. Which their Progreſs is called the *Circuit*, and
their Courts the *Affizes*; diſtinguiſhed into *Lent* and *Summer-*
Affizes, that falling out preſently after *Hilary-Term*, and this after
Trinity-Term.

In my Diviſion of *England*, Page 5. of the firſt Part, you will
find *England* divided into *ſix Circuits*, to each whereof two
Judges are appointed. And, as for *Wales*, it is divided into two,
North and *South-Wales*; for each of which two Sergeants at Law
are appointed.

Now the *Affizes* are uſually held at the County Town, with *The Recep-*
great Attendance and Feaſting. The Sheriff of the County is *tion of the*
bound to attend in Perſon, with his Under-Officers, the Clerks, *Judges in*
Stewards of Courts, Bayliſſes of Hundreds, Conſtables, Jaylorſ, Ser- *their Cir-*
geants or Beadles, and a gallant Train of Servants in rich Live- *cuits*.
ries, all riding on Horſeback at the Reception of the Judges;
whom they wait on and guard, ſo long as they continue in the
County. If the Sheriff cannot come himſelf, he muſt depute
one to fill up his Place; who is to be allowed by the Judges.
The Juſtices of Peace are alſo to wait on the Judges. And, if
either the Sheriff, or they, fail in this part of their Duty, without
Law-

Affizes and Sessions. Lawful Impediment, the Judges may set a Fine upon him or them, at their Pleasure and Discretion.

Dispatch of the Judges in their several Circuits. The Dispatch of these Itinerant Judges in the Administration of Justice in their several Circuits is worthy our Observation. For within each County all Controversies grown to Issue in the Courts at London, are commonly determined here in two or three Days. Which is done, not as in foreign Countries by the sole Arbitrement of the Judges; but by a *Jury of Twelve Men* in each County, chosen by the Sheriff thereof, and only directed in point of Law by the Judges. For every Trial by *Affize* (be the Action Civil or Criminal, publick or private, personal or real) is referred for the Fact to a Jury, as it is in most Courts of the Common-Law; and, as they find it, so passeth the Judgment.

A Commission of Oyer and Terminer. By a Commission of *Oyer and Terminer*, directed to them and others of the best Account, in their Circuits, they are Impowered to Judge of Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and Misdemeanors. And, by another Commission, called of *Goal-Delivery*, directed only to themselves and the Clerk of the *Affize Associate*, they are to deal with every Prisoner in Goal, for what Offence soever he be there.

The Commitment of Malefactors. The Commitment of Malefactors is commonly by some Justice of Peace. Who, upon Examination of the Fact upon Oath, the Malefactor being brought before him by a Constable, commits him to the County Goal, if the Evidence be found plain against him. Then the Case is brought in before the Justices of Peace at the next Quarter-Sessions. Which leads me to a previous Account of *Constables, Coroners, Justices of Peace, and Juries*, before I speak of our Method of Trying Malefactors.

Constables. *Constables*, called in some Places *Headboroughs*, and in others *Tything-Men*, were formerly called (says Sir Thomas Smith) *Custodes Pacis*, or Guardians of the Peace, and were in much greater Esteem than they are now, whose Power and Authority he supposes to have been equal with that of the present Justices of Peace.

Lambert's Opinion of this Office. *Lambert* looks upon this Office as a Stream of that great Dignity lodged in the Lord High Constable of England. Out of this high Magistracy, says he, were drawn those *Lower Constables*, which we call *Constables of Hundreds and Franchises*. First ordained by the Statute of Winchester, 13 Edw. 1. which appoints for the Conversation of the Peace, and View of Armour, two Constables in every Hundred and Franchise, called in Latin *Constabularii Capitales*, in English, High Constables. And, by reason of the Increase both of People and Offences, others were made in process of time, called *Petty Constables*, which are of like Nature, but of inferiour Authority to the other. The

The Office of a *Constable* is properly to apprehend such as *Constables*. break the Peace, and common Malefactors, and even Persons suspected of any Crime, upon a Charge given them, or a Warrant for it from a Justice. For a Badge of his Authority, he carries a long Staff painted, with the King's Arms; and, for a Surprise, sometimes he uses a short Staff, which he hides till he thinks it convenient to produce it. The Party apprehended he keeps in his Custody, till he can bring him before a Justice of Peace; who, upon a strict Examination of the Fact, and hearing or the Evidence, commits the Party to Prison, if he sees Cause, in order to his Trial. Upon which the *Constable* conducts him to Prison, and there delivers him to the Goaler's Custody, with the *Commitment* directed by the Justice of Peace to the Goaler. And the Party must ly in Prison, till the Justices of Peace do meet either at their Quarterly Sessions, or at their Goal-Delivery, when the Prisoners are by Law either condemn'd, or acquitted.

When he is upon Duty, and about to apprehend one, he may call his Neighbours to aid; and whoever declines to give him Assistance, is liable by Law to Punishment.

In case of Theft, Robbery, or Murder, in a Country Town or Village, if the Malefactor be upon flight, the *Constable* having notice of it, is to raise the Parish in Pursuit of him. And this is called *Hue-and-Cry*. If the Malefactor be not found in the Parish, the *Constable* and his Assistants are to go to the next, to get the *Hue-and-Cry* raised there by the *Constable* of it. In this manner the *Hue-and-Cry* is carried from Parish to Parish, till the Criminal be found. And that Parish which does not do its Duty, but gives way by its Negligence for the Malefactor's Escape, is not only to pay a Fine to the King, but must repay to the Party robbed his Damages.

When the Malefactor is taken, he is presently carried by the *Constable*, or any other by whom he was apprehended, to a Justice of Peace. Who examines the Malefactor, writes the Examination, and (if he do confess) his Confession. Then he binds the Party robbed, or him that sueth, together with the *Constable*, and so many as can give Evidence against the Malefactor, to appear at the next Sessions of Goal-Delivery, there to give their Evidence for the King. He binds them in a Recognizance of 10, 20, 30, 40, or 100 *l.* more or less, according to his Discretion and the Nature of the Crime. Which, being certified under his Hand, fails not to be levied upon Recognizance, if they fail of being there.

Thus the *Constables*, which formerly had much the same Authority as our modern Justices of Peace, are now subservient to them upon all Occasions, either to bring the Criminals before them, or to carry them by their Command to the common Prison. And accordingly this Office does commonly fall into the

Constables. the Hands of Tradesmen and Artificers, and Men of small Experience and Ability; who hold it for a Year, there being commonly two of them to each Parish, chosen by the Vestry. But the hardest part of their Office, in London especially, is their Watching a Nights, and walking the Rounds in their several Parishes. But then they have the chief Command of the Watch; and because seldom a greater Power appears abroad at that time, therefore a Constable came to be called the *King of the Night*.

Coroners.

Coroners, vulgarly pronounced *Crowners*, are a sort of Officers so called, because they deal principally with Pleas of the Crown, or Matters concerning the Crown. There are four of them in every County, except *Cheshire*, and every County of *Wales*, that has but two. Whose Office is to inquire by a Jury of Neighbours, upon Suspicion of Murder, how and by whom the Party came by a violent Death, and to enter the same upon Record, upon View of the Body. Which Inquisition taken by the *Coroner*, he is to deliver at the next Goal-Delivery, or certify the same to the King's Bench. He ought therefore to put in Writing the Effect of the Evidence given to the Jury before him, and has Power to bind over Witnesses to the next Goal-Delivery in that County.

For doing his Office, he is to take nothing, upon grievous Forfeiture. But by 3 H. 7. he is to have upon an Indictment of Murder 13 s. 4 d. of the Goods of the Murderer.

The Choice of a Coroner

A *Coroner* is, by virtue of a Writ out of Chancery, chosen by the Freeholders of the County. And his Office was held of old in so great Esteem, that none could have it under the Degree of a Knight. The Court he holds is a Court of Record.

Justices of Peace.

The *Justices of Peace*, anciently called *Wardens* (or Guardians) of the Peace, are such as the King appoints by Commission to attend the Peace of the County they live in. Their Office is to examine, and commit to Prison upon good Evidence, Rioters, Vagabonds, Thieves, Murderers, and almost all Delinquents, and to see them brought forth in due time to their Trial. If one be threatened by another, and Swears himself before a Justice to be in danger of his Life, 'tis in the Power of the Justice to bind over the threatening Party to his good Behaviour; that is, to make him find good Security for his good Behaviour during a Year and a Day, or to commit him to Prison.

The Number of *Justices* is not limited, but as His Majesty thinks fit. And in some Cases a Commission is directed to Seven, or any Three of them, with these Words in the Commission, *Quorum A. B. & C. D. esse volumus*. From the Word *Quorum* these Justices are called *Justices of the Quorum*, without whom the rest of the Justices cannot proceed in some Cases.

Four

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Four Times a Year do the Justices of each County keep a Court, called the *Quarter-Sessions*. Where the Grand Inquest (or Jury) of the County is summoned to appear; who, upon Oath, are to inquire of Malefactors, Rioters, and suspected Persons. *Justices of Peace.*

The *Grand Jury* does commonly consist of 24 substantial Gentlemen, or some of the better sort of Yeomen, chosen by the Sheriff out of the whole Shire, to consider of all Bills of Indictment preferred to the Court. Which Bills they do either approve by Writing upon them *Billa vera*, or disallow by Indorsing *Ignoramus*. Presently, upon the Allowance of a Bill, the Party concerned is said to be Indicted, and is committed to Prison. But what Bills are disallowed are delivered to the Bench; by whom they are forthwith cancelled or torn. If the approved Bills touch Life and Death, they are further referred to another Jury to be considered of, because the Case is of such Importance; but others of lighter moment are proceeded upon by fining the Delinquents, without any more ado. Unless the Party traverse the Indictment, or challenge it for Insufficiency, or remove the Cause to a higher Court by a *Certiorari*; in which two former Cases it is referred to another Jury, and in the latter transmitted to a higher Court. In short, the Trial is usually referred to the next Assizes, when the Judges go their Circuits. *Quarter-Sessions. Grand Jury.*

Originally this Court seems to have been erected only for Matters touching the Peace, but now it extends much further. The Sheriff, or his Under-Sheriff, is bound to attend it, with the Constables, Bayliffs, &c.

To come now to our Method of Trying Malefactors, the Judges at the Assizes sit either in the Town-house, or in an open Place, where a Tribunal is set up for Judgment. The Judges sit in the middle, the principal Justices of Peace on each side of them according to their Degree, and the rest on a lower Bench, before the Judges Seat. Something lower a Table is set before them, at which the *Custos Rotulorum*, or Keeper of Writs, the Under-Sheriff, the Escheator, and the Clerks do sit. Near the Table there is a Bar for the Jury to come in, when they are called; and, behind that Space, another Bar for the Prisoners to stand at, who are brought thither in Chains. *Method of Trying Malefactors.*

Then the *Cryer* crieth, and commandeth Silence. One of the Judges makes a short Speech, wherein he declares (amongst other Things) the Cause of their Coming. His Speech is no sooner ended, but the Prisoners are called in by Name, and every one must answer to his Name. Then the Keeper of the Writs produces the Indictments, and the Judges name one, two, or three of the Prisoners Indicted, to proceed upon their Trial. *The Cryer commandeth Silence.*

The

*Method of
Trying Ma-
lefactors.*

*A Malefa-
ctor call'd
to the Bar.*

The Clerk bids one of them come to the Bar, and hold up his Hand. Then he charges him with his Crime, to which he bids him answer *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*.

If the Prisoner stands mute, and will not answer, after he has been once or twice so Interrogated, (which happens very seldom) he is Judged Mute, or Dumb by Contumacy; the Punishment whereof is to be Pressed to Death, of which more afterwards.

If the Prisoner cries *Guilty*, (which is but seldom too) his Trial is over, and all the Business is to pronounce Sentence upon him, according to Law.

But the common Answer is *Not Guilty*, tho' the Party be never so apparently Guilty, and his Answer be perhaps contrary to his Confession of the Fact before the Justice of Peace by whom he was examined and committed. The Reason is, because he flatters himself, that he may chance to come off for want of right Evidence. For the Law of *England* is so tender of Men's Lives, that, unless the Evidences (which are upon their Oaths) be positive and clear against any Prisoner, he may come off.

Upon the Prisoner's pleading *Not Guilty*, the Clerk asketh him, whether he will be Tried by God and the Country. If he answer *Yes*, the Clerk tells him, he has been *Indicted* of such a *Crime*, &c. That he has pleaded *Not Guilty* to it, and that being asked how he would be Tried, he has answered *by God and the Country*. Then he tells him, of the *Jury* present, that represent the Country; and, if he has something to object against any of them, he bids him take a View of them, and speak, for that he stands upon Life and Death.

*12 Jury-
Men Sworn.*

*The Evi-
dence called
in.*

Upon this the *Jury* is sworn, consisting of Twelve Men at least. And, if the Prisoner be a Stranger, 'tis a *Party Jury*, consisting half of *English-men*, and half of *Foreigners*. In case the Prisoner has no Exception to make against any of them, by that time Twelve are Sworn, these stand to give the Verdict. Whereupon the Cryer says aloud, *If any one can give Evidence, or can say any thing against the Prisoner, let him come now, for he stands upon his Deliverance*. If none come in, the Judge doth ask who sent him to Prison. And, if the Justice of Peace be present, who did it, he delivers up the Examination he took of him, subscribed by those whom he has bound to give Evidence; who, for not appearing, must pay their Recognizance. In the mean time the *Jury* acquit the Prisoner, tho' he has confessed the Crime to the Justice of Peace.

But, if they come in that are bound to give Evidence, first the Justices Examination is read; and then the Party robbed (being present) is sworn, next to him the Constable and such as were with him at the taking of the Prisoner, and at last as many more as are there to give Evidence. Who are all set in a convenient

convenient Place to see the Judges and Justices, the Jury, and the Prisoner, so as to hear them, and to be heard of them all. *Method of Trying Malefactors.*

In case of Robbery, the Judge, after they be sworn, asketh first the Party robbed, if he know the Prisoner, and bids him look upon him. The Party robbed says Yes, and upon that relates the Robbery, with all its Circumstances. But the Prisoner standing still upon the Negative, those who were at the Taking of him, or any other that can Evidence against him, are heard one after another. *In case of Robbery.*

The Prisoner on the other side is free to make what Defence he can. And, tho' the King be Party against him as one that has broke his Peace, yet the Judges do freely hear what he can say for himself, provided he keep within Bounds. But he is allowed no Council, which in Civil and Pecuniary Matters is never denied; be it for Land, Rent, Right, or Possession, tho' he plead against the King.

When the Judge has heard them all, he asks them if they can say any more. Upon their Silence he directs the Jury, and bids them discharge their Consciences. If the Case be plain, they consult together without going from the Bar; and, if they do all agree, the Fore-man of the Jury, in the Name of himself and the rest, pronounces the Prisoner Guilty. If the Case requires a Debate, they withdraw into a Room, only with a Copy of the Indictment; and there they are to remain by themselves, till they be all agreed on the Verdict, without Bread, Drink, Meat, or Fire. To which purpose there is a Bayliff appointed to watch them. And, if any of the Jury should happen to die in the mean time, the Prisoner would be Acquitted *ipso Facto*. *The Judge's Charge to the Jury.*

But, when the Jury have agreed upon the Verdict, they give notice of it to the Bayliff, and pray to be heard. Then the Prisoner being sent for again to the Bar, each one of the Jury is called in by his Name, and he answers to it. The Clerk asketh, if they be agreed, and who shall speak for them. Which being answered, the Prisoner is bidden to hold up his Hand, to whom the Clerk speaks in these Words; *Thou art Indicted by the Name of A. of such a Place, &c. and being Arraigned, Thou pleadedst thereto Not Guilty; being asked how Thou wouldst be Tried, Thou saidst By God and the Country; These honest Men were given to thee by God and thy Prince for thy Country, Hearken what they say.* Then he asketh of the Jury, *What say you? Is he Guilty, or Not Guilty?* The Fore-man makes answer in one Word, Guilty, or in two, Not Guilty. The first is Death to the Prisoner, and the last Acquits him; for neither the Judges, nor the Justice, can alter or reverse this Judgment.

Then the Clerk asketh, what Lands or Chattels the Prisoner had at the time of the Felony committed. Which is commonly answered by the Jury with an *Ignoramus*. But the Sheriff and the

Method of the Escheator are diligent enough to find it out, both for the
Trying Ma- Prince's and their own Advantage.
lefactors.

Upon this the Judge doth ask the Prisoner Convicted what he can say for himself, why Sentence should not pass upon him. If he can read never so little, he demands the *Benefit of the Clergy*, an ancient Liberty of the Church, which has been confirmed by divers Parliaments. By vertue whereof one in Orders arraigned of Felony by a Secular Judge, might pray his Clergy, which was as much as if he prayed to be delivered to his Ordinary, to purge himself of the Offence objected. But the ancient Course of the Law in this Point of Clergy is much altered, so that Lay-men have been made capable of this Benefit in many Cases; As in Theft of Oxen, Sheep, Money, and other Things, not forcibly taken to the Terror of the Owner. So favourable is our Law, that for the first Fault the Felon shall be admitted to his Clergy. In order to which the Bishop sends a *Clergy-man*, with a Commission under his Seal, to be Judge in that matter at every Goal-Delivery. If the Prisoner demands to be admitted to his Book, the Judge commonly gives him a Psalter, and turns to what place he pleases. The Prisoner reads as well as he can, and as it happens most times, but sadly. Then the Judge asketh of the Bishop's Commissary, *Legit ut Clericus?* To which the Commissary must answer *Legit*, or *Non Legit*; for these be the formal Words, and our Men of Law are the most precise in their Forms. If he say *Legit*, the Judge proceeds no further to Sentence of Death. But, if he say *Non Legit*, the Sentence follows either that Day or the next, in these Words, *Thou A. hast been Indicted of such a Felony, and therefore Arraigned; Thou hast pleaded Not Guilty, and put thy self upon God and thy Country; They have found thee Guilty, and Thou hast nothing to say for thy self. The Law is, that Thou shalt return to the Place from whence Thou camest, and from thence Thou shalt go to the Place of Execution, where Thou shalt Hang by the Neck till Thou be Dead.* Whereupon he charges the Sheriff with the Execution. But he that claimeth his Clergy in Cases where it is admitted, is in the Presence of the Judges burnt in the brawn of his Hand with a hot Iron, marked with the Letter *T.* for a Thief, or *M.* for Manslayer. Then he is delivered to the Bishop's Officer, to be kept in the Bishop's Prison; from whence, after a certain time, he is delivered by a Jury of Clerks. But, if he be taken, and found Guilty again, and his Mark discovered, then is his Lot to be Hanged.

Sentence of
Death.

But he whom the Jury pronounces *Not Guilty*, is Acquitted forthwith and Discharged, paying the Jaylor his Fees.

And, as to those Prisoners who stand not Indicted, but were only sent to Prison upon Suspicion; the Way is to proclaim them first in this manner; *A. B. Prisoner stands here at the Bar; If*

any Man can say any thing against him; let him now speak, for the Deliverance Prisoner stands at his Deliverance. If upon this no Evidence appears against him, he is set free, paying the Jaylor his Fees. Proclamation. Which Way of Deliverance is called Deliverance by Proclamation.

CHAP. V.

Of Sheriffs, Mayors, and Aldermen, Bayliffs, and Stewards, with their respective Courts. Of the Marshalsea, and Courts of Conscience.

IN every County there is a Magistrate by the Name of Sheriff, *Sheriffs.* whose Power extends all over the Country, except such Cities and Towns as are Counties of themselves. Only the County of *Middlesex* has two, called the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*.

Heretofore the *Sheriffs* were chosen by the Suffrages of the *Election* of People, whereas they are now appointed by the King, after this *Sheriffs* manner. First, the Judges nominate six fit Men of each County, Knights or Esquires of good Estates. Out of that Number three are chosen by the Privy Council, and out of these His Majesty selects whom He thinks fit. Formerly a *Sheriff* served many Years together; and to this Day, by Charter from King *John*, this Office is Hereditary to the *Cliffords* in the County of *Westmorland*. Which Case excepted, 'tis now but a Yearly Office.

As it is Ministerial, the *Sheriff* is to execute the King's Mandates, and all Writs directed to him out of the King's Courts, *The Sheriffs Office, &c.* to Impannel Juries, to bring Causes and Criminals to Trial, and to see the Sentences executed. In short, there is no Execution of the Law but by the *Sheriff*; for by him all Suits begin, and all Process is served. He is likewise to collect all publick Taxes, Fines, Distresses, and Amerciaments into the King's Exchequer, or where-ever the King shall appoint; and to make such Payments out of it, as he shall have due Order for. At the Assizes he is to wait on and guard the Itinerant Judges, so long as they continue within the County.

But his Office is also Judicial; for he keeps two several County Courts, the one called the County-Court, and the other the *Sheriff's Turn*. The first held every Month by the *Sheriff* himself, or his Deputy the Under-Sheriff; whetein he hears and determines

Sheriffs. mines Civil Causes of the County under Forty Shillings. But this is no Court of Record.

Sheriffs Turn. The *Sheriffs Turn* is held twice a Year, viz. within a Month after *Easter*, and so after *Michaelmas*. In this Court he inquires of all Criminal Offences against the Common Law, wherein he is not restrained by any Statute; all Peers of the Realm, and such as have Hundreds of their own to be kept, being exempted from the Jurisdiction of this Court. In short, this is a Court of Record, and the King's *Leet* through all the County.

Mayors. In Cities the Citizens chuse themselves for their Governour a *Mayor*, commonly out of Twelve Aldermen. And, in some other Corporations, a *Bayliff* is chosen of a certain Number of Burgessees.

The *Mayor* is the King's Lieutenant, and during his Mayoralty (which is but for one Year) is in a manner a Judge to determine Matters, and to mitigate the Rigour of the Law. Therefore he keeps a Court, with his Brethren the *Aldermen*. With these, and the *Common-Council*, he can make By-Laws, for the better Government of the City, provided they be not repugnant to the known Laws of the Realm. So that the *Mayor*, *Aldermen*, and *Common-Council* assembled, are in a manner an Image of the King, Lords, and Commons convened in Parliament.

If the Citizens be Taxed, 'tis by themselves or their Representatives; every Trade having some of their own Members always of the Council, to see that nothing be enacted to their Prejudice.

But the *Sheriffs* have also a good Share in the Government of Cities, as being the proper Judges of Civil Causes within the same, and the principal Officers appointed to see all Executions done, whether Penal or Capital.

Bayliffs. As every County of England is divided into *Hundreds*, so the King's Subjects formerly had Justice ministred to them by Officers of Hundreds, called *Bayliffs*, who might hold Plea of Appeal and Approvers. But, in the Reign of *Edward III.* these *Hundred-Courts* (certain Franchises excepted,) were dissolved into the *County-Courts*. Yet there are still divers considerable Towns, the chief Magistrates whereof have retained the name of *Bayliff*, as *Ipswich*, *Yarmouth*, *Colchester*, &c. Where the *Bayliff's* Authority is the same with the *Mayor's* in other Places, and they keep Courts accordingly.

The Truth is, they differ in nothing but the Name. For the Mayor of *London*, before the Reign of *Richard the First*, was called the *Bayliff* of *London*. King *John*, following the Example of *Richard*, made the *Bayliff* of *Kings-Lynn* a Mayor, in the Year

Year 1204. and Henry V. made the Bayliff of Norwich a Mayor, Bayliffs.
Anno 1419.

But there are others to whom the Name of Bayliff is still appropriate; as the Bayliff of Dover-Castle, who is the Governour thereof. There be likewise Bayliffs of Mannors, or Husbandry; such as have the Oversight of Under-Servants to private Men of great Substance, that set every Man to his Labour and Task, gather the Profits to their Lord and Master, and give him an Account thereof.

The vilest sort of Bayliffs to this Day are those Officers that serve Writs, and Arrest People by Virtue thereof. And these are of two sorts, Bayliffs Errants, and Bayliffs of Franchises. The first are such as the Sheriff makes and appoints to go any where in the County to serve Writs, to summon the County-Sessions, Assizes, and such like. Bayliffs of Franchises be those that are appointed by every Lord of a Mannor, to do such Offices within his Liberty as the Bayliff Errant doth at large in the County.

By Stewards I mean here such as are Employed by some Lords of Mannors to hold their Courts, called Court-Leet, or View of Frank-pledge; the Word Leet, signifying properly a Law-Day.

This is a Court of Record, not incident to every Mannor; but to those only, which by special Grant, or long Prescription, hold the same. For 'tis likely Kings did not intrust any with this Power, but such as they had great Kindness for, and Confidence in. To this Court those that are within the Homage, and sometimes those out of it, are called to Swear Fidelity to the Prince. Here also Inquiry is made of Privy Conspiracies, Frays, Bloodshed, and Murders. To which was added the Oversight of Measures. And what Offences are found, especially great ones, ought to be certified to the Justices of Assize, by a Statute made in the Reign of Edward III. For in whose Mannor soever this Court be kept, it is accounted the King's Court, because the Authority thereof originally belongs to the Crown.

In short, this Court (first derived from the Sheriffs Turn) is ordinarily kept but twice a Year, and that at certain times.

But there is another Court incident to every Mannor, called Court-Baron, because in ancient times every Lord of a Mannor was stiled Baron.

To this Court are all the Tenants Summoned that belong to the Mannor; where part of the Tenants being Sworn, make a Jury, which is not called the Inquest, but the Homage. Here the Steward sits as Judge, and directs the Jury to enquire of such Things as are proper for this Court. And these principally inquire of Copy-holders and Free-holders, that be dead since the last Court, and bring in their Heirs and next Successors. They likewise inquire of any Ineroachment or Intrusion of Tenants

Stewards. against the Lord, or amongst themselves. They also make Orders and Laws amongst themselves, with a Penalty annexed for Transgressors, payable to the Lord of the Mannor.

The Use of these Courts. In short, these Courts are of great Use for Men that are willing to be ordered by their Neighbours, and who prefer their Quiet and Advantage in Husbandry to the Trouble and Charges of Law-Suits. Otherwise either Party may procure a Writ out of a higher Court, to remove the Plea to Westminster.

Court-Barons may be held every three Weeks, or any longer time, according to the Lord's Pleasure.

Marshalsea. The *Marshalsea* is a Court that judges of Debts for which People have been Arrested within the King's Verge, and sent to the Prison in *Southwark* called the *Marshalsea*. Which Name it got from the proper Judge thereof, the Knight-Marshall of the King's House.

Courts of Conscience. The *Courts of Conscience* are inferiour Courts, established and settled by Parliament in many Parts of the Realm, for the Relief of poor People, whose Debt does not amount to Forty Shillings. So that by any of these Courts the Creditor may recover his Debt, and the Debtor pay it upon easie Terms.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Forest Courts, the Court Martial, and Court of Admiralty.

The Forest Courts.

FOR the Conservation of the King's Forests, and to prevent all Abuses therein, there are three Courts established; one called the *Justice of Eyres Seat*, another the *Swainmote*, and the third the *Court of Attachment*.

The first is (or should be, by ancient Custom) held every third Year by the Justices in Eyre of the Forest, journeying up and down for the purpose aforesaid.

Swainmote

Swainmote is another Court, as incident to a Forest, as a Piepowder Court to a Fair. By the Charter of the Forest it is held thrice a Year before the Verderors, as Judges. What Things are Inquirable in the same, you may read in *Crompt. Jurisd.* Fol. 150.

Attachment.

The lower Court is called the *Attachment*, because the Verderors of the Forest have therein no other Authority, but to receive the Attachments of Offenders against Vert and Venison taken

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taken by the rest of the Officers, and to Inroll them, that they *The Forest* may be presented and punished at the next Justice-Seat. Now *Courts.* the Attachments are made three manner of Ways. 1. By Goods and Chattels. 2. By the Body, Pledges, and Mainprize. 3. By the Body only.

The *Martial Court* is concerned in Dignities, or Matters of *Martial Arms*, and judges of any Suit concerning Nobility, Gentility, *Court.* or Arms. The Place anciently appointed for holding thereof was the King's Hall, where the *Constable* and *Earl-Marshal* of *England* sat as Judges. But now that great Office of *Constable* of *England* is laid aside, the whole Power is vested in the *Earl-Marshal*; and the Hall in the Colledge of Arms is the Place appointed for keeping the said Court, to the Relief of any amongst the Nobility and Gentry that is abused in Matters of Honour and Arms.

The *Court of Admiralty* is about Maritime Concerns, and the *Court of Judge* thereof is commonly a Doctor of the Civil Law. For, *Admiralty.* the Sea being out of the reach of the Common Law, the Proceeding of this Court, in all Civil Matters, is according to the Civil Law.

And, whereas the Sea by its Flux and Reflux advances and *Jurisdiction* runs back twice a Day, which makes the Bounds of the Sea and *on of this* Land movable every Day; It is agreed upon, that so far as the *Court.* Low-Water Mark is observed, is within the Counties *Jurisdiction* on; and Causes thence arising are Determinable by the Common Law. But, upon a full Tide, the Admiral has *Jurisdiction* (as long as the Sea flows) over all Matters done between the Low-Water Mark and the Land. So that here is *Divisum Imperium* between the Common Law and the Court of Admiralty.

Besides the Civil Law which this Court proceeds by, great *The Laws* Use is made here of the Maritime Laws of *Rhodes* and *Ole-* it goes by. *ron*; two Islands, the former whereof is in the Mediterranean, not far from the Continent of *Asia*, the other in the Ocean near the Mouth of the *Garonne* in the Bay of *Aquitain*.

The *Rhodian* Laws were compiled by the Inhabitants of *Rhodes*, *Rhodian* a People anciently very powerful at Sea; and whose Maritime *Laws.* Laws were esteemed so just and equitable, that the very *Romans* (so skilful in making of good Laws) referred all Debates and Controversies in Sea Affairs to the Judgment of the *Rhodian Laws.*

Those of *Oleron*, called *le Rolle d' Oleron*, were made by *Or-* *Oleron* der of King *Richard I.* then possessed of *Aquitain*, and being at *Laws.* *Oleron.* Which proved such excellent Laws for Sea-Matters, that they came to be almost as respected and made use of

Court of Admiralty. in these Western Parts, as the *Rhodian Laws* in the *Levant*. To which King *Edward III.* added very excellent Constitutions concerning Maritime Affairs, still in force. In Imitation whereof several other Sea-faring Nations have done the like, for their respective Sea-Trade.

As to Criminal Matters, especially about *Piracy*, the Proceeding in this Court of Admiralty was according to the Civil Law, till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* When two Statutes were made for Criminal Matters to be tried by Witnesses and a Jury by the King's special Commission to the Lord Admiral, wherein some Judges of the Realm are ever Commissioners.

The *Writs* and *Decrees* of this Court run in the Name of the Lord High Admiral, or Lords Commissioners executing that Office; and are directed to all Vice-Admirals, Justices of Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Constables, Marshals, and other Officers and Ministers as well within Liberties as without.

Officers of this Court. To this Court belongs a *Register*, and a *Marshal*. The *Marshal* attends the Court, and carries a Silver Oar before the Judge, whereon are the King's Arms, and the Lord High Admiral's.

Here the Lord Admiral has his *Advocate*, and *Proctor*; by whom all other *Advocates* and *Proctors* are presented, and admitted by the Judge. All the Places and Offices belonging to this Court are in the Gift of the Lord High Admiral, and now of the Lords Commissioners.

The Court is held in the Afternoon in the Common-Hall at *Dockers-Commons*. But the Admiralty-Session, for the Trial of Malefactors and Crimes committed at Sea, is still held at the ancient Place, viz. *S. Margaret's-Hill* in *Southwark*.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Courts of London. And first of the Mayor's Court, the Court of Aldermen, the Common-Council Court, the Court of Goal-Delivery, the Two Sheriffs, and the Chamberlain's Court.

THE *Lord-Mayor's Court* is a Court of Record, held in the Chamber of *Guild-Hall*. The Recorder of the City is Judge of this Court; but the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen may sit as Judges with him, if they please. In this Court all manner of Actions may be entred and try'd by a Jury, as in other Courts, for any Debt, Trespass, or other Matter whatsoever, arising within the Liberties of *London*, and to any Value. There are only four Attorneys belonging to it, and six Sergeants at Mace, one of them constantly attending at the Lord-Mayor's House, and the rest at the Attorney's Offices.

Lord-Mayor's Court.

The Charge of entering an Action in this Court is but 4 d. Charge of besides the King's Duty. It may be brought to a Trial for 30 s. entering an Charge, and in Fourteen Days time; the Day for Trial being Action. every Tuesday. An Action entred in this Court will remain in force for ever, altho' no Proceedings be had thereupon. Where as an Action entred at either of the Compters dies, and may be crossed after Sixteen Weeks.

The Advantages of making Attachments in this Court are Attach- considerable, as you may see in the Book, called *Lex Londonen- sis*, or the City Law. ments.

The Court of Aldermen is a Court of Record, held in the Inner Chamber of *Guildhall* every Tuesday and Thursday, except Aldermen. Holydays, and in the Time of Sessions of Goal-Delivery. This Court does constantly the appoint Assize of Bread, determines all Matters touching Lights, Water-courses, and Party-Walls, and here must be sealed all Bonds and Leases that pass under the City-Seal.

Several Places are in the Gift of the Lord-Mayor and this Places in Court. Viz. The Recorder, Sword-bearer, Four City Counsel, a City the Gift of Remembrancer, the Common Hunt, Water-Bayliff, City Solicitor, the Lord Comptroler of the Chamber, two Secondaries, four Attorneys of the Mayor, &c. Lord-Mayor's Court, Clerk of the Chamber, Hall-Keeper, Three Sergeant Carvers, Three Sergeants of the Chamber, Sergeant of the

Court of
Aldermen.

Channel, Yeomen of the Chamber, Four Yeomen of the Water-side, Yeoman of the Channel, Under-Water-Bayliff, Meal-Weighers, Clerk of the Cities Works, Six Young Men, Two Clerks of the Papers, Eight Attorneys in the Sheriffs Court, Eight Clerk-sitters, Two Protonotaries, Clerk of the Bridge-House, Clerk of the Court of Requests, Beadle of the Court of Requests, Thirty six Sergeants at Mace, Thirty six Yeomen, the Gauger, Sealers and Searchers of Leather, Keeper of the Green-Yard, Two Keepers of the Compters, Keeper of Newgate, Keeper of Ludgate, Measurer, Steward of Southwark, Bayliff of Southwark, and Bayliff of the Hundred of Osulston.

There are other Places in the Gift of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs; as the City-Carpenter, and other Artificers, 15 Coal-Meters, 10 Corn-Meters, 4 Salt-Meters, and 2 Fruit-Meters. But the Rent-Gatherer has been put in by Mr. Chamberlain.

If any Officer (says *Lex Londinensis*) shall mis-behave himself in his Office, upon Complaint made thereof to this Court, and Proof of the Fact, such Offender may be, and is usually suspended from the Profits of this Place, during the Pleasure of this Court.

The Rulers of the Company of Watermen are annually elected and appointed by this Court.

Court of
Common-
Council.

The Court of Common-Council consists of two Orders, as the Parliament of England; viz. the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, which represent the House of Lords, and the Common-Council-Men, which represent the House of Commons, whose Number amounts to 231, belonging to their respective Wards, whereof some have more, some less. This Court is held in the Chamber of Guildhall, at such Times as the Lord-Mayor appoints and directs, being in his Lordships Power to call and dismiss this Court at his Pleasure.

Committees

Several Committees are annually appointed and elected by this Court for the better and more speedy Dispatch of the City-Affairs; who make Report to this Court of their Proceedings, as Occasion requires. *Viz.* a Committee of 6 Aldermen and 12 Commoners, for letting and demising the Cities Lands and Tenements; who usually meet every Wednesday in the Afternoon at Guildhall for that purpose. A Committee of 4 Aldermen, and 8 Commoners, to let and dispose of the Lands and Tenements given by Sir Thomas Gresham, who usually meet at Mercers-Hall, at such Times as the Lord-Mayor for the time being directs and appoints, and the Lord-Mayor himself is commonly chosen one of this Committee.

Commis-
sioners.

This Court does also annually elect Commissioners for the Sewers and Pavements. And by this Court are annually elected a Governour, Deputy-Governour, and Assistants, for the Management of the

the Cities Lands in *Ulster* in *Ireland*. Also, the *Garbler* and *Co-Court of roner*, and the *Bayliff* of *Southwark* are elected by *Common-Coun-Common-Council*.

A Stranger born may be made Free of this City by Order of this Court, and not otherwise. The Places of *Common-Sergeant*, *Priviledges Town-Clerk*, and *Common-Crier*, are in the Gift of this Court. of this Court The Judges of the *Sheriffs-Court* have sometimes been elected by this Court, and sometimes by the Court of Aldermen.

The *Hustings* is a very ancient Court of Record, always held in *Guildhall*, before the *Lord-Mayor* and *Sheriffs* of *London* for the *Hustings*. time being. When any Matter is to be argued or tried in this Court, *Mr. Recorder* sits as Judge with the *Lord-Mayor* and *Sheriffs*, and gives Rules and Judgment therein. And tho' the Original Writ be directed to the Mayor and Sheriffs jointly; yet these, by Commandment of the *Lord-Mayor*, are Ministers to execute all Process out of this Court.

In this Court Deeds may be Inrolled, Recoveries passed, Wills *Inrollments* proved, and Outlawries sued out. Replevins, Writs of Error, *in this Court* Right, Patent, Waste, Partition, and Dower may be determined here for any Matters within the City of *London*, and the Liberties thereof.]

The *Attorneys* of the *Lord-Mayor's Court* are *Attorneys* also in this Court; and the second *Attorney* is always *Clerk* of the *Inrollments*, and Inrolls all Deeds brought for that purpose. Now a Deed Inrolled in the *Hustings* is counted as good as a Fine at Common Law; for that it bars the Wife from claiming her Dower.

In this Court also the *Burgessees* to serve for the City in *Par-Burgessees* liament are elected by the *Livery-men* of the respective *Com- for Parlia-* panies, which is done after this manner, in the presence of the *ment*. Court. First, the *Lord-Mayor* and *Aldermen* are put up (according to ancient Custom) for Candidates, and after them are usually nominated four *Commoners*. And out of them all, the four that have the Plurality of Voices are declared by the *Sheriffs* to be duly chosen. But, if there be any Contest about the Election, it is usually decided by a Poll.

The *Court of Goal-Delivery* is usually held eight times a Year *Court of* at the *Old-Baily*, both for the City of *London* and County of *Goal Deli-Middlesex*, for the Trial of Criminals. The *Lord-Mayor* is the very chief Judge of this Court, assisted by some of the *Judges*, besides the *Recorder*, and the two *Sheriffs*. He has the Power of *Repriving* condemned Persons.

The *Two Sheriffs Courts* are held in *Guild-hall*, the one by one *Two She-Sheriff*, every *Wednesday* and *Friday*, for *Actions* entred at the *ribs Courts*.

Two Sheriffs' Courts. *Woodstreet-Compter*; the other by the other Sheriff, every *Thursday* and *Saturday*, for Actions entred at the *Poultry-Compter*.

Officers belonging to this Court. To these Courts belong eight *Attorneys*, whose Business here is not to keep any Record, but only to assist their Clients, and take their Fees due to them in every Cause. Two *Secondaries*, who allow and return all Writs brought to remove Causes out of these Courts. Two *Clerks of the Papers*, whose Business is to draw the Subpoena's for Witnesses to appear, and to file and copy all Declarations upon Actions in these Courts. Two *Protonotaries*, who draw and ingross all such Declarations. Eight *Clerk-sitters*, who enter Actions and Attachments, and take Bails and Verdicts.

Affairs tried in these Courts. In these Courts may be tried Actions of Debt, Case, Trespass, Accompt and Covenants broken, Attachments, and Sequestrations. And, if either Party shall have a Witness that cannot stay in *London* till the Day of Trial, his Testimony may be taken in writing, which will be allowed as good Evidence.

Chamberlain's Court. As to the *Chamberlain's Court*, or Office, 'tis kept in the Chamber of *Guild-hall*. As he is intrusted with the Cities Cash, and the Orphans Money, so when he takes this Office upon him, he must give good Security to the Court of Aldermen; and he is accountable to *Auditors* appointed and chosen for that purpose. To him belongs the Business of *Apprentices*, over whom he has a great Authority. Therefore he attends at *Guild-hall* usually every Forenoon, to Inroll and turn over *Apprentices*, and to make such Free as have duly served the full Term of Seven Years, and have not married nor taken Wages in that Time.

It decides Matters relating to Masters and Apprentices. When any Difference happens betwixt a Master and his Apprentice, the most prudential Way is to refer the Matter before the *Chamberlain*, who will freely hear both Parties, and decide the Controversie for Three Shillings Charge; viz. One Shilling to the Officer for the Summons, and Two Shillings to the Clerk for the Order. Whereas, if they proceed at Law for Relief, it may cost both Parties Five or Six Pounds in Charges; and the Conclusion may be less satisfactory, than if decided by such Reference.

If an *Apprentice* shall be unruly and disorderly in his Master's House, or commit any notorious Fault, Mr. *Chamberlain* (upon Complaint made thereof) will send one of his Officers for such *Apprentice*, and send him to *Bridewell*, or punish him otherwise, according to the Nature of the Offence.

And, if any Master shall misuse his *Apprentice*, by beating him unreasonably, or with unlawful Weapons, or by neglecting to instruct him, or to find him Necessaries, Mr. *Chamberlain* (upon Complaint thereof made) will send a Summons for the Master to appear before him; and upon hearing both Parties,

Parties, will relieve the *Apprentice*, or leave him to take his *Re-Chamber-*
medy against his Master in the Lord-Mayor's Court. And, if the *lain's Court.*
 Master shall refuse to appear before the *Chamberlain*, being duly
 Summoned, my Lord-Mayor, or Mr. Recorder, (upon Complaint
 made thereof) will grant a Warrant to apprehend such Free-
 man, and compel him to appear.

When an *Apprentice* is, by Consent of his Master, to be turned
 over to another Master of the same Trade, it must be done first
 before the Company where he was bound, and then before the
Chamberlain. For hereby the first Master is discharged from
 him, and the second obliged to keep him, as the *Apprentice* on
 his side is obliged to serve him the full Term of the Inden-
 tures. Otherwise there is no Obligation upon the second Ma-
 ster to keep such *Apprentice*, nor upon this to serve him, so that
 the *Apprentice* may sue out his Indenture against his first Master.

If any Master shall refuse to make his *Apprentice* Free when
 the Term in his Indenture is expired, (upon Complaint thereof
 made) Mr. *Chamberlain* will cause the Master to be Summoned
 before him; and, if he cannot shew good Cause to the contrary,
 will make the *Apprentice* Free.

Lastly, if any Freeman, to make an *Apprentice* Free of London,
 do testifie, that he has really served him the full term of 7 Years,
 when he has not served him so long, both he and the *Apprentice*
 may be Disfranchised, and Fined at the Pleasure of Mr. Recorder,
 and Mr. *Chamberlain* will in such Case cause the Freeman's Shop
 to be shut up.

C H A P. VIII.

*Of the Orphans Court, the Court of Consci-
 ence or Requests, the Court for the Con-
 servation of the River, Pie-Powder-Court,
 Ward-motes, and Hall-motes.*

THE *Orphans Court* is held before the Mayor and Aldermen, *Orphans*
 who are Guardians to the Children of all Freemen of Lon- *Court.*
 don, that are or shall be under the Age of 21 Years at the time of
 their Father's Decease. This Court meets at *Guild-hall* but once
 a Year, viz. on the Monday Morning after *Mid-Lent Sunday*,
 which is termed *Call-day*. For then they meet purposely to hear
 the Names called over of all the Securities that stand bound for
Orphans Portions; and upon that Day one of the Sureties ought
 to appear to give an Account, whether the other Securities are
 living.

*Orphans
Court.*

*The Pro-
ceedings
and Power
of this
Court.*

living, and in good Condition, and whether the *Orphans* are living and married.

If none of the Securities appear upon that Day, they forfeit their Bonds and Recognizances. Then the Clerk of this Court (who is always the youngest Attorney in the Lord-Mayor's Court) makes out Process against them, forces them to an Account, and they must pay the Charges of the Process.

But, that you may know more fully how this great Concern of the *Orphans* is managed for their Benefit, and what Care is taken of their Welfare, I shall make bold to enlarge a little upon this Subject, out of *Lex Londinensis*.

When a Freeman of *London* dies, leaving Children under Age, the Clerks of the respective Parishes within the Bill of Mortality, ought to give the Name of such Freeman to the common Crier of the City. Who is thereupon to summon the Widow or Executor of such Freeman to appear before the Court of Aldermen, there to be bound to bring in an Inventory of the Testator's Estate, within the space of two Months. And, that the Inventory may be given in due time, the Court of Aldermen have made an Order, not to allow any finding Money (or Interest) for any Money that shall be paid into the Chamber of *London* by any Executor or Administrator belonging to any Freeman's Estate, until such time as the Executor or Administrator do bring and exhibit upon Oath a true and perfect Inventory to the best of his Knowledge.

If the Party summoned do not appear, the Lord-Mayor sends his Warrant, and forces an Appearance. And, if any Executor refuse to become bound to bring in an Inventory, the Court of Aldermen have Power to send him to *Newgate*, there to remain till he submit; and the Courts at *Westminster* will not release such Person.

After the Bond given, the Executor must procure four Free-men to appraise the Testator's Goods. In order to which he must cause them to appear before a Justice of Peace in *London*, and take their Oaths, that they shall make a just and true Valuation and Appraisement of the Goods and Chattels of the Deceased, according to the best of their Judgments and Skills.

When the Appraisement is to be made, the Common-Crier is to have notice of it beforehand, being appointed by the Court of Aldermen to see the same fairly done, and to the best Advantage of the *Orphan*. And, unless the Common Crier, or his Deputy be present, and the Inventory signed by the Common Crier, the Court of Aldermen will not allow thereof.

The Appraisement being made as aforesaid, and signed by the Common Crier and the Appraisers, it must be given to the Common Sergeant of the City, or one of his Clerks, at his Office in *Guild-hall-yard*; he being the only Person intrusted by the Court of

of Aldermen, to take all Inventories and Accounts of Freemen's Orphans Estates. If he approves thereof, he will cause it to be Ingrossed, and a Duplicate of it to be made for the Executor and Administrator. And, when the same is examined by him, and his Hand set thereto in Testimony thereof, the Executor or Administrator must in the Court of Aldermen swear the same Inventory to be a true Inventory of the Goods and Chattels of the Party deceased, according to the best of his Knowledge.

When the Inventory is so exhibited, the Executor must become bound in a considerable Penalty, either to bring in the Money that shall appear due to the Orphans by the Inventory, or within two Months to give good Security to pay the same into the Chamber of London for the Use of the Orphans, when they shall come to Age, or be married.

If the Executor pay the Money into the Chamber of London, the Court of Aldermen usually allow Five per Cent Interest for so much Money of the Testator's Estate as is due to the Orphans by the Custom of London, so as the same exceed not 500 l. and for Legacy-Money, 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Cent.

But, if the Executor shall not think fit to pay the Money into the Chamber, he must become bound with three Sureties to the Chamberlain of London for the time being in one or more Recognizances, or else by Bond to pay the Money due to Orphans. And, in case the Security live without the Liberties of London, they must be bound by Bond.

Now, as to Recognizances, the Custom is never to make any touching Orphans of greater Penalty than 400 l. and not for the Payment of above 300. If therefore the Sum (for Example) be 900 l. the Security must become bound by three Recognizances, each for the Payment of 300 l.

If a Freeman leaves Lands and Tenements to his Children, the Executor must become bound with Sureties to account for the Rents and Profits thereof.

The Securities must take particular Care that none of the Orphans marry, or be put Apprentice with their Consents, without the Leave of the Court of Aldermen first obtained for that purpose. And as the Orphan comes to be of the Age of 21 Years, or to be married with the Consent of the Court of Aldermen, the Securities must take care to bring him to Guild-hall, with a Person to prove his Age. Then the Orphan must acknowledge Satisfaction for the Money due to him, or her, of the Testator's Estate, which must be done in the Court of Aldermen. And, upon Motion made by Mr. Common-Sergeant, the Court does order, that all Bonds entred into for the Payment of such Orphans Portion shall be delivered up, and cancelled. And, if the Security became bound by Recognizances, the Clerk of the Orphans will cross and discharge such Recognizances.

The

Orphans Court.

The Chamber of London was counted the safest and best Security in or about London; the Moneys paid therein to the Use of the City, or any Orphan, being constantly repaid upon Demand, without any trouble. And, when Orphans came to Age, or were married, with the Consent and Approbation of the Court of Aldermen, they might receive their Portions (if paid into the Chamber) at an Hours notice, tho' the Sum were 10000 *l.* or more, Mr. Chamberlain and his Clerks attending daily for that Purpose. But the Credit of this Chamber fell with the City's Charter, upon the *Quo Warranto* brought in against it in the Reign of the late King Charles.

The finding (or Interest) Money was constantly paid as it became due; and such was the Care of the Court, that every Orphan received his (or her) Portion out of the Chamber of London, without paying any other or greater Fees than has been paid time out of mind.

The Custody of Orphans.

The Custody of Orphans is committed by the Court of Aldermen to such Person or Persons as they think fit. And, if any Person whatsoever do intermarry with any Orphan without Leave of the said Court, such Person may be fined by that Court, according to the Quality and Portion of the Orphan. And, unless such Person do pay the Fine, or give Bond to pay the same in some reasonable Time, tho' he shall have ten times a better Estate than the Orphan he intermarries, yet the Court may commit him to *Newgate*, there to remain until the Fine be paid. But, if he settle an Estate upon the Orphan as the Court shall direct, and make Application to the Court by Petition to have the Fine remitted, they will in probability shew Favour to such Person, as they have done in the like Cases.

The Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common-Council, have made several good Acts and Orders to prevent Freeman's Children from Marrying without the Consent of their Parents and Guardians, and to keep them from Vicious Courses. More particularly an Act of Common-Council, called *Judd's Law*, made in the Mayoralty of Sir *Andrew Judd*, Knight, in the Fifth Year of King *Edward VI.* Which Law, tho' unrepealed, the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen have sometimes for special Reasons thought fit to dispence with, in favour of Orphans that have sought Relief against the Penalties therein mentioned.

By the Custom of London, a Freeman's Widow may require a Third Part of his Personal Estate after his Debts paid, and Funeral Charges discharged, besides her Widows Chamber furnished; and his Children may require another Third Part thereof. The other Third Part of his Estate he may by his last Will give away, either to his Wife, or any of his Children, or any other Person whatsoever. But, if he die without Issue, his Widow may require a Moity of his Personal Estate, after Debts paid, together with

with her Widows Chamber furnished. And, if a *Freeman* make *Custody of* his Will contrary to this Custom, and give away more than a *Third* of his Estate from his Wife and Children, they may be relieved against such Will, by exhibiting their Bill in this Court against the Executor, and so much of his Will as shall be contrary to the Custom, will be declared void and of none effect.

But, if a *Freeman* die without a Will, and leave a Wife and Children, this Court grants Administration of his Estate to his Widow. By the Custom of *London* she will claim a Third Part of his Estate, one Third must be divided amongst his Children, and the other Third between the Wife and Children.

If a *Freeman* shall in the time of his last Sickness give and deliver any part of his Goods, Chattels, or Moneys to his Wife or Child, or any other Person, with Intent that such Person shall keep the same to his or her own Use; such Gift, being against the Custom of *London*, shall be accounted part of the *Freeman's* Estate at the time of his Death, and may be recovered by Bill in this Court. For a *Freeman* cannot in the time of his Sickness whereof he shall die, give away any Part of his Estate, otherwise than by his last Will.

If a *Freeman*, having given in his Life-time part of his Estate to any of his Children, in Marriage or otherwise, do afterwards make his Will, and give all his Estate away to his other Children, with a Declaration that the Child he so disposed in Marriage, had received 500 *l.* or more of his Estate, and was thereby fully advanced; such Declaration shall not barr the Person so married; but he or she may recover after the Father's Decease an equal share with the other Children. But then the Money received of his Father in his Life-time must come into the Account, and be reckoned part of the Estate left by him at his Death. Which is called bringing of the Money into *Hatchpot*.

Moreover, if a *Freeman* shall settle or make over any part of his Estate to the Use of his Children, with design to defraud his Wife of her full Third Part, the Widow may, after his Death, set aside such Settlement by a Bill in this Court.

Lastly, when an *Inventory* is exhibited in this Court, and the *Orphans* can prove any Goods omitted or undervalued, or any Debts charged to be owing from the Deceased, which were not real and just Debts; In such Case, upon Complaint made, the Clerk will summon a Jury, to inquire whether the *Inventory* so exhibited be a true and perfect *Inventory*, or not. And, if the Jury find any Omissions, Under-valuations, or Surcharges, then the Clerk will sue the Executor upon the Bond he gave for exhibiting an *Inventory*, and will thereby compel him to make so much as shall be found by the Jury to be omitted, undervalued, or surcharged. Unless he can by Proof discharge himself thereof

Orphans
Court.

thereof before the Court of Aldermen; who, upon Application made by any Executor, will examine into his Accounts, and do Right to all Parties, without any Expence to the Executor or the Orphans.

And, when it shall appear by an *Inventory*, that many Debts are standing out due to the Deceased, the Court of Aldermen do constantly compel the Executor to give Bond, to render a true Account from time to time, when he shall be thereunto required; which is usually once in a Twelvemonth. And, if upon the Exhibiting thereof, it shall appear that any Money is due to the Orphans, the Executor must either pay it into the Chamber of London, or give good Security to pay the same. Which if he omit, or refuse, his Bond will be put in Suit against him.

Court of
Conscience.

The *Court of Conscience*, otherwise called the *Court of Requests*, is a Court established and settled by an Act of Parliament in the third Year of the Reign of King James I. which Impowers this Court to hear, examine, and determine with Equity or good Conscience, all Matters brought before them, between Party and Party, Citizens of London, where the Debt does not amount to Forty Shillings. An Act very beneficial, both for the Relief of such poor Debtors as cannot make present Payment of their Debts, and for such poor Persons as have small Debts owing to them, and are not able to prosecute a Suit in Law for the same.

This Court sits in *Guild-hall* every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* in the Forenoon, consisting of two Aldermen and four Commoners Monthly appointed by the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen: But any three of them make a Court.

A Cause may be brought and determined in this Court for Ten Pence Charge, viz. Six Pence for the Plaintiff and the Summons, and Four Pence for the Order. But, if the Defendant do not appear the second Court Day after Summons, an *Attachment* will be awarded against him, which will compel him to appear, and increase the Charge.

If any Citizen be Arrested for a Debt under Forty Shillings, this Court will grant a Summons for the Plaintiff in the Action. And, if he appear not the first Court-day after the Summons left at his House, the same will grant an *Attachment* against him, force him to take his Debt, and to pay the Defendant his Costs.

Court for
the Conser-
vation of
the Thames.

The *Court for the Conservation of the Thames* is held before the Lord-Mayor at such Times as he appoints and directs within the respective Counties near adjacent to the Cities of London and Westminster.

The *Water-Bayliff* for the time being is my Lord-Mayor's De-Court for purty, and ought to give notice to his Lordship of all Offences committed by any Persons, contrary to the Orders made for Preservation of the Brood and Fry of Fish in the said River. To which purpose he is by this Court Ordered and Impowered, from time to time to Authorize Two honest *Fishermen* or more, in such Town and Places as he shall think convenient, as well below as above the Bridge, to be assistant to him in the Execution of his Duty, and (when they shall think fit) to go out and search for any such Offenders, take away their Nets, and give their Names to Mr. *Water-Bayliff*, that they be severely proceeded against according to Law.

This Power of the Lord-Mayor for the Conservation of the River of *Thames*, and the Punishment of all Offences within it, has been exercised by the Mayor of *London* and his Predecessors time out of mind. By King *Edward* the Third's Charter to this City, the *Citizens* are Authorized to remove and take away all Kidels in the Water of the River of *Thames* and *Medway*. And, by a Statute made in the 17th. Year of the Reign of *Richard* II. it is Ordained, that the Mayor of *London* shall have the Conservacy of the *Thames*, and put in Execution the Statutes of 13 *Edward* I. and 13 *Richard* II. from the Bridge of *Stanes* to *London*, and from thence over the same Water, and in the Water of *Medway*.

The *Pie-Powder Court* is a Court held during the first three Days of *Bartholomew-Fair*, by *Stewards* assigned by the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, to examine and try all Suits brought for petty Matters and Offences there committed, contrary to the Proclamation made on *Bartholomew-Eve* in the Afternoon, for the better regulating this Fair. The Word is derived from the French *Pié* a Foot, and *Poudre* Dust; the Fairs being kept most usually in Summer, to which the Country People use to come with dusty Feet. And this Court is held in all Fairs, to yield (says my Author) Justice to Buyers and Sellers, and for Redress of all Disorders committed in them. 'Tis held *de hora in horam*, every Hour; and such is the Dispatch made here, that Justice ought to be summarily administred within three Flouds and Ebbs.

Besides the foresaid Courts, every Alderman keeps a Court in his Ward, called *Ward-mote*, for Things relating to his Ward; but still under the Direction of the Lord-Mayor. Who annually issues out his Precept to every Alderman to hold his *Ward-mote*, for the Election of Common-Council-Men, and other Officers.

The

Hall-motes.

The Companies of Traders have also their Courts, called *Hall-motes*, from the Halls where they meet, to regulate what belongs to their several Trades.

C H A P. IX.

*Ecclesiastical Courts.**Of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and first of the Convocation.**Convocation.*

TO consult of Church-Matters, and make Ecclesiastical Laws, now and then the *Convocation* meets, and that in time of Parliament. Which *Convocation* is a National Synod, or General Assembly of the Clergy, convoked after this manner.

Some time before the Parliament sits, the King, by the Advice of his Privy-Council, sends his Writ to the *Archbishop* of each Province, for summoning of *Bishops*, *Deans*, *Arch-Deacons*, &c. assigning them the Time and Place in the said Writ. Upon which the *Archbishop* of *Canterbury* directs his Letters authentically sealed to the *Bishop* of *London*, as his Dean Provincial, wherein he cites him peremptorily, and willet him to cite in like manner all the *Bishops*, *Deans*, *Arch-Deacons*, and all the Clergy of his Province, to the Place and Day prefixt in the Writ. He also directs, that one *Proctor* be sent for every Cathedral or Collegiate Church, and two for the Body of the Inferiour Clergy of each Diocese. All which the *Bishop* of *London* takes accordingly Care of, willing the Parties concerned personally to appear, and in the mean time to certifie to the *Archbishop* the Names of every one so warned, in a Schedule annexed to the Letter Certificatory. Upon which the other *Bishops* of the Province proceed, the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and the inferiour Clergy of each Diocese, make choice of their *Proctors*. Which done, and certified to the *Bishop* of *London*, he returns all at the Day. And the same Method is used in the Province of *York*.

The Chappel of *Henry VII.* annexed to *Westminster-Abby* is the usual Place where the *Convocation* of the Clergy in the Province of *Canterbury* meets; whilst the *Archbishop* of *York* holds at *York* a *Convocation* of all his Province in like manner. Thus, by constant Correspondence, these two Provinces (tho' so far distant from each other) do debate and conclude of the same Matters.

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whar

The *Convocation* is, like the Parliament, divided into two *Convocations* Houses, the higher and the lower. And all Members have, by Statute, the same Privileges for themselves and menial Servants as the Members of Parliament have.

The higher House in the Province of *Canterbury* (which is by much the larger of the two) consists of 22 Bishops, whereof the Arch-bishop is President. Who sits in a Chair at the upper end of the great Table, and the Bishops on each side of the same Table, all in their Scarlet Robes and Hoods; the Arch-Bishop's Hood furred with Ermin, and the Bishop's with Minever.

The lower House consists of all the Deans and Arch-deacons, one Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for all the Clergy of the Diocese. Which make in all 166 Persons, viz. 22 Deans, 24 Prebendaries, 54 Arch-deacons, and 44 Clerks representing the Diocesan Clergy.

The first Business of each House, upon their Meeting, is to chuse each a *Prolocutor*, or Speaker. The *Prolocutor* of the lower House being chosen, he is presented to the upper House by two of the Members, whereof one makes a Speech, and the elect Person another, both in Latin. To which the Archbishop answers in Latin, and in the Name of all the Bishops approves of the Person.

The *Matters* debated by both Houses are only such as the King by Commission does expressly allow, viz. *Church and Religion Matters*; first proposed in the Upper, and then communicated to the Lower House. And the major Vote in each House prevails. Sometimes there have been Royal Aids granted to the King by the Clergy in Convocation.

To conclude, the Laws and Constitutions whereby the Church of *England* is governed, are first *general Canons* made by general Councils, with the *Opinion* of the Orthodox Fathers, and the grave *Decrees* of several Holy Bishops of *Rome*, which have been admitted from time to time by the Kings of *England*. Then our own *Constitutions* made anciently in several Provincial Synods, both by the Pope's Legates *Otho* and *Othobon*, and by several Arch-bishops of *Canterbury*; all which are of force in *England*, so far as they are not repugnant to the Laws and Customs of *England*, or the King's Prerogative. Next to those Constitutions, this Church is also governed by *Canons* made in Convocation of later Times, as in the first Year of the Reign of King *James I.* and confirmed by his Authority. Also, by some *Statutes of Parliament* touching Church-Affairs, and by divers Immemorial Customs. But where all these fail, the Civil Law takes place.

C H A P. X.

Of the Court of Arches, the Court of Audience, the Prerogative Court, the Court of Delegates, the Court of Peculiars, &c.

*Court of
Arches.*

FROM the Church *Legislative*, I come to the *Executive Power*, for which there have been several Courts provided. Amongst which is the *Court of Arches*, the chief and most ancient Consistory that belongeth to the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, for the debating of *Spiritual Causes*. So called from the arched Church and Tower of *S. Mary le Bow* in *Cheapside*, *London*, where this Court is wont to be held. The Judge whereof is called *Dean of the Arches*, or the *Official* of the *Court of Arches*, because with this Officiality is commonly joined a peculiar Jurisdiction of Thirteen Parishes in *London*, termed a *Deanry*, being exempt from the Bishop of *London's* Jurisdiction, and belonging to the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*. All Appeals in Church-Matters within the Province of *Canterbury* are directed to this Court. In which the Judge sits alone without Assessors, hearing and determining all Causes without any Jury.

The *Advocates* allowed to plead in this Court must be Doctors of the Civil Law. Who, upon their Petition to the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, and his *Fiat* obtained, are admitted by the Judge of this Court, but must not practise the first Year.

Both the Judge and the *Advocates* always wear their Scarlet Robes, with Hoods lined with Taffery if they be of *Oxford*, or white Minever Furr if of *Cambridge*, and all round black Velvet Caps.

Besides the *Advocates*, here are also Ten *Proffors*, to manage other Men's Causes. Who wear Hoods lined with Lambs-Skin, if not Graduates; but if Graduates, Hoods proper to the Degree.

According to the Statutes of this Court, all Arguments made by *Advocates*, and Petitions by the *Proffors*, are to be made in *Latin*. All Process of this Court runs in the Name of the Judge.

To this Court belong two principal Officers that attend it. *Viz.* an *Attuary*, who sets down the Judges Decrees, Registers the Court Acts, and sends them in Books to the Registry.

Then a *Register*, whose Office is by himself, or Deputy, to receive all Libels or Bills, Allegations, and Exhibits of Witnesses, to file all Sentences, and keep the Records of the Court.

Next

Next to which is the *Beadle*, an inferiour Officer, who carries *Court of* a Mace before the Judge, and calls the Persons that are cited to *Arches*. appear.

All Places and Offices belonging to this Court are in the Archbishop's Gift.

The *Audience Court* is a Court of equal Authority with the *Audience* *Arches*, tho inferiour both in Antiquity and Dignity. The *Ori-Court* ginal of this Court was thus. The Arch-bishop of *Canterbury* heard many Causes extrajudicially at home in his own Palace; but, before he would finally determine any Thing, he did usually commit them to be discussed by certain Men learned in the Civil and Canon Laws, who thereupon were called his Auditors; till at last those Causes were committed to One, thence named *Causarum Negotorumque Audientia Cantuariensis Auditor seu Officialis*. And with this Office was joined heretofore the Archbishop's Chancery, which properly meddles not with any Point of Contentious Jurisdiction, or deciding of Causes between Party and Party, but only of Office; as the Granting the Custody of the Spiritualities during the Vacation of Bishopricks, Institution to Benefices, Dispensing with Banes of Matrimony, &c. But this is now distinguished from the *Audience*.

The *Prerogative Court* is the Court wherein all Wills are proved, and all Administrations taken, that belong to the Archbishop by his Prerogative; that is, where the Deceased had Goods of any considerable Value out of the Diocese wherein he died. And that Value is usually *5 l.* except it be otherwise by Composition between the Archbishop and the Bishop; as in the Diocese of *London*, where it is *10 l.* If any Contention arise between Two or more touching any such Will or Administration, the Cause is properly debated and decided in this Court. The Judge whereof is termed *Judex Curia Prærogative Cantuariensis*, the Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*.

Who is attended in the Court by a *Register*, or his Deputy, whose Office is to set down the Decrees and Acts of the Court, to keep the Records, all Original Wills and Testaments of Parties deceased that have left *Bona Notabilia*, &c. His Office is commonly called the *Prerogative Office*, now kept in the *Deans-Court* near *St. Paul's Church-yard*; where, for a moderate Fee, one may have a Copy of any such Testament. And under the *Register* are fix *Clerks*, severally appointed for such and such Counties.

This Court, formerly held in the Consistory of *St. Paul's*, is now kept in the Common-Hall at *Doctors-Commons*, next Day after the *Arches*, in the Afternoon.

All Places belonging to this Court are in his Grace's Gift.

The Archbishop of York has also the like Court, which is termed his *Exchequer*, but far inferiour to this in Power and Profit. He has also an *Audience Court*.

Court of Delegates.

For Civil Affairs that concern the Church, the highest Court is the *Court of Delegates*. A Court which consists of Commissioners delegated or appointed by the King's Commission, to sit upon an Appeal to Him in the Court of Chancery, and is granted in three Cases. First, when a Sentence is given in any Ecclesiastical Cause by the Archbishop, or his Official. Secondly, when any Sentence is given in any Ecclesiastical Cause in Places exempt. Thirdly, when Sentence is given in the Admiralty in Suits Civil and Marine, by Order of the Civil Law.

The Judges are appointed by the Lord Chancellour, under the Great Seal of England, *pro illa vice*; and upon every Cause or Business there is a new Commission, and new Judges, according to the Nature of the Cause. As sometimes Bishops, Common-Law Judges, Noblemen, Knights, and Civilians; sometimes Bishops, and Civilians; at other times Common-Law Judges, and Civilians; and sometimes Civilians only.

This Court is kept in the same Place as the former, the next Day after the Prerogative Court in the Afternoon. Here the Citations and Decrees run in the King's Name, and to this Court belongs a standing *Register*.

From this Court lies no Appeal, in common Course. But the King may (and sometimes does) grant a *Commission of Review* under the Great Seal.

Court of Peculiars.

The *Court of Peculiars* is about certain Parishes that have Jurisdiction within themselves for Probate of Wills, &c. being exempt from the Ordinary, and the Bishops Courts. 'Tis an ancient Privilege of the See of Canterbury, that wheresoever any Mannors or Advowsons do belong to it, they forthwith become exempt from the Ordinary, and are reputed *Peculiars*. And there are reckoned in his Province no less than 57 such *Peculiars*. So the King's Chappel is a *Royal Peculiar*, exempt from all Spiritual Jurisdiction, and reserved to the Visitation and immediate Government of the King himself, who is Supreme Ordinary.

Bishops Courts.

Besides these Courts serving for the whole Province, every Bishop has his Court held in the Cathedral of his Diocese. Over which he hath a *Chancellour*, anciently termed the Church Lawyer, who being skilled in the Civil and Canon Law, sits there as Judge. But, if his Diocese be large, he has in some more remote Place a *Commissary*, whose Authority is only in some certain Places

Chap. XI. of ENGLAND.

69

Places of the Diocese, and certain Causes limited to him by the Bishop in his Commission. These are called *Consistory Courts*.

Every Arch-Deacon besides has his *Court* and Jurisdiction, *Arch-Deacons Courts*, where smaller Differences arising within his Limits are pleaded. The Dean and Chapter of every Cathedral or Collegiate Church have also a *Court*, wherein they take Cognizance of Causes happening in Places belonging to the said Churches.

The proper Matters belonging to Ecclesiastical Courts, are *Or-Matters be-*
dinations, Institution of Clerks to Benefices, Celebration of Divine long to
Service, Tythes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, Dilapidations, Ecclesiasti-
Reparation of Churches, Rights of Matrimony, Divorces, general cal Courts.
Bastardy, Probate of Wills, Administrations, Pensions, Procurations,
Commutation of Penance, &c. the Cognizance whereof does not
 belong to the Common Law. Also *Apostacy from Christianity,*
Simony, Heresie, Schisms, Blasphemy, Fornications, Incests, Adulteries.

The Manner of *Trials* here is different from those at Com-Manner of
 mon Law, as thus. First goes forth a *Citation*, then a *Bill* and *Trials in*
Answer, after that they proceed to *Proofs, Witnesses, and Pre-these*
sumption, the Matter being argued *Pro* and *Con*, and the *Canon Courts.*
 and *Civil Laws* quoted. Upon which the definitive *Sentence* of
 the Judge passeth without any Jury, and then *Execution* follows.

And for Criminal Causes, they are here tried by *Accusation*,
 as when one takes upon him to prove the Crime. Or by *De-*
nunciation, when the Church-Wardens present, and are not bound
 to prove, because it is presumed they do it without Malice, and
 that the Crime is Notorious.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Punishments inflicted on Criminals.

TO restrain Vice, and keep Men within Bounds, the Law *Punish-*
 does inflict several Sorts of *Punishment*, according to *ments in-*
 the Offence. *licted on*

The *Stocks* are used for Vagabonds and the like, who can give *Criminals.*
 no good Account of themselves. Therefore their Legs are set *The Stocks.*
 in the *Stocks*, for certain Hours, and are thus exposed to pub-
 lick View.

The *Cucking Stool* is a particular Punishment for Scolds, that *Cucking*
 are always teasing their Neighbours. To cool therefore their *Stool.*

**Punish-
ments in-
flicted on
Criminals.**

Heat and Choler, the Way is to set a Scold in a Cucking-Stool, placed over some deep Water, and to duck her three several times.

Pillory.

The Pillory is used for Cheats, Perjurers, Libellers, and Blasphemers. In which Case the Party convicted is to stand in publick View an Hour or two in the Pillory, with a Paper shewing his Offence. But sometimes the Offender is Sentenced besides to have one of his Ears, or both, Cut off, and Nailed to the Pillory. In case of Blasphemy, sometimes the Blasphemer's Tongue has been bored through with a hot Iron.

Whipping.

Whipping is properly inflicted for Petty Larceny, or small Theft, under the ancient Value of Twelve Pence. But of late Years Transportation has been frequently used instead of it, the Offender being transported for some Years into the West-Indies, there to live a Slavish Life.

**Burning in
the Hand.**

Burning in the Hand is used for Felons admitted to their Clergy. Such are, amongst others, Men found guilty of Manslaughter, and Chance-medley, which is thus in Law.

Manslaughter is the unlawful Killing of one, without premeditated Malice. As when two that formerly meant no harm to one another, meet together; and falling out upon some sudden Occasion, the one Kills the other. It differs from Murder, because it is not done with foregoing Malice; and from Chance-Medley, because it has a present Intent to Kill. 'Tis Felony, but it is allowed the Benefit of the Clergy for the first time.

Chance-medley, or Manslaughter by Misadventure, is the casual Killing of a Man, not altogether without the Killer's Fault, tho' without an evil Intent. For which the Offender shall have his Pardon of course, unless he were doing an unlawful Act. As when two are fighting together, and a third Man coming to part them, is Killed by one of the two, without any Malice fore-thought, or evil Intent in him that Killed the Man; yet the Offender shall be brought in Guilty of Murder, because fighting with another he was doing an unlawful Act. And, if they were met with premeditated Malice, the one intending to Kill the other, then it is Murder in them both.

**Fines, and
Imprison-
ment.**

Besides the foresaid Punishments, not reaching to Death, there are Fines, Forfeitures, and Imprisonment limited, or perpetual. As for Misprision of Treason, (that is, for slighting or concealing it) the Offender forfeits the Profits of his Lands during Life, and of all his Goods, besides Imprisonment for Life. The same it is in case of a Premunire.

**Pressing to
Death.**

I come now to Capital Punishments; that is, such as reach to Death. And these are of four sorts, viz. Pressing to Death, Hanging, Burning, and Beheading.

Pressing to Death, called by the Law *Peine forte & dure*, is a Punishment for those only that being Arraigned either of Petty Treason

Treason or Felony, refuse to Answer, or to put themselves upon Punishment the ordinary Trial of God and the Country. Which by the Law is called *to stand mute*. And for this Contumacy the Offender is *stricken* on to be sent back to the Prison whence he came, there to be laid in some low dark Room, all naked but his privy Members, his Back upon the bare Ground, his Arms and Legs stretched with Cords, fastened to the several Quarters of the Room. Then is laid upon his Body Iron and Stone as much as he may bear. The next Day he shall have three Morsels of Barley-Bread without Drink; and the next Day he shall have for his Drink as much of the next Water to the Prison as he can drink three several times, except it be running Water, and that without any Bread. And this is to be his Diet, till he Die. Which grievous kind of Death some resolute Men have chosen, to save their Estates to their Children. But, in case of High-Treason, tho' the Criminal stand mute, yet Judgment shall be given against him as if he had been Convicted, and his Estate shall be Confiscated.

Hanging, the most common of all the Capital Punishments in England, is either for *High-Treason*, *Petty-Treason*, or *Felony*.

High-Treason is a Crime against the Government, by *Plotting*, *Conspiring*, or *Rising up in Arms* against the King and Government, *Treason*, and endeavouring to Subvert the same. Counterfeiting and Clipping the King's Coin is also *High-Treason* by Law.

Petty-Treason is, when a Child Kills his Father, a Servant his *Petty-Master* or *Mistress*, a Wife her Husband, or a Clergy-man his *Prelate* son.

By *Felony* are meant Murders, Thefts, Robberies, and other Capital Crimes.

A Traitor to the King and Government is by Law to be drawn upon a Hurdle or Sledge to the Place of Execution, and there to be Hanged by the Neck; but to be cut down alive, his Entrails pulled out of his Belly, and burnt before his Face, his Head cut off, and his Body divided into four Parts, and both the Head and Body hung up or impaled where the King shall command. But of late Years the Execution of Traitors has been so favourable as not to cut them down alive, nor are most of 'em denied Christian Burial.

False Coiners and Men-Clippers, tho' guilty of *High-Treason* by Law, yet are only Hanged (as Felons) by the Neck, till they be Dead. But, whereas Murderers, Thieves, and Robbers, are conducted in a Cart to the Place of Execution, those Offenders are drawn thither, as Traitors, in a Sledge. If Women, the Law condemns them to be Burnt alive.

As for Persons found guilty of Murder, Theft, or Robbery, and other Capital Crimes, they are (as before said) conducted in a Cart to the Place of Execution, and there hanged, till they be dead. And, when the Robbery is attended with Murder, the Criminal, after he is hanged and dead, is taken down to

*Punish-
ments in-
flicted on
Criminals.*

*Burning
alive.*

be hanged in Chains, and so to hang *in terrorem*, till the Body be quite rotted off, or eaten by the Birds of the Air.

Burning alive is a Punishment the Law inflicts upon Witches, and other Women guilty of High or Petty-Treason. But, instead of suffering the utmost Rigour of the Law, they are usually strangled to Death, before the Fire takes hold of them at the Stake.

In the Times of Popery, (especially in the Reign of Queen Mary) this was the proper Punishment for Hereticks, that is (in the Popish Sense) for Protestants. But then the Sentence was literally executed, and no Bonfires were more diverting to the Bigotted Papists of those Times, than such Humane Sacrifices.

Beheading.

Beheading is proper only to Persons of Quality, when convicted of any capital Crime. For, tho' the Judgment be the same with that of common Persons, yet by the King's Favour they are commonly Beheaded. Which is performed upon a Scaffold erected for that purpose, the Criminal's Head lying upon a Block, to be there struck off with an Ax. Which in some Foreign Countries is more dexterously performed at one blow with a Sword, whilst the Criminal is either kneeling or standing.

Now, whereas beyond Sea an executed Criminal is commonly denied Christian Burial, it is otherwise with us, who charitably look upon such People as reconciled to God upon their penitent Departure out of this World. Therefore we frequently see, upon Execution Days, their Coffins go along with them (a good *Memento Mori*) to the Place of Execution. Wherein their Corps being laid after Execution by the Care of their Friends, they are brought back in Coaches, in order to their Burial.

*Punish-
ments from
Spiritual
Courts.*

The Spiritual Courts have also their *Punishments*, worth our while to Inquire into. Some peculiar to the Clergy, some common to the Laity and Clergy.

Those are four, called in Latin, *Suspensio ab Officio*, *Suspensio a Beneficio*, *Deprivatio a Beneficio*, and *Deprivatio ab Officio*.

The *first* is, when a Minister is, upon some Trespas, suspended for a time from his Office. The *second*, when he is for some time deprived of the Profits of his Benefice.

The *two last* are commonly for some hainous, or capital Crime, which makes him be deprived for ever of his Living, or (which is worse) of his Orders. In which Case he is solemnly stripped by the Bishop of his Priestly Vestments in the Presence of the Civil Magistrate, to whom he is then delivered to be punished as a Lay-man for the like Offence.

I come now to the *Punishments* that have been formerly inflicted by these Courts both on Lay-man and Clergy-men, but of late Years very much disused.

One is *Excommunication*, of which there are two Degrees, *Minor* and *Major*, the lesser and the greater. *Excommunication.*

The *first* is an Exclusion from the Church, or at least from the Communion of the Lord's Supper, upon Contempt of the *Exclusion Court*. Which Power of Excommunication the Bishop may de- from the legate to any grave Priest with the Chancellour. And then Church. the Party thus Excommunicated is disabled from being Plaintiff in a Law-suit, &c.

The *greater Excommunication*, being for Crimes of a high Nature, as Heresie, Incest, Adultery, is pronounced by the Bishop *Greater Excommu-* himself in Person. And this is not only an Exclusion from the Company of Christians in Spiritual Duties, but also in Temporal Concerns. For a Person so excommunicated cannot in any Civil or Ecclesiastical Court be Plaintiff, or Witness. And, if he continue Forty Days Excommunicated, without acknowledging and giving Satisfaction for his Offence, the Chancery grants the King's Writ against him, *De Excommunicatio capiendo*, to take him up, and cast him into Prison, without Bail; where he is to lye, till he has fully satisfied for his Offence.

Then comes the *Anathema*, but this is only inflicted upon an *Anathema* obstinate Heretick. Whereby he is declared a publick Enemy of God, cursed, and delivered over to Eternal Damnation. And this is to be done by the Bishop himself in Person, assisted by the Dean and Chapter, or twelve other grave Priests.

Sometimes the Delinquent is compelled to make a publick *Publick* Confession of his Fault, and to bewail it in the Church before *Penance.* the whole Congregation. Now this is called a *publick Penance*, and the Manner of it is thus. The Delinquent is to stand in the Church-porch upon a *Sunday*, bare-headed and bare-footed, in a white Sheet, and with a white Rod in his Hand. Having there bewailed himself, and begged every one that passes by to pray for him, he enters the Church, falling down, and kissing the Ground. Then he is placed in the middle of the Church in a Conspicuous Place over against the Minister. Who makes a Discourse upon the Foulness of his Crime, and having received his humble Acknowledgment of the same, and his solemn Promise with God's Help and Assistance to watch more carefully for the time to come against the Temptations of the World, the Flesh, and the Devil, pronounces in Christ's Name the Absolution. The Penitent on his side humbly beseeches the Congregation to pardon him, and receive him into their Holy Communion, and in Testimony thereof to vouchsafe out of their Christian Charity to say with him aloud the *Lord's-Prayer*. Which seems to be the Way used by the Primitive Church.

But,

*Punish-
ments in-
flicted on
Criminals.*

But, when the Crime is not notorious and publick, the foreſaid Penance may, by the Canons of the Church, be commuted (at the Parties Request) into a *Pecuniary Muſt*, for the Poor of the Pariſh, or ſome Pious Uſes; provided that it may appear to be the more probable Way for the Delinquent's Reformation. Such is the Temper of ſome Men, that, far from being likely to be reclaimed by a Publication of their Offence, they will rather grow Obdurate and Impudent, when they perceive their Reputation to be loſt.

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*A Catalogue or List of His Majesties
Officers and Servants attending Be-
low Stairs, under the Command of
His Grace William Duke of De-
vonshire, Lord-Steward of His
Majesties Household, 1699.*

Board of Green-Cloth.

WILLIAM Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward of
the Household.
Francis Earl of Bradford, Treasurer and Cofferer.
Thomas Lord Wharton, Comptroller.

Sir Thomas Felton, Bar. Master of the Household.

Sir William Forester, and } Clerks of the Green Cloth.

Sir James Forbes,

Sir Charles Issac, first Clerk Comptroller.

Anthony Rowe, Esq; second Clerk Comptroller.

In the Accompting-House.

Petley Granham, } Yeomen.

Charles Morgan, }

Gilbert Thornborough, } Grooms.

John Shaw,

John Price,

John Shaw,

Lewder Spicemaker, } Clerks.

Edward Parsons,

Henry Sampson, Messenger.

Great Bake-house.

Robert Manning, Esq; Clerk.

Henry Northloe, } Joint Yeomen.

Albert Scowter,

Edward Ball,

William Walton, } Grooms.

Pantry.

William Lingen, Gentleman and Yeoman.

George Brampter, Yeoman of the Mouth.

Thomas

Thomas Whitmore, }
 Charles Justice, } Joint Grooms.
 George Cherret, }

Cellar.

William Perkins, Esq; Serjeant and Purveyor.
 Richard Dalton, Gentleman and Yeoman.
 James Frontine, Yeoman of the Mouth, and Keeper of the Ice
 and Snow.
 Richard Jones, } Yeomen.
 Francis Clark, }
 Jacob Hyman, Keeper of the King's Champagne Wine.
 Adrian Brackill, Yeoman Field to the King.
 Philip Leamon, Yeoman Field.
 Charles Watts, Groom.

Great Buttery.

Peter Bethune, Gentleman and Yeoman.
 David Lloyd, Yeoman.
 John Murray, }
 Thomas Jones, } Grooms.
 John Clay, }

Spicery.

Joseph Sumner, Esq; }
 George Bond, Esq; } Joint Clerks.
 Alexander Gritton, their Deputy.

Chandlery.

James Vernon, Jun. Esq; Serjeant.
 Richard Vokins, }
 Benjamin Taylor, } Joint Yeomen.
 Richard Tall, Thomas Pavy, John Mellon, Grooms.
 William Warren, and Peter la Vigne, Purveyors of Wax.

Confectionary.

John Du Comin, }
 Richard Thurman, } Yeomen.
 George Gunthorpe, }
 ----- Chase, } Grooms.

Ewry.

Josiah Poulter, Gentleman.
 Peter Berry, Yeoman.
 Edward Redish, }
 Conrade Rowpall, } Grooms.

Laundry.

Mrs. Lowman, Laundress of the Table and Household Linnen.
 King's

King's Privy-Kitchen.

James Clark, Esq; Chief Clerk.
 Thomas Webb, Esq; Second Clerk.
 Henry Lowman, Esq; Third Clerk.
 Patrick Lamb, Esq; Master Cook.
 Ulrick Horitiner, Esq; Master Cook, and Yeoman of the Mouth.
 Leonard Welbeck, } Yeomen.
 Emanuel Hicks, }
 Arthur Beacher, } Grooms.
 John Sells, }
 Charles Hansard, William Tomlin, Scowrers.
 Two Children.
 Four Turnbroaches.
 One Door-keeper.

The late Queens Privy-Kitchen.

Stephen Limbeck, Esq; Master Cook.
 Joseph Centlivre, Yeoman of the Mouth.
 John Lincicomb, Yeoman.
 James Beacher, } Grooms.
 Gabriel Cooper, }
 William Goulding, Christopher Frosting, Children.
 Two Scourers.
 Four Turnbroaches.
 One Door-keeper.

Side, or Household-Kitchen.

Henry Smith, Esq; Master Cook.
 John Tompson, Yeoman.
 Henry Sands, Groom.
 John Prichard, William Arnold, Children.
 Two Scourers, Philip Symonds, Joseph Tredwell.
 Two Turnbroaches.
 One Door-keeper.

Larder.

William Pool, Esq; Serjeant.
 Jasper Lisney, } Yeomen.
 John Weldon, }
 Nicholas Howard, } Grooms.
 Robert Bray, }
 George Minors, }

Acctry.

James Halsey, Esq; Serjeant.
 Henry Gascoigne, } Joint Clerks.
 Mr. Jackson, }

Yeoman

Yeoman of the Salt-Stores.

Francis Tuckwell.

Poultry.

John Tompson, Esq; Clerk.

Esme Clerk, Yeoman.

Anthony Scarlet, } Grooms.

David Davies, }

Scalding-House.

John Goodwin, } Yeomen.

John Cranwell, }

John Thornborough, } Grooms.

Henry York, }

Pastry.

Henry Durell, Esq; Clerk.

Patrick Lamb, } Yeomen.

Samuel Brown, }

Edward Allen, } Grooms.

Thomas Salter, }

Robert Brand, Salfary-man.

John Hard, Furner.

John Shepheard, Child.

Scullery.

Robert Manning, Esq; Clerk.

Thomas Hardyman, } Yeomen.

Francis Forrester, }

James Tooth, } Grooms.

Samuel Farley, }

John Alsop, Page.

James Rodd, }

Josuah Nightingale, } Children.

Tho. Fox, }

Pan-keepers, Richard Bland, John Griffin.

Wood-Yard.

Matthew Parkins, Esq; Clerk.

Edward Sifton, Yeoman.

Jasper English, } Grooms.

Leonard Hancock, }

Almonry.

William Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, Lord Almoner.

Mr. Barnes, Sub-Almoner.

Richard Bennet, Yeoman.

Daniel Whitton, Groom.

Harbingers.

Matthew Whitfield, Esq; } Gentlemen Harbingers.
William Tolyer, Esq; }

William Wall, }
Hugh Jones, } Yeomen.
Peter la Roche, }
James Tye, }
William Merryt, }

Porters at the Gate.

Michael Hubert, Esq; Serjeant Porter.

Richard Miller, }
Charles Segar, } Yeomen.

Aaron Kenton, }
John Gibbons, } Grooms.
James Lovet, }
Mahalaleel Windham, }

Cart-takers.

Harald Miller, }
Charles Scoresby, } Yeomen.

John Zevenhoven, }
Edward Kilmain, } Grooms.
Raphe Blackwell, }
John Peirman, }

Tail-Cart-takers.

Henry Gascoigne.

Roger Garnham.

Andrew Bray.

Jacob Abaddie.

Officers of the Hall.

Charles Parsons, Marshal.

William Everal, Daily Waiter.

Thomas Moody, } Waiters.
John Phillips, }

Knight-Marshal.

Edward, Earl of Jersey.

Marshals Men Six.

One Cock and Cryer.

Clerk of the Verge.

John Hardestry, Esq;

Robert White, Coroner.

Bread.

Bread Bearers Two.

Wine Porters Four.

Fowl-keeper, *Thomas Webb.*

Purveyors.

—Of Poultry, *John Wyberd and Richard Walkden.*

—Of Sea Fish, *Francis Tuckwell.*

—Of Fresh Water Fish, *Samuel Walton.*

Linnen Draper, *Matthew Cupper.*

Wine Merchant, *John Thompson.*

Grocer, *Peter la Vigne.*

Brewer, *John England.*

Brewer at Hampton, *John Grant.*

Purveyor of Butchers Meat, *Joan Heard.*

—Of Oysters, *Anne Bridges.*

—Of Bacon, *Thomas Clift.*

Brasier, *John Smith.*

Ironmonger, *Paul Collins.*

Pewterer, *William Templeman.*

Tallow-Chandler, *Thomas Rutter.*

Purveyor of Ling, Cod, Herrings, &c. *Francis Tuckwell.*

A Catalogue, or List of His Majesties Officers and Servants Above Stairs, under the Lord-Chamberlain of His Majesties Household.

The Office of Lord-Chamberlain of His Majesties Household being vacant; the Honourable *Peregrine Bertie, Esq;* Vice-Chamberlain.

In the Presence-Chamber.

Gentlemen-Ushers Daily Waiters.

Sir David Mitchell, Knight, Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod.

Francis Aston, Esq;

Jeremiah Chaplain, Esq;

Thomas Earl, Esq;

Capt. Saunders, Esq; Assistant Gentleman-Usher.

Gentlemen

and Officers of ENGLAND.

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Gentlemen Ushers Quarter Waiters.

William Awnsham.
 William Prewet.
 Monf. Alex. Mariette.
 Henry Godfrey.
 Alexander Pyle,
 Jeremiah Bird.
 Sands Chapman.
 Tobias Humphreys.

Pages of the Presence.

John Fen.
 Alexander Reynolds.
 Edward Wills.
 Arnold Walwin.

Cup-bearers.

Sir John Pettus, Knight.
 Sir Charles Sydley, Knight.
 Thomas Boteler, Esq;

Carvers.

William Champneis,
 Clement Sanders,
 Joseph Rossington,
 Cornelius a Tylburg, } Esquires.

Sewers.

Richard Smith,
 Robert Saint Clair,
 George Moyley, } Esquires.

Esquires of the Body.

Sir Thomas Grantham, Knight.
 William Sydenham, Esquire.

In the Privy-Chamber.

Forty Eight Gentlemen of His Majesties most Honourable Privy Chamber in Ordinary, viz.

The Earl of Mount Alexander.	Sir Robert Killegrew, Knt.
Lord Viscount Buttivant.	William Killegrew, Esq;
Lord Viscount Dungannon.	Sir Robert Dacres, Knt.
Sir William Howard, Knt.	Sir Thomas Ogle, Knt.
Sir Edward Littleton, Knt.	Sir Robert Barkham, Knt.
Sir John Moreton, Baronet.	Henry Cromwell, Esq;

F f f

Sir

Sir James Clark, Knt.	Arthur Annesley, Esq;
Sir Thomas Piers, Knt.	Sir Thomas Wiseman, Bar.
Sir Charles Rawleigh, Knt.	Sir James Edwards, Bar.
Collonel Ubank.	Sir William Waller, Knt.
Collonel Tipping.	Sir William Langborne, Bar.
Sir John Ashfield, Bar.	Roger Whitley, Esq;
Sir James Astry, Knt.	John Spicer, Esq;
Henry Killigrew, Esq;	Sir Thomas Wheat, Bar.
Sir Robert Shephard, Knt.	Francis Browne, Esq;
Sir Phillips Coote, Knt.	Sir John Watton, Knt.
Sir Robert Napier, Knt. and Bar.	John Harrington, Esq;
Charles Nicholas Eyre, Esq;	Israel Hayes, Esq;
Sir Robert Bacon, Bar.	Dalby Thomas, Esq;
Sir James Caldwell, Knt.	Sir John Edgworth, Knt.
Sir Edward Evelin, Bar.	Sir Walter Blunket, Knt.
Sir Matthew Andrews, Bar.	Sir Francis Vincent, Knt.
Sir Thomas Nevil, Bar.	Sir James Hamilton, Knt.
Sir Benjamin Tichborn, Bar.	Charles Killigrew, Esq;

Joiner of the Privy-Chamber.

Mr. Norris.

Gentleman-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber.

Sir John Elwais, Knt.
 Henry Austin, Esq;
 James Compton, Esq;
 Brounlow Sherrard, Esq;

Grooms of the Privy-Chamber.

Thomas Duppa, Humphrey Graves, William Wallis, William Whitmore,	} Esquires.
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Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber.

Groom of the Stool, and first Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber,
 William Earl of Portland.
 James Duke of Ormond.
 Henry Earl of Rumney.
 Richard Earl of Scarborough.
 James Duke of Queensborough.
 Charles Earl of Selkirk.
 Algernon Earl of Essex.
 Charles Duke of St. Albans.
 ----- Marquis of Monpuillien.
 Robert Lord Lexington.
 Charles Earl of Burlington.

Grooms

III. *and Officers of ENGLAND.*

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Grooms of the Bed-Chamber, under the Command of the Groom of the Stool.

*John Sayers,
Hatton Compton,
The Honourable Coll. Stanley,
Collonel Thomas Windsor,
Emanuel Scroop How,
Collonel Cholmondley,
Monsieur Gildermert,
— Jennings,* } Esquires.

Pages of the Bed-Chamber or Back-Stairs, under the Command of the Groom of the Stool.

*Randolphe Keigne,
John Sewell,
William Watson,
John Smith,
Benjamin Elias de la Fontaine,
John Sells,
David Harris,* } Esquires.

Sewers of the Chamber.

*William Pawlin,
Richard Savage,
Hugh Squire,
Timothy Cromp,
Thomas Johnston,
Anthony Mecke,
James Dean,
Charles Winn,* } Esquires.

Keeper of the King's Closet.

Randolphe Keigne, Esq;

Barbers.

*William Fremin,
Richard Longbotham.*

Gentleman of the Guns, and Keeper of the Private Armory.

Monsieur Peter Beaubuiſſon.

Surveyor of the Chamber, and Dreſſer.

George Wellington.

Keeper of the King's Pictures.

Monsieur *Sonniers*.Knight Harbinger, Sir *Lambert Blackwell*, Knt.

Serjeants at Arms.

Thomas Charnock,*John Templer*,*Thomas Turst*,*Joseph Lawson*,*Benjamin Gregg*,*Thomas Shirley*,*Edmund Williamson*,*Philip Royley*, Esq; Serjeant at Arms to the Treasury.*Peter Perschouse*, Esq; Serjeant at Arms to the Lord-Keeper.*John Powell*, Esq; Serjeant at Arms to the House of Commons.

Esquires.

Grooms of the Great Chamber.

Charles Shepheard,*Adam Lysney*,*Joseph Sewell*,*Edward Cooper*,*Michael Michell*,*Joseph Lindsey*,*Henry Morse*,*Humphrey Ambley*,*Amandy Houwaert*,*James Cooke*,*Thomas Nashe*,*John Coates*,*Thurstonus Whitehurst*,*Griffith Evans*.

Groom-Porter.

Thomas Neale, Esquire.

Gallery-Keepers.

William Pawlet,*Richard Champion*.

Coffer-Bearers.

Michael Woolrich,- - - *Waters*.

Master of the Ceremonies.

Sir Charles Cotterel, Knt.*Charles Cotterel*, Esq; Assistant.*Richard la Bassé*, Marshal.Kings, Heraulds, and Pursuivants of Arms, under
the Jurisdiction of the Earl-Marshal of England.*Sir Thomas St. George*, Knt. Garter, principal King of Arms.*Sir Henry St. George*, Clarenceux, King of Arms.*Sir John Dugdale*, Norroy, King of Arms.

Heraulds.

Heralds.

Robert Devenish,	} Esq;	York	} Herald.
Henry Dethick,		Richmond	
Francis Burgill,		Somerset	
Gregory King,		Lancaster	
Charles Maxson,		Chester	
Peerse Mauduit,		Windfor	

Pursuivants.

John Gibbon, Blewmantle.
 Laurence Cromp, Portcullis.
 Peter le Neve, Rouge-Croix.
 Hugh Clopton, Rouge-Dragon.

Master of the Revels.

Henry Killigrew, Esq; Mr. Harris, Yeoman.

The King's Physicians.

Dr. John Hutton, Dr. Walter Harris, Dr. Charles Fraser, Dr. Christian Harrell, Sir Thomas Millington, Sir Richard Blackmore, Knt.

Apothecaries.

John Chase, Esq; Abraham Rottermound, Esq;

Apothecary to the Household.

- - - Jones, Esq;

Chirurgion to His Majesty.

William van Loon, Serjeant-Chirurgion.
 David Elder, Second Chirurgion.
 Thomas Gardiner, Third Chirurgion.

Chirurgion to the Household.

Thomas Gardner, Esq;

Master of the Jewel-House.

Collonel Charles Godfrey.
 Robert Sedgwick, Clerk.
 Philip Bridall, and Mr. Pouncefort, Yeomen.
 Mr. Yardley, Groom.

Messengers in Ordinary.

Thomas Beake	Peter Mariscoe
Ralph Young	Richard Haward
Simon Chapman	Nath. Willcox
Charles Couchman	Peter Toms
Ralph Gibbs	John Symonds
Peter Newlin	John Freeman

F f f 3

Thomas

Thomas Davis
 Anthony Dagley
 Richard Hill
 John Thornburgh
 Charles Keinge
 Henry Allen
 Charles Morris
 Robert Knowlys
 Philip Maddox
 Henry Legat
 James Kitson
 Henry Evans
 Francis Clark
 William Knight

William Sutton
 Will. Richardson
 George Collins
 George Frye
 Thomas Newlin
 Richard Poyke
 John King
 Samuel Hill
 Thomas Taylor
 Jos. Chancey
 Richard Hopkins
 Edward Gibbs
 John Morris
 John Bale.

Robert Stephens, Messenger of the Press.

Laundress of the Body-Linnen.

Mrs. Anne Dove.
 Sempstresses, *Edith College*.
 Starcher, Mrs. *Dorothy Ireland*.

Chief Painter.

Sir *Godfrid Kneller*, Knt.

House-keepers.

At *Whitehall*, *Peircy Kirk*, Esq;
 Under Housekeeper, Mr. *Robert Beddow*.

House-keeper and VVardrobe-keeper at *Kensington*.

Simon de Brienne, Esq;

House-keeper at *Hampton-Court*.

Jasper English, Esquire.
James Marriot, Wardrobe-keeper.
Henry Peacock, Gardener.

House-keeper at *Richmond*.

Robert White, Esquire.
Evan Rice, Esq; Gardener.

Gardener at St. *James's Royal Garden*.

George London.

House-keeper at *Audley-End*.

Henry Earl of Suffolk.

House-keeper at *Windsor*.

Theodore Rendew.
Thomas Hall, Wardrobe-keeper.

House-

and Offices of ENGLAND.

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House-keeper and Wardrobe-keeper at *Greenwich*.

William Yardley.

House-keeper at *New-Market*.

Thomas Walker.

Master Falconer.

Charles Duke of St. Albans.

William Russel, Esq; Serjeant of the Hawks.

Falconers.

Marmaduke Conway

Francis Poole

John Silvester

Nicholas Poole

Peter Crowle

John Webb

Charles Poulston

John Reeves

Thomas Duffield

John Garrell.

Cornelius Tinnigall

Lord Chief Justice in Eyre on the South side
of *Trent*.

Thomas Lord Wharton.

Lord Chief Justice in Eyre on the North side
of *Trent*.

William Duke of Devonshire.

Master of the Harriers.

Christopher Tankred, Esquire.

Master of the Beagles.

James Walsingham, Esquire.

Master of the Buck-Hounds.

James de Castigney, Esquire.

Rangers.

Ranger of *St. James's-Park*, *John Earl of Bath.*

Ranger of *Hyde-Park*, *Edward Earl of Jersey.*

Ranger of the Great Park at *Windsor*, *William Earl of Portland.*

Lord-Warden of the Stanneries, *John Earl of Bath.*

Of the Little Park at *Windsor*, *William Earl of Portland.*

Ranger of *Greenwich-Park*, *Henry Earl of Rumney.*

Ranger of *Hampton-Court-Park*, *William Young, Esq;*

Warden of the Forest of *Windsor*, *Henry Duke of Norfolk.*

Warden of *Waltham-Forest*, *Robert Earl of Lindsey.*

Ranger of *Audley-End-Park*, *Mr. David Robinson.*

Serjeant-Trumpeter, *Matthew Shore*, Esquire.

Drum-Major, *John Maugridge*, Esquire.

Master of the Tennis-Court, Captain *Henry Villiers*.

Repairer of Bridges, *John Carey*, Esquire.

Master of the King's Barges, *John Warner*, and 48 Watermen.

Master of the Great VVardrobe.

Ralph Earl of Montague.

Deputy, *Charles Bland*, Esq;

Clerk, *Thomas Townesend*, Esq;

Messenger, *William Hayes*.

Porter, *Matthew Pinke*.

Keeper of the Standing VVardrobe.

Daniel Child, Esquire.

Keeper of the Removing VVardrobe.

Peter Hume, Esquire.

Jonathan Chase,

Thomas Taylor,

Michael Ballow,

Christopher Smith,

Kendall Heron,

Monfieur William Van Hulse, Clerk.

} Grooms.

} Pages.

Master of the Robes.

Arnold Earl of Albemarle.

John van Baarsenburg, Yeoman.

Benjamin Drake,

William Williams,

Monfieur Tousau,

Monfieur VVilliam Van Hulse, Clerk.

William Williams, Purveyor.

Patrick Williams, Brusher.

Edward Bland, Page of the Robes.

Keeper of the Privy-Purse.

William Earl of Portland.

Treasurer of the Chamber.

Lord Edward Russel.

Auditor and Deputy to the Treasurer.

Roger Syzer, Esquire.

Comptroller of the Chamber.

Hugh Chudleigh, Esq;

Yeomen

and Officers of ENGLAND.

Yeoman-Usher of the House of Lords.

Benjamin Colinge.

Keeper of the House of Lords.

Anne Ingleton.

Yeoman of the Guns.

Charles Colinge.

Officers of the VVorks.

Surveyor-General, *Sir Christopher Wren.*Comptroller, *William Tallman, Esq;*Paymaster, *William Lloyd, Esq;* his Deputy, *Major Thomas Taylor.*Master-Mason, *John Oliver, Esq;*Master-Carpenter, *Matthew Banks,*Serjeant-Painter, *Robert Streeter, Esq;*Serjeant Plummer, *Charles Atherton, Esq;*Clerk Engrosser, *William Dickenson.*Purveyor, *Charles Hobson.*Master-Joiner, *Alexander Forth.*Clerk Itinerant, *Charles Haughton.*Plasterer, *John Grove.*Master-Carver, *Grindsing Gibbons.*Master-Glazier, *VVilliam Igeland.*Locksmith, *Robert Greenway.*Blacksmith, *VVilliam Bache.*Bricklayer, *Richard Stacy.*

Clerks of the VVorks.

At VVhitehall, *Leonard Gamon.*At Greenwich, *VVilliam Dickinson.*At the Tower and Somerset-House, *Thomas Rotheram.*At Hampton-Court, - - - *Ball.*Clerk of the Works to the Hospital of Greenwich, *Nich. Haukesmore.*At New-Market, *Henry VVinstantley.*At Kensington, *Nicholas Haukesmore.*

Other Trades-men, sworn Servants to His Majesty.

Jeweller, *Sir Francis Child, Knt. Lord-Mayor.*Goldsmith, *Mr. Shales.*Bookseller and Stationer, *Major VVilliam Churchill.*Watchmaker, *Thomas Herbert.*

Mercer, _____

Draper, _____

Shoemaker, _____

Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate-maker, *Alexander Man.*

Poet-

Poet-Laureat, *Mr. Alexander Tate.*
 Historiographer, *Thomas Rymer, Esq;*
 Hydrographer, *John Seller.*
 Library-keeper, *Dr. Bentley.*
 Cosmographer, _____
 Geographer, _____
 Publick Notary, _____

The Secretary of State.

His Majesties Principal Secretary of State, the Right Honourable

James Vernon, Esq;
 Chief Secretary under him, *John Ellis, Esq;*
Thomas Hopkins, Esq; *Patricius Roberts,*
Abraham Stanion, Esq; *Kenrick Vanbrug,*
Adlod Welbey, *James Payzant.*
William Jones,

Lord Chamberlain's Office.

Secretary, *Richard Stanley, Esq;*

Commissioners in the Sick and Wounded Office.

Dr. Isaac Welwood, *Roger Kirkby, Esq;*
Thomas Addyson, Esq; *David Elder, Esq;*
Anthony Shepheard, Esq; *Receiver, Richard Povey, Esq;*

Office of Paymaster of His Majesties Forces.

Paymaster, *Richard Earl of Ranelagh.*
 Deputy, *Mordicai Abbot, Esq;*
 Cashier, *Mr. Pauncefort.*
 Mr. Bryan, Secretary to the Paymaster.

Secretary of War.

William Blathwait, Esq;
 His Clerk, *Mr. Adam de Cardonnel.*

Clerks of the Signet.

Sir John Nicholas, Knt.
Nich. Morrice, Esq;
Sir William Trumball, Knt.
John Gauntlet, Esq;
George Woodson,
John Trench, Sen. Esq; } Under Clerks.
Richard Grigson,

Lord Privy-Seal.

Thomas Earl of Pembroke.

Secretary to the Lord Privy-Seal.

Richard Grigson.

Clerks

Clerks of the Privy-Seal.

Thomas Watkins, Esq;
 Thomas Goslin, Esq;
 Sir George Peirs, Bar.
 George Sawyer, Esq;
 John Tench,
 Richard Grigson,
 — Woodson,

Under Clerks.

Officers and Servants belonging to the Stables, &c.
under the Master of the Horse.

Master of the Horse.

Henry de Nassau, Seigneur D'auverquerque.

Gentleman of the Horse and Equerries.

Henry Ireton, Esq;
 Avenor and Clerk Marshal, John Latten, Esq;
 John Cockain, Esq;
 Peter Lorrin, Esq. Grammar.
 Charles Dormer, Esq;
 Roger Pope, Esq;
 Monsieur Kofiers.
 Godfrey Lloyd.

Equerries.

Pages of Honour.

——— Harrison, Esq;
 ——— Wentworth, Esq;
 ——— Rich, Esq;

——— Godfrey, Esq;

Serjeant of the Carriages, James Gyrardot du Perron.

Master of the Studs, and Surveyor of the Race, Tho. Pellin, Esq;

Surveyor of the Stables, Francis Negus, Esq;

Riding Surveyor, Richard Pye, Esq;

Clerk of the Avery, Robert Manley.

Yeoman of the Stirrup, Peter-Paul, Geadrault.

Yeomen Riders, John Wulfraet, and Frederic Rootes.

Clerk of the Stables, Everet Jollyvet, Esq;

Surveyors, Samuel Suite, and Simon de Brienne.

Supervisor of the Highways, Matthew Studholme, Esq;

Serjeant and Marshal Farrier, Andrew Snape.

Yeomen

Yeomen Farriers, *Humphrey Barnes*, and *John Willis*.
 Groom Farriers, *Josiah Watts*, *John Newberrie*, *Humphrey Barnes*.
 Esq; Sadler, *John Rawlins*.
 Yeoman Sadler, *Lawrence Schacht*.
 Groom Sadler, *John Rawlins*.
 Coach-maker and Harness-maker, *Samuel Aubery*.
 Purveyor of Oats, *Monsieur Vesian*.
 Purveyor of Hay and Straw, *Adam Cardonal*.
 Purveyors and Granators, *Arthur Powell*, *Robert Baynton*.
 Keepers of the *Meuse*, *Thomas Eagles*, *Adrian de Milde*, *Andrew Giddon*, *John Robinson*.
 Yeomen of the Carriages, *George Lampin*, *Robert Manning*.
 Porter of the *Meuse*, *Edward Allen*.
 Gentleman Armourer, *Peter Mountlong*.
 Page of the Back-Stairs, *Lancelot Burton*.
 Messenger, *Edward Parsons*.
 Coachmen 6. Footmen 16. Grooms 31. Bottle-Groom 1. Groom-Littermen 4.

In His Majesties Chappel-Royal at *White-Hall*.

Dean of the Chappel, *Henry Lord-Bishop of London*.
 Sub-Dean, *Dr. Raphe Battle*.
 Clerk of the Closet, *Dr. Montague*.

The Forty-eight Chaplains.

<i>Dr. Maynard.</i>	<i>Dr. Haley.</i>
<i>Dr. Bentley.</i>	<i>Dr. Resbury.</i>
<i>Dr. Smolt.</i>	<i>Dr. Aldridge.</i>
<i>Dr. Wapel.</i>	<i>Dr. Wake.</i>
<i>Dr. Fuller.</i>	<i>Dr. Gee.</i>
<i>Dr. Lynford.</i>	<i>Dr. Mandeville.</i>
<i>Dr. Sherlock.</i>	<i>Dr. Charlot.</i>
<i>Dr. Herne.</i>	<i>Dr. Burton.</i>
<i>Dr. Mills.</i>	<i>Dr. Manningham.</i>
<i>Dr. Cumber.</i>	<i>Dr. Adams.</i>
<i>Dr. Young.</i>	<i>Dr. Edwards.</i>
<i>Dr. Dunstar.</i>	<i>Dr. Brabant.</i>
<i>Dr. Hascard.</i>	<i>Dr. Blackbourne.</i>
<i>Mr. Powis.</i>	<i>Dr. Roise.</i>
<i>Dr. Hesketh.</i>	<i>Dr. Freeman.</i>
<i>Dr. James.</i>	<i>Dr. Wickart.</i>

Dr. Pelling.

Dr. Pelling.
 Dr. Hickman.
 Dr. Tulley.
 Mr. Atterbury.
 Dr. Lamb.
 Dr. Hooper.
 Dr. Wiggan.
 Dr. Brady.

Dr. Jane.
 Mr. Blackhall.
 Sir Will. Dawes, Bar.
 Dr. Stanhope.
 Dr. Tyler.
 Dr. Whitfeild.
 Dr. Talbot.
 Dr. Fleetwood.

Gentlemen of the Chappel.

The Organists, Dr. John Blow, Francis Pigot.

Dr. John Blow, Master of the Ten Children.

The rest of the Gentlemen of the Chappel, are,

Edward Braddock, Clerk of the Cheque.

—— Ratcliffe, Confessor of the Household.

Blase VWhite.

Dr. VWilliam Turner.

Andrew Trebeck.

Nathaniel Vestment.

Moses Snow.

John Howell.

Thomas Linacre.

Nathaniel VWatkins.

John Goodgroome.

Thomas Richardson.

James Hart.

John Gosling.

Leonard VWoodson.

Samuel Bentham.

Mr. Damazeen.

John Baynes.

Daniel VWilliams.

Instrumental Musick.

Dr. Nicholas Staggers, Master.

John Bannister.

VWilliam Hall.

John Eccles.

Robert King.

Theophilus Fitz.

Solomon Eccles.

Charles Powell.

VWilliam Gorton.

Richard Bradley.

Frederick Stephens.

VWilliam VWilliams.

John Shore.

Thomas Clayton.

Edward Hooton.

Henry Heale.

John Lenton.

Henry Eccles.

Edmund Flower.

Daniel Short.

Alexander de la Tour.

Christian Stephens.

Robert Lewis.

John Ridgley.

Francis Cruis.

Instrument-keeper, John Mosley.

Closet-keeper, Gilbert Thornborough.

Serjeant of the Vestry, Henry Parker, Esq;

Yeoman of the Vestry, Marmaduke Alford.

Chamber-keeper, Mrs. —Cooke.

Bell-

Bell-Ringer, *William Sampson.*

Organ-Blower, *Matthew Shelley.*

Organ-maker, *Bernard Smith.*

Master and Repairer of Engines to quench Fire, *John Lofting.*

A List of the Officers and Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

HIS Grace, *Charles Duke of St. Albans, Captain.*

Henry Heveningham, Esq; Lieutenant.

Charles Fane, Esq; Standard-Bearer.

Robert Manley, Esq; Clerk of the Cheque.

Thomas Hales, Esq;

Walter Baker, Esq;

Sir Gerrard-Dutton Fleetwood, Knt.

Daniel Vivian, Esq;

Sir Thomas Kniveton, Bar.

William Rowley, Esq;

Ambrose Secombe, Esq;

Sir John Cooper, Knt.

Thomas Orme, Esq;

John Tydcombe, Esq;

Charles Norton, Esq;

Thomas Boteler, Esq;

Thomas Pyrke, Esq;

Alexander Barham, Esq;

John Grubb, Jun. Esq;

Thomas Freckleton, Sen. Esq;

Thomas Musgrave, Esq;

Henry Linny, Esq;

Nicholas Arnold, Esq;

Thomas Lloyd, Esq;

Sturvy Kniveton, Esq;

Stephen Ashton, Esq;

Paul Colton, Esq;

Joseph Somner, Esq;

Henry Turner, Esq;

James Cresset, Esq;

John Champante, Esq;

Gregory Westcombe, Esq;
 James Gray, Esq;
 Thomas Freckleton, Jun. Esq;
 Sommerford Oldseild, Esq;
 William Cholmondley, Esq;
 Thomas Saunders, Esq;
 Robert Colby, Esq;
 William Oldes, Esq;
 William Westcombe, Esq;
 Roger Egerley, Esq;
 Thomas Gery, Esq;
 Nathaniel Brown, Esq;
 Joseph Whitehead, Esq;

Richard Busby, Gentleman Harbinger.

William Smith, Esq; Paymaster.

*Officers, and One Hundred Yeomen of the Guard
of His Majesties Body.*

Charles Earl of Manchester, Captain.

Thomas Maule, Esq; Lieutenant.

Robert Sayer, Esq; Ensign.

Charles Hanburg, Esq; Clerk of the Cheque.

Richard Uphill, Esq;

John Biggs, Esq;

George Davenant, Esq;

Ambrose Meeres, Esq;

} Corporals.

Yeomen of the Guard.

John Milward.

John Inge.

John Scorer.

John Kirton.

Nicholas Hawkins.

Robert Kidwell.

John Lane.

John Holmden.

} These Eight are Yeomen Ushers.

William Atley

Thomas Banister

William Wheatley

Joseph Collier

Thomas Thackham

Thomas Worth

John Webster

William Greene

Thomas Scott

Jeremiah Thwaites

John

John Hebburne	David Barham
Richard Palmer	George Dawes
George Barlow	Francis Barnard
Francis Sheppery	VWilliam Kendrick
John Goffe	Marmaduke Spicer
Robert Manning	George Onyon
Thomas Pichard	Elias Bayley
Adam Dunkerly	Roger Bowden
William Whaley	Samuel Clark
William Lawler	Thomas VVerret
Thomas Cooper	Thomas Carpenter
Henry Wood, Sen.	John Struck
Hermanus Culck	John Glover
Bartholomew Pulman	VWilliam Davis
William VWay	VWilliam Keane
Philip Andrews	Peter VVaggoner
Henry VWood, Jun.	Thomas Rogers
VWilliam Town	Joseph Johnson
John Douse	Francis Hill
John Sherlock	Thomas Farmer
John Roberts	Edward Philips
John Dyson	Edward Bathurst
Benjamin Potter	George Towsey
Thomas Robinson	Philip Oldys
Tobias Cocks	Mungo Brand
Allen VVotten	James Marshall
Thomas Collings	Samuel Savage
Robert Bridgeforth	Edward Stacey
Thomas Mead	Anthony Harrison
VWilliam Crofs	Thomas Arnold
Andrew Cletter	Ambrose Rogers
John Afty	Fowler Meaton
Anthony Brown	John Stanton
Thomas Roberts	VWilliam Sutcliffe
John Souty	John Hancock
Benjamin Clarke	VWilliam Browne
Anthony Bedingfield	George Hewster
Thomas Pell	John Rowley
Richard Tarrant	Joseph Sparrow
James Chamberlaine	John Sampson
Hugh Bowen	John Lee.

A List of the Court, or Family of His Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, &c.

Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber and Groom of the Stole, *John Lord La Warr.*

Privy-Purse and Master of the Robes, *der Heer de Plessen*,
Grooms of the Bed-Chamber.

Charles Scarborough, Esq; *George Churchill, Esq;*
Charles Churchill, Esq; *Thomas Maule, Esq;*

Pages of the Back-Stairs.

Mr. Peter la Roch. *Mr. Daniel Crobare.*

Yeoman of the Robes; and Barber, *Mr. Carnsteen Buckholt.*

Treasurer of the Household and Revenue, and Comptroller of the Household, *Sir Benjamin Bathurst, Kt.*

Secretary, *Edward Griffith, Esq;*

Secretary for Foreign Affairs, - - - - *Pikar, Esq;*

Instructor of His Royal Highness in the English Tongue
Dr. Edward Chamberlaine.

Phyicians.

Sir Tho. Millington. *Dr. - - - - Gibbart.*

Chaplain, *Dr. - - - - Mucken.*

Counsellor at Law, *Thomas Webb, Esq;*

Gentleman Usher, *Coll. Edmund Webb.*

Sollicitor, *Thomas Webb, Jun. Esq;*

Capt. of the Arms, *Mr. Timothy Schale.*

Gentlemen-Waiters.

Mr. - - - - Andrews. *Mr. John Lang.*

Page of the Prefence, *Mr. - - - - Humble.*

Page of the Prefence Extraordinary, *Mr. - - - - Custis.*

Yeoman of the Wine-Cellar and Pantry, *Mr. Thomas Hopgood.*

Yeoman of the Wardrobe, *Mr. Samuel Otway.*

G s g

Yeoman

Yeoman of the Scullery and Beer-Buttery, Mr. *Roger Webb*.

Confectioner, Mr. *George Gunthorpe*.

Master Cooks.

Mr. ---- *Haverhall*.

Mr. ---- *Hounslowe*.

Sempstresses and Laundresses to the Body, Mrs. *Dorothy Cooper*.

Necessary Woman, Mrs. *Mary Douglas*.

Officers and Servants belonging to the Stable.

Master of the Horse, the Right Honourable *Edward Earl of Sandwich*.

Equerries.

Connor O-brian.

Laurence St. Loe.

Montieur St. Kemy.

Humphry Griffith.

Clerk of the Stables, *Michael Studholme*, Esq;

Pages of Honour.

Mr. *Sam. Marsham*.

Mr. — *Hawley*.

Yeoman-Rider, *Timothy Schale*.

Overseer of the Stable, Mr. *John Miller*.

His Assistant, *Lelese Saunder*.

Taylor, *Charles Cabin*.

Dog-keeper, *Peter Kirk*.

Master-Cook, Mr. — *Haverhall*.

Turnbroaches, —

Scowrer, —

Commissioners for his Royal Highness's Revenue.

Sir *Benjamin Bathurst*, Kt.

Thomas Maule, Esq;

Edward Griffith, Esq;

Clerk to the Commissioners, Mr. *John Lang*.

and Officers of ENGLAND.

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The Court of Her Royal Highness, Princess Anne.

Lady of the Bed-Chamber and Groom of the Stole,
The Right Honourable *Sarah* Countess of *Marlborough*.

Ladies of the Bed-Chamber.

Lady *Fretcheville*.Lady *Charlott Beverwarte*.

Maids of Honour.

Mrs. ——— *Godfrey*.Mrs. *Isabella Wentworth*.Mrs. *Anne South*.Mrs. ——— *Frowde*.

Dressers.

Mrs. *Margaret Beatrice Danvers*.Mrs. *Agneta Cooper*.Mrs. *Margaret Fielding*.Mrs. ——— *Hill*.Sempstres and Starcher, Mrs. *Anne Rainsford*.Laundres to the Body, Mrs. *Elizabeth Atkinson*.

Chaplains.

Dr. *John Younger*.Dr. *William Grahme*, Dean of *Carlisle*.Closet-keeper, *Charles Lucas*.

Pages of the Back-Stairs.

Mr. *Edward Brown*,Mr. *John Forster*.Mr. *John Bonin*.Mr. ——— *Abraham*.Gentleman Usher, Coll. *Henry Sands*.

Gentlemen-Waiters.

Mr. *Roger Cooper*.Mr. ——— *Harrison*.Necessary Woman, Mrs. *Foysten*,

Master of the Horse.

The Right Honourable *John* Viscount *Fitzharding*.Equerry, *Hugh Chudleigh*, Esq;

Pages of Honour.

Mr. ——— *Goffe*.Mr. ——— *Poultney*.

Eight Foot-Men, Four Coach-Men, Three Postillions,
Two Grooms, Two Chair-Men.

A List of the Family of His Highness, The Duke of Gloucester.

Governour, *John Earl of Marleborough.*

Tutor, *Gilbert, Lord Bishop of Sarum.*

Deputy Governour, and Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber,
George Sayers, Esq;

Deputy Tutor, *Richard Willis, Doctor of Divinity.*

Almoner, *Samuel Pratt, Doctor of Divinity.*

Mathematick Master, ——— *Newton, Esq;*

French Master, *Monsieur Persode.*

Tutor to the Pages of Honour, *Mr. Will. Cragg.*

Grooms of the Bed-Chamber.

Hugh Boscawen, Esq; *John Hill, Esq;*

James Vernon, Esq;

Pages of Honour.

John Egerton, Esq;

Gilbert Burnett, Esq;

Henry Berkley, Esq;

Pages of the Back-Stairs.

Frederick Lapenotiere.

Lawrence Saxton.

Barber, ——— *Courant.*

Pages Servant, *Robert Peline.*

Chamber-keeper, *George Rice.*

Necessary-woman, *Mary Hutchinson.*

Gentlemen Uihers.

Sir *John Stanley.*

Tho. Lister, Esq;

Gentlemen Waiters.

Mr. William Oldis.

Mr. Tho. Pattack.

Pages of the Prefence.

Mr. Robert Flemmington.

Mr. William Fells.

Breakfast-maker, *Mrs. Eliz. Atkinson.*

Clerk of the Kitchen, *Andrew Tofts.*

Master Cook, *John Diffells.*

Yeoman

and Officers of ENGLAND.

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Yeoman of the Wine and Beer Cellar, Pantry, and Ewry,
Francis Turnish.

Clerk to the Commissioners, *Mr. John Ball.*

Laundress and Sempstresses of the Body, *Mrs. Anne Lavine.*

Laundress of the Table, *Mrs. Aylesford.*

Master of the Horse, *John Lord Churchill.*

Equerry, *Peter Wentworth, Esq;*

Surveyor, Purveyor, and Clerk of the Stables, *Mr. George Curtice.*

Coach-Men.

William Wilton.

John Austine.

Foot-Men.

David Morris.

John Shepherd.

William Nightingale.

John Dyssel.

Iraack Tyfall.

Tho. Harden.

Groom, ——— ———

A Catalogue or List of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal.

PPrince George of Denmark, Duke of Cumberland.

Great Officers, who take Place of all Dukes, not of the Royal Blood.

John Somers Lord Somers, Lord Chancellor of England.

Thomas Osborne Duke of Leeds, Lord President of the Council.

Thomas Herbert Earl of Pembroke, Lord Privy Seal.

Other Great Officers, who take Place of all of the same Degree.

Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England.

William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward of the Household.

Dukes 17.

- 1 **H**enry Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England.
- 2 Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset.
- 3 Charles Lenos, Duke of Richmond.
- 4 Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Southampton.
- 5 Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton.
- 6 James Butler, Duke of Ormond.
- 7 Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort.
- 8 George Fitz-Roy, Duke of Northumberland.
- 9 Charles Beauclaire, Duke of St. Albans.
- 10 James Fitz-James, Duke of Berwick.
- 11 Charles Pawlet, Duke of Bolton.
- 12 Menhard Schonberg, Duke of Schonberg.
- 13 Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury.
- 14 William Russel, Duke of Bedford.
- 15 Thomas Osborn, Duke of Leeds.
- 16 William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward of the Household.
- 17 John Holles, Duke of Newcastle.

Marqueesses 3.

- 1 **W**illiam Saville, Marquess of Halifax.
- 2 William Herbert, Marquess of Powis.
- 3 John Sheffield, Marquess of Nymmanby.

Great Officers, who take Place above all of their Degree.

Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain of England.

Earls 72.

- 1 **A**ubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford.
- 2 Anthony Grey, Earl of Kent.
- 3 William Stanley, Earl of Derby.
- 4 John Manners, Earl of Rutland.
- 5 Theophilus Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon.
- 6 Tho. Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, Lord Privy Seal.
- 7 Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln.
- 8 Henry Howard, Earl of Suffolk.
- 9 Charles Sackville, Earl of Dorset.
- 10 James Cecil, Earl of Salisbury.

- 11 John Cecill, Earl of Exeter.
- 12 John Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater.
- 13 Robert Sidney, Earl of Leicester.
- 14 Geo. Compton, Earl of Northampton.
- 15 Edward Rich, Earl of Warwick.
- 16 Basil Fielding, Earl of Denbigh.
- 17 Paulet St. John, Earl of Bolingbroke.
- 18 Vere Fane, Earl of Westmorland.
- 19 Charles Montague, Earl of Manchester.
- 20 Thomas Howard, Earl of Berkshire.
- 21 Richard Savage, Earl Rivers.
- 22 Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain of England.
- 23 Charles Mordant, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth.
- 24 Thomas Grey, Earl of Stamford.
- 25 Charles Finch, Earl of Winchelsea.
- 26 Evelin Pierpont, Earl of Kingston.
- 27 Charles Dormer, Earl of Carnarvan.
- 28 Philip Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield.
- 29 Thomas Tuston, Earl of Thanet.
- 30 Thomas Spencer, Earl of Sunderland.
- 31 Robert Leke, Earl of Scarsdale.
- 32 Edward Montague, Earl of Sandwich.
- 33 Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon.
- 34 Algernon Capell, Earl of Essex.
- 35 Robert Brudnel, Earl of Cardigan.
- 36 James Annesley, Earl of Anglesey.
- 37 John Granville, Earl of Bath.
- 38 Charles Howard, Earl of Carlisle.
- 39 Thomas Bruce, Earl of Ailesbury.
- 40 Charles Boyle, Earl of Burlington.
- 41 Anthony Ashley-Cooper, Earl of Shaftsbury.
- 42 Edward-Henry Lee, Earl of Litchfield.
- 43 Thomas Lennard, Earl of Suffex.
- 44 Lewis de Duras, Earl of Feversham.
- 45 Charles Gerard, Earl of Macclesfield.
- 46 Charles-Bodville Roberts, Earl of Radnor.
- 47 William Paston, Earl of Yarmouth.
- 48 Charles Berkeley, Earl of Berkeley.
- 49 Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham.
- 50 Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester.
- 51 James Bertie, Earl of Abingdon.
- 52 Baptift Noel, Earl of Gainsborough.
- 53 Robert Darcie, Earl of Holderness.
- 54 Other Windsor, Earl of Plymouth.
- 55 Edward Ratcliff, Earl of Derwentwater.

- 56 Henry Stafford, Earl of Stafford.
- 57 William Bentinck, Earl of Portland.
- 58 Thomas Belassise, Earl of Falconberg.
- 59 Ralph Montague, Earl of Montague.
- 60 John Churchill, Earl of Marlborough.
- 61 Arthur Herbert, Earl of Torrington.
- 62 Richard Lumley, Earl of Scarborough.
- 63 George Booth, Earl of Warrington.
- 64 Francis Newport, Earl of Bradford.
- 65 Henry Sidney, Earl of Rumney.
- 66 William Zulestein, Earl of Rochford.
- 67 Ford Gray, Earl of Tankerville.
- 68 Anold-Joost Van Keppel, Earl of Albemarle.
- 69 Thomas Cruentry, Earl of Coventry.
- 70 Edward Russell, Earl of Orford.
- 71 Edward Vilers, Earl of Jersey.
- 72 Henry D'auverquerque, Earl of Grantham.

Viscounts 8.

- 1 Edward Devereux, Viscount Hereford.
- 2 Francis Browne, Viscount Montague.
- 3 William Fiennes, Viscount Say and Sele.
- 4 Charles Townsend, Viscount Townsend.
- 5 Thomas Thimne, Viscount Weymouth.
- 6 Christopher Hatton, Viscount Hatton.
- 7 Henry Yelverton, Viscount Longueville.
- 8 John Louthier, Viscount Lonsdale.

Barons 65.

- 1 George Nevil, Lord Abergavenny.
- 2 James Touchet, Lord Audley.
- 3 Robert Bertie, Lord Willoughby of Eresby.
- 4 John West, Lord De la Ware.
- 5 Robert Shirley, Lord Ferrars.
- 6 Charles Mildmay, Lord Fitz-Walter.
- 7 Edward Warde, Lord Dudley.
- 8 Edward Stourton, Lord Stourton.
- 9 Richard Verney, Lord Willoughby of Broke.
- 10 Ralph Eure, Lord Eure.
- 11 Thomas VVharton, Lord VVharton.
- 12 Hugh VVilloughby, Lord VVilloughby of Parham.

- 13 William Paget, Lord Paget.
- 14 Francis Howard, Lord Howard of Effingham.
- 15 William North, Lord North.
- 16 James Bruges, Lord Chandos.
- 17 Robert Carey, Lord Hunsdon.
- 18 Thomas Peter, Lord Peter.
- 19 Charles Gerard, Lord Gerard.
- 20 Thomas Arundell, Lord Arundel of Wardour.
- 21 Christopher Roper, Lord Tenham.
- 22 Foulk Grevill, Lord Broke of Beauchamps-Court.
- 23 John Lovelace, Lord Lovelace.
- 24 John Pawlet, Lord Pawlet.
- 25 Banister Baynard, Lord Maynard.
- 26 Charles Howard, Lord Howard of Escrick.
- 27 Charles Mohun, Lord Mohun.
- 28 Thomas Wentworth, Lord Rabye.
- 29 Thomas Leigh, Lord Leigh.
- 30 Thomas Jermin, Lord Jermin.
- 31 William Byron, Lord Byron.
- 32 John Vaughan, Lord Vaughan.
- 33 Francis Carrington, Lord Carrington.
- 34 William Viddrington, Lord Viddrington.
- 35 John Colepeper, Lord Colepeper.
- 36 Robert Lucas, Lord Lucas.
- 37 Lewis Watson, Lord Rockingham.
- 38 Robert Sutton, Lord Lexington.
- 39 Marmaduke Langdale, Lord Langdale.
- 40 John Berkeley, Lord Berkeley of Stratton.
- 41 Charles Granville, Lord Granville.
- 42 Charles Cornwallis, Lord Cornwallis.
- 43 Nathaniel Crew, Lord Crew.
- 44 John Arundel, Lord Arundel of Trerice.
- 45 William Craven, Lord Craven.
- 46 Hugh Clifford, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh.
- 47 Peregrine Osborne, Lord Osborne.
- 48 John Carteret, Lord Carteret.
- 49 Charles Bennet, Lord Ossulston.
- 50 William Legg, Lord Dartmouth.
- 51 William Stawell, Lord Stawell.
- 52 Francis North, Lord Guilford.
- 53 Sidney Godolphin, Lord Godolphin.
- 54 Henry Jermin, Lord Dover.
- 55 John Jeffreys, Lord Jeffreys.
- 56 James Waldegrave, Lord Waldegrave.
- 57 Edward Griffin, Lord Griffin.
- 58 Hugh Cholmondeley, Lord Cholmondeley.

- 59 John Ashburnham, Lord Ashburnham.
- 60 William Farmer, Lord Lemster.
- 61 Charles Butler, Lord Weston.
- 62 Henry Herbert, Lord Herbert of Cherbury.
- 63 John Thompson, Lord Haverham.
- 64 John Somers, Lord Somers, Lord Chancellor.
- 65 Christopher Vane, Lord Bernard.

Arch-Bishops and Bishops 26.

- 1 **D**R. Thomas Tennison, Lord Arch-Bishop of Canterbury.
- 2 Dr. John Sharp, Lord Arch-Bishop of York.
- 3 Dr. Henry Compton, Lord Bishop of London.
- 4 Dr. Nathaniel Crew, Lord Bishop of Durham.
- 5 Dr. Peter Mew, Lord Bishop of Winchester.
- 6 Dr. William Beau, Lord Bishop of Llandaff.
- 7 Dr. John Hough, Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.
- 8 Dr. Thomas Smith, Lord Bishop of Carlisle.
- 9 Dr. Thomas Spratt, Lord Bishop of Rochester.
- 10 Dr. Jonathan Trelawny, Lord Bishop of Exeter.
- 11 Dr. Thomas Watson, Lord Bishop of St. Davids.
- 12 Dr. Gilbert Burnet, Lord Bishop of Sarum.
- 13 Dr. Humphrey Humphreys, Lord Bishop of Bangor.
- 14 Dr. Nicholas Stratford, Lord Bishop of Chester.
- 15 Dr. William Lloyd, Lord Bishop of Worcester.
- 16 Dr. Simon Patrick, Lord Bishop of Ely.
- 17 Dr. Gilbert Ironside, Lord Bishop of Hereford.
- 18 Dr. Talbot, Lord Bishop of Oxford.
- 19 Dr. John Moore, Lord Bishop of Norwich.
- 20 Dr. Richard Cumberland, Lord Bishop of Peterborough.
- 21 Dr. Edward Fowler, Lord Bishop of Gloucester.
- 22 Dr. Richard Kidder, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.
- 23 Dr. John Hall, Lord Bishop of Bristol.
- 24 Dr. Edward Jones, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.
- 25 Dr. James Gardener, Lord Bishop of Lincoln.
- 26 Dr. John Williams, Lord Bishop of Chichester.

The Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury* takes Place next to the Princes of the Blood, and above all the Nobility and Great Officers; only by a Special Act of Parliament, *1 William and Mary*, for the Naturalization of the most Noble Prince *George of Denmark*; and settling his Precedence; it is Enacted, That Prince *George of Denmark*, from and after his being Created Duke of this Realm, shall Take, Hold and Enjoy, during the Term of his Natural Life, the Place, and Rank in and out of the Lord's-House of Parliament before the Lord Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, and all other Great Officers and Dukes, and all other Peers of this Realm, &c.

1702. 12

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The Arch-Bishop of *York*, takes Place above all the Nobility, (Prince *George* excepted) and Great Officers, except the Lord High-Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*.

The Bishops (whereof *London*, *Durham* and *Winchester*, always precede the rest) take Place next after the Viscounts, and above the Temporal Barons, being Ranked according to the Seniority of their several Consecrations.

A True List of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses of the Parliament at Westminster, which met in August 1698.

Bedfordshire 4.

THE Right Honourable
Lord *Edward Russel*.
Sir *William Gostick*, Kt. and Bar.

Town of Bedford.

Sir *Thomas Alston*, Bar.

William Spencer, Esq;

Berks 9.

Sir *Humphrey Forster*, Bar.

Richard Nevile, Esq;

Borough of New-Windsor.

The Right Honourable *John*

Lord Viscount *Fitzharding*.

Richard Topham, Esq;

Borough of Reading.

Sir *Owen Buckingham*, Knt.

John Dally, Esq;

Borough of Wallingford.

Sir *Thomas Tipping*, Bar.

Richard Pye, Esq;

Borough of Abingdon.

Simon Harcourt, Esq;

Bucks 14.

The Honourable *Goodwyn Whar-*
ton, Esq;

The Right Honourable *William*
Lord *Cheyne*, Viscount *New-*
haven.

Town of Buckingham.

Sir *Richard Temple*, Bar.

Edmund Denton, Esq;

Borough of Chipping Wicomb.

Charles Godfrey, Esq;

Tho. Archdale, Esq;

Borough of Aylisbury.

Robert Dormer, Esq;

The Honourable *James Her-*
bert, Esq;

Borough of Agmondesham.

John Drake, Esq;

Sir *John Gerrard*, Bar.

Borough of Wendover.

John Blackwell, Esq;

Richard Beke, Esq;

Borough of Great-Marlow.

Sir *James Etheredge*, Knt.

James Chase, Esq;

Cambridgeshire 6.

The Right Honourable *John*
Lord *Cutts*.

Sir *Rushout Cullen*, Bar.

University of Cambridge.

The Honourable *Henry Boyle*, Esq;

Anthony Hammond, Esq;

Town of Cambridge.

Sir *John Cotton*, Bar.

Sir *Henry Pickering*, Bar.

Cheshire 4.

Sir *John Manwaring*, Bar.

Sir *Robert Cotton*, Bar.

City

- City of Chester.
 Sir Thomas Grosvenor, Bar.
 Peter Shakerley, Esq;
 Cornwall 44.
 The Right Honourable Hugh
 Boscawen, Esq;
 John Speccot, Esq;
 Borough of Dunbivoid, alias
 Lanceston.
 The Right Honourable Henry
 Lord Hyde.
 William Carey, Esq;
 Borough of Leskard.
 Henry Darrel, Esq;
 William Bridges, Esq;
 Borough of Lestwithiel.
 The Honourable Geo. Booth, Esq;
 Samuel Travers, Esq;
 Borough of Truro.
 Hugh Fortescue, Esq;
 Henry Vincent, Esq;
 Borough of Bodmin.
 The Hon. Russel Roberts, Esq;
 John Hblyn, Esq;
 Borough of Helfston.
 Sidney Godolphin, Esq;
 Charles Godolphin, Esq;
 Borough of Saltash.
 James Butler, Esq;
 John Morris, Esq;
 Borough of Camelford.
 Henry Mynaton, Esq;
 Dennis Glyn, Esq;
 Borough of Portwitham, alias
 Westlow.
 James Kendal, Esq;
 John Mount Steven, Esq;
 Borough of Crampund.
 Sir William Scawen, Knt.
 Francis Scobell, Esq;
 Borough of Eastlow.
 Charles Trelawney, Esq;
 Henry Trelawney, Esq;
 Borough of Penryn.
 Alexander Pendarvis, Esq;
 Samuel Trefusis, Esq;
 Borough of Tregony.
 The Hon. Francis Roberts, Esq;
 Philip Meadows, Esq;
 Borough of Boffine.
 Sir John Pole, Bar.
 John Tregagle, Esq;
 Borough of St. Ives.
 Sir Charles Windham, Bar.
 James Praed, Esq;
 Borough of Foway.
 Sir Bevil Granville, Knt.
 Thomas Vivian, Esq;
 Borough of St. German.
 Daniel Elliot, Esq;
 John Tanner, Esq;
 Borough of St. Michael.
 Sir John Hawles, Knt.
 John Povey, Esq;
 Borough of Newport.
 The Hon. John Granville, Esq;
 Francis Stratford, Esq;
 Borough of St. Mawes.
 Sir Joseph Tredenham, Knt.
 John Tredenham, Esq;
 Borough of Callington.
 Sir William Croyton, Bar.
 Francis Fullford, Esq;
 Cumberland 6.
 Sir George Fletcher, Bar.
 Sir John Lowther, Bar.
 City of Carlisle.
 William Howard, Esq;
 James Lowther, Esq;
 Borough of Cocker-mouth.
 William Seymore, Esq;
 George Fletcher, Esq;
 Derbyshire 4.
 The Right Honourable William
 Lord Marquess of Hartington.
 Thomas Cooke, Esq;
 Town of Derby.
 The Right Honourable Lord
 Henry Cavendish.
 George Vernon, Esq;
 Devonshire.
 Francis Courtenay, Esq;
 Samuel Roll, Esq;

City of Exeter.

Sir Edward Seymore, Bar.

Sir Bartholomew Shower, Knt.

Borough of Tornefs.

Francis Gwyn, Esq;

Thomas Colson, Esq;

Borough of Plymouth.

The Honourable Charles Trelawne, Esq;

John Rogers, Sen. Merchant.

Town of Okehampton.

William Harris, Esq;

Thomas Northmore, Esq;

Borough of Barnstable.

Nicholas Hooper, Esq;

Arthur Champneys, Esq;

Borough of Plympton.

Courtney Croker, Esq;

Martin Rider, Esq;

Borough of Honiton.

Sir William Drake, Knt. and Bar.

Sir Walter Tonge, Bar.

Borough of Tavistoke.

The Hon. Robert Russell, Esq;

The Hon. Sir Fran. Drake, Bar.

Borough of Ashburton.

William Stawell, Esq;

Richard Duke, Jun. Esq;

Borough of Clifton, Dartmouth and Hardnes.

Sir Joseph Herne, Knt.

Frederick Herne, Esq;

Borough of Beralston.

Sir Rowland Gwynne, Knt.

James Mountague, Esq;

Borough of Tiverton.

Thomas Bere, Esq;

The Right Honourable Charles Lord Spencer.

Dorsetshire 20.

Thomas Strangeways, Esq;

Thomas Freke, Esq;

Town of Pool.

William Jolliffe, Esq;

William Phippard, Esq;

Borough of Dorchester.

Sir Robert Napier, Knt. and Bar.

Nathaniel Napier, Esq;

Borough of Lyme-Regis.

Henry Henley, Esq;

Robert Henley, Esq;

Borough of Weymouth.

Philip Taylor, Merchant.

Arthur Shallit, Merchant.

Borough of Melcomb-Regis.

Michael Harvey, Esq;

Thomas Freke, Esq;

Borough of Bridport.

Peter Batiscomb, Esq;

Alexander Pitfield, Esq;

Borough of Shafton, alias Shaftsbury.

Edward Nicholas, Esq;

Tho. Chafin, Esq;

Borough of Wareham.

George Pit, Esq;

Thomas Trenchard, Esq;

Borough of Corfe-Castle.

John Banks, Esq;

William Culliford, Esq;

Durham 4.

Lyonel Vane, Esq;

Sir Robert Eden, Bar.

City of Durham.

The Hon. Charles Montague.

Thomas Coniers, Esq;

Essex 8.

Sir Charles Barrington, Bar.

Edward Bullock, Esq;

Borough of Colchester.

Sir Thomas Croke, Knt.

Sir Isaac Rebow, Knt.

Borough of Malden.

John Bullock, Esq;

Irby Montague, Esq;

Borough of Harwich.

Sir Thomas Davall, Knt.

Sir Tho. Middleton, Knt.

Gloucestershire 8.

Sir Richard Cocks, Bar.

John How, Esq;

City of Gloucester.

Sir William Rich, Bar.

William Selwyn, Esq;

Borough

Borough of Cirencester.

Charles Cox, Esq;

Henry Ireton Esq;

Borough of Tewkesbury.

Charles Hancock, Esq;

Richard Dowdeswell, Esq;

Herefordshire 8.

Henry Cornwall, Esq;

Henry Gorges, Esq;

City of Hereford.

The Honour. Jam. Bridges, Esq;

Paul Foley, Esq;

Borough of Lempster.

The Right Honourable Thomas

Lord Coninsby.

Edward Harley, Esq;

Borough of Wexbly.

Thomas Foley, Esq;

Robert Price, Esq;

Hertfordshire 6.

Thomas Halsey, Esq;

Ralph Freeman, Jun. Esq;

Borough of St. Albans.

Sir Sammel Grinston, Bar.

George Churchill, Esq;

Borough of Hertford.

Sir VWilliam Cowper, Bar.

VWilliam Cowper, Esq;

Huntingtonshire 4.

John Proby, Esq;

Robert Throckmorton, Esq;

Borough of Huntington.

Francis VVortley, alias Montague, Esq;

Edward Carteret, Esq;

Kent 10.

Sir James Oxenden, Knt. and Bar.

Sir Stephen Lennard, Bar.

City of Canterbury.

George Sayer, Esq;

Henry Lee, Esq;

Rocheſter.

The Right Honourable Sir Joseph VWilliamſon, Knt.

Sir Cloudſley Shovell, Knt.

Borough of Maidſtone.

Sir Robert Maſham, Kt. and Bar.

Thomas Blifs, Esq;

Borough of Queenborough.

Robert Crawford, Esq;

Thomas King, Esq;

Lancashire 14.

The Honourable James Stanley, Esq;

The Hon. Firton Gerrard, Esq;

Borough of Lancaſter.

Robert Hoyſham, Merchant.

Roger Kirkby, Esq;

Borough of Preſton in Amouderneſs.

Henry Aſhurſt, Esq;

Thomas Molineux, Esq;

Borough of Newton.

Thomas Legh of Ridge, Esq;

Thomas Brotherton of Hey, Esq;

Borough of VVigan.

Sir Roger Bradſhaigh, Bar.

Orlando Bridgeman, Esq;

Borough of Clithero.

Chriſtopher Liſter, Esq;

Thomas Stringer, Esq;

Borough of Liverpoole.

VWilliam Norris, Esq;

VWilliam Clayton, Esq;

Leiceſterſhire 4.

The Hon. John Verney, Esq;

John VVilkins, Esq;

Town of Leiceſter.

Sir VWilliam Villiers, Bar.

Lawrence Carter, Esq;

Lincolnſhire 12.

The Honourable Charles Dymoke of Scrivelſby, Esq;

George VWhitchcott, Esq;

City of Lincoln.

Sir John Bolles, Bar.

Sir Edward Huſſey, Bar.

Borough of Boſton.

Richard VVynn, Esq;

Edmund Boulter, Esq;

Borough of Great-Grimſby.

Sir Edward Ayscoghe, Knt.

Arthur Moore, Esq;

Town of Stamford.

The Hon. VWilliam Cecil, Esq;

The

and Officers of ENGLAND.

III

The Hon. Charles Bertie, Esq;
Borough of Grantham.

Sir John Thorold, Bar.

Sir William Ellis, Bar.
Middlesex 8.

Warwick Lake, Esq;

Sir John Wolstenholme, Bar.
City of Westminster.

The Right Honourable Charles
Montague, Esq;

The Right Honourable James
Vernon, Esq;

City of London.

Sir John Fleet, Knt.

Sir William Ashurst, Knt.

Sir James Houbton, Knt.

Thomas Papillion, Esq;
Monmouthshire 3.

Thomas Morgan of Tredeger, Esq;

Sir John Williams of Llangib-
by, Bar.

Borough of Monmouth.

Henry Probert, Esq;
Norfolk 12.

Sir William Cooke, Bar.

Sir Jacob Astley, Knt. and Bar.
City of Norwich.

Robert Davy, Esq;

Thomas Blofield, Esq;

Town of Lyn-Regis.

Sir John Turner, Knt.

Sir Charles Turner, Knt.

Town of Great-Yarmouth.

George England, Esq.

John Nicholson, Esq;

Borough of Thetford.

The Right Honourable Charles
Lord Paston.

James Sloane, Esq;

Borough of Castlerising.

Thomas Howard, Esq;

Robert Walpole, Esq;

Northamptonshire 9.

Sir Justinian Isham, Bar.

John Parkhurst, Esq;

City of Peterborough.

The Honourable Sidney Wortley,

alias Montague, Esq;

Francis St. John, Esq;

Town of Northampton.

Christopher Montague, Bar.

William Thursby, Esq;

Town of Brackley.

The Hon. Charles Egerton, Esq;

Sir John Aubrey Bar.

Borough of Higham-Ferrars.

Thomas Ekins, Esq;

Northumberland 8.

William Forster, Esq;

Sir Edward Blacket, Bar.

Town of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Sir William Blacket, Bar.

William Carr, Esq;

Borough of Morpeth.

The Hon. Philip Howard, Esq;

Sir Henry Bellasis, Knt.

Town of Berwick upon Tweed.

Sir Francis Blake, Knt.

Samuel Ogle, Esq;

Nottinghamshire 8.

Sir Thomas Villoughby, Bar.

Gervase Eyre, Esq;

Town of Nottingham.

William Pierrepont, Esq;

Richard Slater, Esq;

Borough of Rast-Retford.

John Thornhaugh, Esq;

Sir Willoughby Hickman, Bar.

Town of Newark upon Trent.

The Honourable James Sander-
son, Esq;

Sir Francis Molyneux, Bar.

Oxon 9.

The Right Honourable Montague
Lord Norreys.

Sir Robert Jenkinson, Bar.

University of Oxford.

Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bar.

Sir William Glynn, Bar.

City of Oxon.

Sir Edward Norreys, Knt.

Thomas Rowney, Esq;

Borough of New-Wordstock.

The Honour. James Bertie, Esq;
Sir

- Sir Thomas Littleton, Bar. Speaker.**
 Borough of Banbury.
Sir John Cope, Bar.
 Rutlandshire 2.
The Right Honourable John
 Lord Burleigh.
Richard Halford, Esq;
 Salop 12.
Sir Edward Leighton, Bar.
Edward Kynaston, Esq;
 Town of Salop.
John Kynaston, Esq;
Richard Mitton, Esq;
 Borough of Bruges, alias
 Bridgnorth.
Sir William Whitmore, Bar.
Sir Edward Aston, Bar.
 Borough of Ludlow.
Francis Herbert, Esq;
Thomas Newport, Esq;
 Borough of Great-Wenlock.
Sir William Forrester, Knt.
George Weld, Esq;
 Town of Bishops-Castle.
Sir William Brownlow, Bar.
Charles Mason, Esq;
 Somersetshire 18.
Sir Edward Phelipps, Knt
John Hunt, Esq;
 City of Bristol.
Sir Thomas Day, Knt.
Robert Tate, Esq;
 City of Bath.
Alexander Popham, Esq;
William Blathwayt, Esq;
 City of Wells.
William Coward, Serjeant at Law.
Edward Berkley, Esq;
 Borough of Taunton.
Henry Portman, Esq;
Edward Clark, Esq;
 Borough of Bridgwater.
Roger Hoare, Esq;
George Crane, Esq;
 Borough of Minehead.
Alexander Lutterell, Esq;
James Banke, Esq;
- Borough of Ilcester.
Sir Francis Wyndham, Bar.
John Philipps, Esq;
 Borough of Milburn-Port.
Sir Thomas Travell, Knt.
Sir Charles Carterett, Knt.
 Southampton 26.
Thomas Jervoise, de Herriard, Esq;
Richard Norton, of Southwick, Esq;
 City of Winchester.
The Right Honourable Lord
William Powlett.
Frederick Tilney, Esq;
 Town of Southampton.
Sir Benjamin Newland, Knt.
John Smith, Esq;
 Town of Portsmouth.
Thomas Erle, Esq;
Sir George Rooke, Knt.
 Borough of Yarmouth.
Henry Holmes, Esq;
Anthony Morgan, Esq;
 Borough of Petersfield.
Robert Mitchell, Esq;
Peter Batteswarth, Esq;
 Borough of Newport, alias
 Medina.
Henry Greenhill, Esq;
Sir Robert Cutton, Knt.
 Borough of Stockbridge.
John Pitt, Esq;
Anthony Sturt, Esq;
 Borough of Newtown.
James Worley, of Pylewell, Esq;
Thomas Hopson, Esq;
 Borough of Christ-Church.
The Right Honourable Edward
Lord Viscount Cornbury.
William Attkick, Esq;
 Borough of Lymington.
Thomas Dore, Esq;
George Burrard, Esq;
 Borough of Whitchurch.
The Right Honourable Lord
James Russell.
Richard Woolaston, Esq;
 Borough

Borough of Andover.

The Right Honourable John Smith, Esq;

Anthony Henley, of the Graynge, Esq.
Staffordshire 10.

The Hon. Henry Pagett, Esq;
Edward Baggott, Esq;

City of Litchfield.

Richard Dyot, Esq;

Sir Michael Biddulph, Bar.

Borough of Stafford.

Philip Foley, Esq;

Thomas Foley, Junior, of Witley, Esq;

Borough of Newcastle under Lyne.

Sir John Leveson Gower, Bar.

Sir Thomas Bellot, Bar.

Borough of Tamworth.

Sir Henry Gough.

Thomas Guy, Esq;

Suffolk 16.

Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Bar.

Sir Lionel Tolmach, Bar. Earl of Dysart in Scotland.

Borough of Ipswich.

Samuel Barnardiston, Esq;

Richard Philips, Esq;

Borough of Dunwich.

Sir Robert Rich, Knt. and Bar.

Henry Heveningham, Esq;

Borough of Orford.

Sir Thomas Felton, Bar.

Sir Charles Hedges, Knt.

Borough of Aldborough.

Sir Henry Johnson, Knt.

William Johnson, Esq;

Borough of Sudbury.

Sir Thomas Barnardiston, Bar.

Samuel Kekewich, Esq;

Borough of Eye.

The Honourable Spencer Compton, Esq;

Sir Jos. Fekyll, Knt.

Borough of St. Edmondsbury.

Sir Robert Davers, Bar.

John Harvey, Esq;

Surrey 14.

Sir Richard Onslow, Bar.

John VVeston, Esq;

Borough of Southwark.

Charles Cox, Esq;

John Chgltmley, Esq;

Borough of Bleckingly.

The Hon. Hugh Hare, Esq;

Sir Robert Clayton, Knt.

Borough of Ryegate.

Stephen Harvey, Esq;

Edward Thurland, Esq;

Borough of Guilford.

Morgan Randyll, Esq;

Foot Onslow, Esq;

Borough of Gatton.

Thomas Turgis, Esq;

Maurice Thompson, Esq;

Borough of Haslemere.

Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe, Knt.

George Vernon, Esq;

Suffex 20.

Sir VVilliam Thomas, Bar.

Robert Orme, Esq;

City of Chichester.

Sir Richard Farringdon, Bar.

John Miller, Esq;

Borough of Horsham.

John Machell, Esq;

Henry Yates, Esq;

Borough of Midhurst.

Sir VVilliam Morley, Knt. of the Bath.

John Lewkenor, Esq;

Borough of Lewes.

Thomas Pelham, Esq;

Henry Pelham, Esq;

Borough of New Shoreham.

John Perry, Esq;

Charles Sergisn, Esq;

Borough of Bramber.

Sir Henry Furnese, Knt.

William Westbrook, Esq;

Borough of Steyning.

Sir John Fagg, Bar.

Sir Edward Hungerford, Knight of the Bath.

H h h

Borough

- Borough of East-Grimsted.
 The Right Honourable *Lyonel*
Earl of Orrery.
John Conyers, Esq;
 Borough of Arundel.
John Cooke, Esq;
Christopher Knight, Esq;
Warwickshire 6.
Sir John Mordaunt, Bar.
Sir Charles Shuckburgh, Bar.
 City of Coventry.
Sir Christopher Hales, Bar.
Richard Hopkins, Esq;
 Borough of Warwick.
 The Hon. *Robert Grevill, Esq;*
Sir Thomas Wagstaffe, Knt.
Westmorland 4.
Sir Richard Sanford, Bar.
William Flemming, Esq;
 Borough of Apulby.
 The Hon. *Gervase Pierrepont, Esq.*
Sir John Walter, Bar.
Wiltshire 34.
Sir Edward Ernle, Bar.
Sir George Hungerford, Knt.
 City of New Sarum.
Charles Fox, Esq;
Robert Eyre, Esq;
 Borough of Wilton.
Sir Henry Ashurst, Bar.
John Gauntlett, Esq;
 Borough of Downeton.
John Eyre, Esq;
Carew Rawleigh, Esq;
 Borough of Hindon.
Sir James Howe, Bar.
Reynolds Calthorp, Esq;
 Borough of Heytersbury.
William Ashe, Esq;
Edward Ashe, Esq;
 Borough of Westbury.
 The Hon. *Robert Bertie, Esq;*
Richard Lewis, Esq;
 Borough of Calne.
Henry Chivers, Esq;
Henry Blaake, Esq;
- Borough of Devizes.
Sir Francis Child, Knt.
John Methwen, Esq;
 Borough of Chippenham.
Edward Mountague, Esq;
Walter White, Esq;
 Borough of Malmesbury.
Michael Wicks, Esq;
Edward Pauncefort, Esq;
 Borough of Cricklade.
Sir Stephen Fox, Knt.
Edward Pleydell, Esq;
 Borough of Great Bedwin.
Francis Stonehouse, Esq;
Charles Davenant, Esq;
 Borough of Lurgershall.
John Webb, Esq;
Walter Kent, Merchant.
 Borough of Old Sarum.
William Hurvey, Esq;
Charles Mompesson, Esq;
 Borough of Wooten Bassett.
Henry St. John, Esq;
Henry Pennill, Esq;
 Borough of Marlborough.
 The Right Honourable *Richard*
Earl of Ranelagh.
William Greenfield, Gent.
Worcestershire 9.
Sir John Packington.
William Walsh, Esq;
 City of Worcester.
Samuel Swift, Esq;
William Bromley, Esq;
 Borough of Droitwich.
Charles Cocks, Esq;
Thomas Foley, Sen. Esq;
 Borough of Evesham.
Sir Henry Parker, Bar.
John Rudge, Esq;
 Borough of Bewdley.
Sawley Wynnington, Esq;
Yorkshire 30.
 The Right Honourable *Henry*
Lord Viscount Downe.
 The Right Honourable *Thomas*
Lord Fairfax.

City of York.

Sir William Robinson.

Tobias Jenkins, Jun, Esq;

Town of Kingston upon Hull.

Sir William St. Quintin, Bar.

Charles Osborne, Esq;

Borough of Knaresborough.

Robert Byerley, Esq;

Christopher Stockdale, Esq;

Borough of Scarborough.

The Right Honourable Arthur

Lord Viscount Iwryn.

Sir Charles Hotham, Bar.

Borough of Rippon.

John Aislaby, Esq;

Jonathan Jennings, Esq;

Borough of Richmond.

Thomas Yorke, Esq;

James Darcy, Esq;

Borough of Heydon.

Anthony Duncomb, Esq;

Hugh Bethell, Esq;

Borough of Boroughbrigg.

Sir Brian Stapleton, Bar.

The Right Honourable Sir Henry

Goodrick, Bar.

Borough of Malton.

William Palmes, Esq;

Thomas Weisley, Esq;

Borough of Thirsk.

Sir Godfrey Copley, Bar.

Sir Thomas Frankland, Bar.

Borough of Aldborough.

Sir George Cooke, Bar.

Sir Abstrupus Darby, Bar.

Borough of Beverly.

Sir Michael Warton, Knt.

Ralph Warton, Esq;

Borough of Northallerton.

Sir William Huster, Knt.

Ralph Milbanck, Esq;

Borough of Pontefract.

Sir John Bland, Bar.

John Bright, Esq;

BARONS of the
Cinque-Ports (16.)

Port of Hastings.

John Pulteney, Esq;

Peter Gott, Esq;

Town of Winchelsea.

John Hayes, Esq;

Robert Bristow, Jun. Esq;

Town of Rye.

Sir John Austen, Bar.

Joseph Offley, Esq;

Town of New-Runney.

Sir Charles Sedley, Bar.

John Brewer, Esq;

Port of Hyeth.

Sir Philip Boteler, Bar.

Jacob Desbouvre, Esq;

Port of Dover.

Sir Bazil Dixwell, Bar.

Matthew Aylmer, Esq;

Port of Sandwich.

John Thurbarne, Serjeant at Law.

John Mitchell, Esq;

Port of Seaford.

Sir William Thomas, Bar.

William Lowndes, Esq;

WALES, (24.)

Anglesey 2.

The Right Honourable Richard

Lord Viscount Bulkeley.

Borough of Beaumaris.

Owen Hughes, Esq;

Brecon 2.

Sir Rowland Gwynne, Knt.

Town of Brecon.

Tho. Morgan of Tredegar, Esq;

<i>Cardigan 2.</i>	<i>Glamorgan 2.</i>
<i>John Lewis of Coedmore, Esq;</i>	<i>Bussey Mansell, Esq;</i>
<i>Town of Cardigan.</i>	<i>Town of Cardiffe.</i>
<i>Sir Charles Lloyd of Maes y Velin, Knt.</i>	<i>Sir Edward Stradling.</i>
<i>Carmarthen 2.</i>	<i>Merioneth 1.</i>
<i>Sir Rice Rudd, Bar.</i>	<i>Hugh Nanny, Esq;</i>
<i>Town of Carmarthen.</i>	<i>Montgomery 2.</i>
<i>Richard Vaughan, Esq;</i>	<i>Edward Vaughan, Esq;</i>
<i>Carnarvan 2.</i>	<i>Town of Montgomery.</i>
<i>The Honourable Thomas Bulkeley, Esq;</i>	<i>Price Devereux, Esq;</i>
<i>Town of Carnarvan.</i>	<i>Pembroke 3.</i>
<i>Sir John Wynne, Knt. and Bar.</i>	<i>Arthur Owen of Creylton, Esq;</i>
<i>Denbigh 2.</i>	<i>Town of Haverford-West.</i>
<i>Sir Richard Middleton, Bar.</i>	<i>Sir William Wogan, Knt.</i>
<i>Town of Denbigh.</i>	<i>Town of Pembroke.</i>
<i>Edward Brereton, Esq;</i>	<i>Sir John Philips, Bar.</i>
<i>Flint 2.</i>	<i>Radnor 2.</i>
<i>Sir John Conway, Bar.</i>	<i>Thomas Harley, Esq;</i>
<i>Town of Flint.</i>	<i>Town of New-Radnor.</i>
<i>Thomas Morstyn, Esq;</i>	<i>Robert Harley, Esq;</i>

Lords 193
Commons 513

*The Right Honourable the Lords and others, of
His Majesties most Honourable Privy Council.*

HIS Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark.
Thomas Lord Arch-Bishop of Canterbury.
John Lord Somers, Lord Chancellor of England.
Thomas Duke of Leeds, Lord President.
Thomas Earl of Pembroke, Lord Privy Seal.
Henry Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England.
William Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward of the Household.
James Duke of Ormond.
Charles Duke of Bolton.
Meinhardt Duke of Schonbourg.
Charles Duke of Shrewsbury.
William Duke of Bedford.
Robert Earl of Lindsey, Lord great Chamberlain of England.
Aubrey Earl of Oxford.
Charles Earl of Dorset and Middlesex.
John Earl of Bridgewater.
Charles Earl of Manchester.

Charles

Charles Earl of Peterborough.

Thomas Earl of Stamford.

John Earl of Bath.

Laurence Earl of Rochester.

William Earl of Portland.

Thomas Earl of Fauconberg.

Ralph Earl of Montague.

John Earl of Marlborough.

Richard Earl of Scarborough.

Francis Earl of Bradford.

Henry Earl of Rumney.

Ford Earl of Tankerville.

Edward Earl of Orford.

Edward Earl of Jersey, Secretary of State.

Richard Earl of Ranelagh.

John Viscount Lonsdale.

Charles Viscount Dursley.

Henry Lord Bishop of London.

Thomas Lord Wharton.

Robert Lord Lexington.

Sidney Lord Godolphin.

Thomas Lord Conningsby.

Peregrine Bertie, Esq; Vice-Chamberlain.

James Vernon, Esq. Secretary of State.

Charles Montague, Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir John Trevor, Knt. Master of the Rolls.

Sir John Holt, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the Kings-Bench.

Sir Henry Goodricke, Knt.

Sir Joseph Williamson, Knt.

Hugh Boscowen, Esquire.

John Smith, Esq; one of the Lords of the Treasury.

Clerks of the Council.

Sir John Nicholas.

William Blathwaite, Esq.

John Powey, Esq.

Edward Southwell, Esq.

A Scheme of the Stalls at Windsor.

The King of Denmark.	The Sovereign.	Prince George of Denmark.	Pr. Elector of Brandenburg.
Duke of Zell.		William Son to the Prin. Ann.	
Earl of Oxford.		Duke of Beaufort.	
Duke of Bedford.		Duke of Southampton.	
Marquess of Normanby.		Duke of Leeds.	
Duke of Richmond.		Duke of Somerset.	
Duke of Northumberland.		Duke of Norfolk.	
Earl of Rochester.		Earl of Feversham.	
Earl of Sunderland.		Duke of Ormond.	
Duke of Devon.		Earl of Dorset.	
Duke of Shrewsbury.		Earl of Portland.	
Duke of Newcastle.			

Baronets Created by King James the First.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 SIR Nicholas Bacon, Kt. | 13 Sir Gervase Clifton, Kt. |
| 2 Sir Richard Molineux, Kt. | 14 Sir Thomas Gerard, Kt. |
| 3 Sir Thomas Maunsell, Kt. | 15 Sir Walter Ashton, Kt. |
| 4 George Shirley. | 16 Philip Knevet, Esq; ex. |
| 5 Sir John Stradling, Kt. | 17 Sir John St. John, Kt. |
| 6 Francis Leke. | 18 John Shelly, Esq; |
| 7 Thomas Pelham, Esq; | 19 John Savage. |
| 8 Sir Richard Houghton, Kt. | 20 Sir Francis Barington, Kt. |
| 9 Sir Henry Hobart, Kt. | 21 Henry Berkeley, Esq; ex. |
| 10 George Booth. | 22 William Wentworth. |
| 11 Sir John Peyton, Kt. | 23 Sir Richard Musgrave, Kt. |
| 12 Lionel Talmach, Esq; | 24 Edward Seymour, Esq; |
| | 25 Moyle |

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|----|------------------------------|-----|------------------------------|
| 25 | Möyle Finch. | 72 | Sir John Portman, ex. |
| 26 | Sir Anthony Cope, Kt. | 73 | Sir Nicholas Saunderson, Kt. |
| 27 | Sir Tho. Mounson, Kt. | 74 | Sir Miles Sandys, ex. |
| 28 | George Grefely, Esq; | 75 | William Gostwick, Esq; |
| 29 | Paul Fracy, Esq; | 76 | Tho. Puckering, Esq; ex. |
| 30 | Sir John Wentworth, Kt. | 77 | Sir William Wray, Kt. |
| 31 | Henry Bellasyfe. | 78 | Sir William Ailoffe, Kt. |
| 32 | William Constable, Esq; | 79 | Sir Marmaduke Wivel, Kt. |
| 33 | Thomas Leigh. | 80 | John Pershall, Esq; |
| 34 | Edward Noel. | 81 | Francis Inglefield, Esq; |
| 35 | Sir Robert Cotton, Kt. | 82 | Sir Tho. Ridgway, Kt. |
| 36 | Robert Cholmondeleigh, Esq; | 83 | William Essex, Esq; |
| 37 | John Molineux, Esq; | 84 | Sir Edward Gorge, Kt. |
| 38 | Sir Francis Wortley, ex. | 85 | Edward Devereux. |
| 39 | George Savile. | 86 | Reginald Mohun. |
| 40 | Willram Kniveton, Esq; | 87 | Harbottle Grimston. |
| 41 | Sir Philip Woodhouse, Kt. | 88 | Sir Thomas Holt, Kt. |
| 42 | Sir William Pope, ex. | 89 | Sir Robert Naper, Kt. |
| 43 | Sir James Harrington, Kt. | 90 | Paul Banning, Esq; ex. |
| 44 | Sir Henry Savile, Kt. ex. | 91 | Sir Thomas Temple, Kt. |
| 45 | Henry Willoughby, ex. | 92 | Thomas Penyston, Esq; |
| 46 | Lewes Tresham, Esq; ex. | 93 | Thomas Blackston, ex. |
| 47 | Thomas Brudenell. | 94 | Robert Dormer. |
| 48 | Sir George St. Paul, ex. | 95 | Sir Rowland Egerton, Kt. |
| 49 | Sir Phllip Tirwhit, Kt. | 96 | Roger Townesend. |
| 50 | Sir Roger Dallison, ex. | 97 | Simon Clark. |
| 51 | Sir Edward Carre, Kt. | 98 | Edward Fitton, ex. |
| 52 | Sir Edward Hufsey, Kt. | 99 | Sir Rich. Lucy, Kt. ex. |
| 53 | L'Estrange Mordant, Esq; | 100 | Sir Matthew Beynton, Kt. |
| 54 | Thomas Bendish, Esq; | 101 | Tho. Littleton, Esq; |
| 55 | Sir John Wynne, Kt. | 102 | Sir Francis Leigh, ex. |
| 56 | Sir William Throgmorton, Kt. | 103 | Tho. Burdet, Esq; |
| 57 | Sir Rich. Worfeley, Kt. | 104 | George Morton, Esq; |
| 58 | Rich. Fleetwood, Esq; | 105 | Sir Will. Hervey, ex. |
| 59 | Tho. Spenser, Esq; | 106 | Tho. Mackworth, Esq; |
| 60 | John Tufston. | 107 | William Grey. |
| 61 | Sir Samuel Peyton, ex. | 108 | Will. Villiers, Esq; |
| 62 | Sir Charles Morrison, ex. | 109 | Sir James Ley, Kt. ex. |
| 63 | Sir Henry Baker, Kt. ex. | 110 | Will. Hicks, Esq; |
| 64 | Roger Appleton, Esq; | 111 | Sir Tho. Beaumont, Kt. |
| 65 | Sir William Sidley, Kt. | 112 | Henry Salisbury, Esq; |
| 66 | Sir William Twisden, Kt. | 113 | Erasmus Driden, Esq; |
| 67 | Sir Edward Hales, Kt. | 114 | Will. Armine, Esq; ex. |
| 68 | William Monins, Esq; | 115 | Sir Will. Banburg, ex. |
| 69 | Thomas Mildmay, Esq; | 116 | Edward Haytop, Esq; |
| 70 | Will. Maynard. | 117 | John Mill, Esq; |
| 71 | Henry Lee, | 118 | Francis Radcliffe. |

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|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 119 Sir David Foulis, Kt. | 162 Baldwin Wake, Esq; |
| 120 Tho. Philips, Esq; | 163 Will. Mafhom, Esq; |
| 121 Sir Claudius Forster, Kt. ex. | 164 John Colbrand, Esq; |
| 122 Anthony Chester, Esq; | 165 Sir John Horham, Kt. |
| 123 Sir Samuel Tryon, Kt. | 166 Francis Mansell, Esq; |
| 124 Adam Newton, Esq; | 167 Edward Powell, ex. |
| 125 Sir John Boteler, ex. | 168 Sir John Gerrard, Kt. |
| 126 Gilbert Gerard, Esq; | 169 Sir Richard Grosvenour, Kt. |
| 127 Humphrey Lee, Esq; | 170 Sir Hen. Moody, Kt. ex. |
| 128 Rich. Berney, Esq; | 171 John Barker, Esq; |
| 129 Humphrey Forster, Esq; | 172 Sir Will. Button, Kt. |
| 130 Tho. Biggs, Esq; ex. | 173 John Gage, Esq; |
| 131 Hen. Bellingham, ex. | 174 Will. Goring, Esq; |
| 132 Will. Telverton, ex. | 175 Peter Courtene, Esq; |
| 133 John Scudamore, Esq; | 176 Sir Rich. Norton, Kt. |
| 134 Sir. Tho. Gore, Kt. | 177 Sir John Leventhorpe, Kt. |
| 135 John Pakington, Esq; | 178 Capel Bedel, Esq; ex. |
| 136 Ralph Ashton, Esq; | 179 John Darell, Esq; |
| 137 Sir Baptist Hicks, ex. | 180 Will. Williams, Esq; |
| 138 Sir Tho. Roberts, ex. | 181 Sir Francis Ashbey, Kt. |
| 139 John Hammer, Esq; | 182 Sir Anthony Ashley, ex. |
| 140 Edward Fryer, Esq; | 183 John Cooper. |
| 141 Edward Osborne. | 184 Edmund Prideaux, Esq; |
| 142 Hen. Felton, Esq; | 185 Sir Thomas Haslerigge, Kt. |
| 143 Will. Chaloner, Esq; ex. | 186 Sir Tho. Burton, Kt. |
| 144 Sir Tho. Bishop, Kt. | 187 Francis Foleiambe, ex. |
| 145 Sir Francis Vincent, Kt. | 188 Edward Tate, Esq; |
| 146 Hen. Clere, Esq; ex. | 189 George Chudleigh, Esq; |
| 147 Sir Benjamin Tichburne, Kt. | 190 Francis Drake. |
| 148 Sir Rich. Wilbraham, Kt. | 191 Will. Meredith, Esq; |
| 149 Sir Tho. Delves, Kt. | 192 Hugh Middleton, Esq; |
| 150 Lewis Watson. | 193 Gifford Thornburst, Esq; |
| 151 Sir Tho. Palmer, Kt. | 194 Percy Herbert. |
| 152 Rich. Roberts. | 195 Sir Robert Fisher, Kt. |
| 153 John Rivers, Esq; | 196 Hardolph Wastneys, Esq; |
| 154 Tho. Darnel, Esq; | 197 Sir Hen. Skipwith, Kt. |
| 155 Sir Isaac Sidley, Kt. | 198 Tho. Harris, Esq; ex. |
| 156 Rob. Browne, Esq; ex. | 199 Nicholas Tempest, Esq; |
| 157 John Hewet, Esq; | 200 Francis Cottington, ex. |
| 158 Hen. Fernegan, Esq; | 201 Tho. Harris, Esq; |
| 159 Sir Nicholas Hyde, ex. | 202 Edw. Barkham, Esq; |
| 160 John Philips, Esq; | 203 John Corbet, Esq; |
| 161 Sir John Stepney, Kt. | 204 Sir Tho. Playters, Kt. |

Baronets Created by King Charles the First.

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|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 205 S IR John Ashfield, Kt. | 248 Sir Edw. Tirrel, Kt. |
| 206 Henry Harper, Esq; | 249 Basil Dixwell, Esq. |
| 207 Edward Seabright, Esq; | 250 Sir Rich. Young, Kt. ex. |
| 208 John Beaumont, Esq; | 251 Will. Pennymann, ex. |
| 209 Sir Edw. Dering, Kt. | 252 Will. Stonehouse, Esq. |
| 210 George Kempe, Esq; ex. | 253 Sir Tho. Foulcr, Kt. ex. |
| 211 VWill. Brereton, Esq; ex. | 254 Sir John Fenwick, Kt. |
| 212 Patricius Curwen, Esq; ex. | 255 Sir Will. Wray, Kt. |
| 213 VWill. Russel, Esq; | 256 John Trelawney, Esq. |
| 214 John Spenser, Esq; | 257 John Conyers, Gent. |
| 215 Sir Giles Estcourt, Kt. | 258 John Bolles, Esq. |
| 216 Thomas Aylesbury, Esq. ex. | 259 Tho. Astoh, Esq. |
| 217 Tho. Style, Esq; | 260 Kenelme Jenoure, Esq. |
| 218 Frederick Cornwallis, Esq. | 261 Sir John Price, Kt. |
| 219 Drue Drury, Esq; | 262 Sir Richard Beaumont, Kt. ex. |
| 220 VWilliam Skeffington, Esq; | 263 William Wiseman, Esq. |
| 221 Sir Robert Crane, Kt. ex. | 264 Tho. Nightingale, Esq. |
| 222 Anthony VVingsfield, Esq; | 265 John Jacques, Esq. ex. |
| 223 VWill. Culpeper, Esq; | 266 Robert Dillington, Esq. |
| 224 Giles Bridges, Esq. | 267 Francis Pile, Esq. |
| 225 John Kirle, Esq; | 268 John Pole, Esq. |
| 226 Sir Humphrey Stiles, Kt. ex. | 269 Will. Lewes, Esq. ex. |
| 227 Henry Moor, Esq. | 270 Will. Culpeper, Esq. |
| 228 Thomas Heal, Esq; | 271 Peter Van-loor, ex. |
| 229 John Carleton, Esq. ex. | 272 Sir John Lawrence, Kt. |
| 230 Tho. Maples, Esq. ex. | 273 Anthony Slingeshy, Esq. |
| 231 Sir John Isham, Kt. | 274 Tho. Vavasour, Esq. |
| 232 Harvey Bagot, Esq. | 275 Robert Wolfely, Esq. |
| 233 Lewes Pallard, Esq. | 276 Rice Rudd, Esq. |
| 234 Francis Mannock, Esq. | 277 Rich. Wiseman, Esq. |
| 235 Hen. Griffith, Esq. ex. | 278 Hen. Ferrers, Esq. |
| 236 Lodowicke Dyer, Esq. | 279 John Anderson, Esq. |
| 237 Sir Hugh Stukely, Kt. | 280 Sir Will. Russel, Kt. |
| 238 Edward Stanley, Esq. | 281 Rich. Everard, Esq. |
| 239 Edw. Littleton, Esq. | 282 Tho. Powel, Esq. |
| 240 Ambrose Brown, Esq. | 283 Will. Lickin, Esq. |
| 241 Sackville Crow, Esq. | 284 Rich. Graham, Esq. |
| 242 Michael Levesey, ex. | 285 George Twissleton, ex. |
| 243 Simon Bener, Esq. ex. | 286 Will. Aston, Esq. |
| 244 Sir Tho. Fisher, Kt. ex. | 287 Nicholas L'Estrange, Esq. |
| 245 Tho. Bowyer, Esq. | 288 John Holland, Esq. |
| 246 Bups Bacon, Esq. | 289 Edw. Ateyn, Esq. ex. |
| 247 John Corbet, Esq. | 290 Rich. Earl, Esq. |

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|---|-----------------------------------|
| 291 Robert Duce, Lord Mayor
of London, ex. | 337 Will. Castleton, Esq; |
| 292 Sir Rich. Greneville, Kt. ex. | 338 Rich. Price, Esq; |
| 293 Charles Vavasour, Esq; | 339 Hugh Cholmley, Esq; |
| 294 Sir Edw. Tirrell, Kt. | 340 Will. Springe, Esq; |
| 295 Edw. Moseley, Esq; ex. | 341 Tho. Trevor, Esq; ex. |
| 296 Martin Lumley, Esq; | 342 Sir John Curson, Kt. |
| 297 Will. Dalston, Esq; | 343 Hugh Owen, Esq; |
| 298 Hen. Fletcher, Esq; | 344 Morton Briggs, Esq; |
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| 300 Edmund Pye, Esq; | 346 Tho. Sandford, Esq; |
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| 306 Gerard Napper, Esq; | 352 Will. Walter, Esq; |
| 307 Tho. Whitmore, Esq; | 353 Tho. Lawley, Esq; |
| 308 John Maney, Esq; | 354 William Farmer, Esq; |
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| 310 Christopher Telverton, Esq; | 356 Tho. Pettus, Esq; |
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| 315 Sir John Cotton, Kt. | 361 Francis Armitage, Esq; |
| 316 Sir Simonds D'Ewes, Kt. | 362 Rich. Halford, Esq; |
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| 323 Sir John Norwich, Kt. | 369 John Gell, Esq; |
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| 329 Sir William Strickland, Kt. | 375 Denner Strut, Esq; |
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| 334 Norton Knatchbull, Esq; | 380 Sir Edmund Williams, Kt. ex. |
| 335 Hugh Windham, Esq; ex. | 381 John Williams, Gent. |
| 336 Rich. Carew, Esq; | 382 George Wintour, Esq; |
| | 383 John Borlase, Esq; |

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 388 *Trevor Williams*, Esq;
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 390 *Will. Ingleby*, Esq;
 391 *Poynings Moore*, Esq;
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 395 *Will. Denney*, Esq;
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 451 *Will. de Boreel*.
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 454 *Benjamin VVright*, Esq;
 455 *Edw. Charleton*, Esq;
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 460 *Rich. Fanshawe*, Esq;
 461 *VVill. Curtius*, Esq;
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 463 *Tho. Orby*, Esq;
 464 *Tho. Bmd*, Esq;
 465 *Arthur Marigny*, Esq;
 466 *Hen. Browne*, Esq;
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- 467 *Jeremy VVhichcot, Esq;*
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 469 *Sir John Evelyn, Kt.*
 470 *Sir Gualter de Raed, Kt.*
 471 *Sir Orlando Bridgman, Kt.*
 472 *Sir Geoffrey Palmer, Kt.*
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 474 *Sir John Langham, Kt.*
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 476 *Sir Rob. Abdy, Kt.*
 477 *Tho. Draper, Esq;*
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 482 *Sir Tho. Adams, Kt.*
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| 770 Will. Temple, Esq; | 817 Tho. Williams, Esq; |
| 771 Sir Will. Swan, Kt. | 818 Rob. Filmer, Esq; |
| 772 Anthony Shirly, Esq; | 819 Sir Edw. Nevil, Kt. |
| 773 Maurice Diggs, ex. | 820 Sir Rich. Tulpe, Kt. |
| 774 Peter Glean, Esq; | 821 Tho. Samwel, Esq; |

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| 831 Tho. Dike, Esq; | 863 Tho. Bunbury, Esq; |
| 832 Sir Rob. Cotton, Kt. | 864 Hugh Parker, Esq; |
| 833 Francis Willoughby, Esq; | 865 Hen. Seymour, Esq; |
| 834 Ignatius Vitus, alias White,
Esq; | 866 George Jeffreys, Esq; |
| 835 John Barlow, Esq; | 867 Hugh Middleton, Esq; |
| 836 Rich. Newdigate, Esq; | 868 Joseph Alston, Esq; |
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| 838 Francis Anderton, Esq; | 870 Will. Maynard, Esq; |
| 839 James Simeon, Esq; | 871 Sir Rob. Nappier, Kt. |
| 840 James Pool, Esq; | 872 Rob. Davers, Esq; |
| 841 George Wharton, Esq; | 873 Cane James, Esq; |
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| 848 Will. Dyer, Esq; | 880 George Chute, Esq; |
| 849 Josias Child, Esq; | 881 Sir Rob. Dashwood, Kt. |
| 850 Sir Tho. Skipwith, Kt. | 882 Richard Sands, Esq; |
| 851 Walter Hawkesworth, Esq; | 883 George Sheers, Esq; |
| 852 Jeremy Snow, Esq; | 884 Will. Blacket, Esq; |
| 853 Will. Kenrick, Esq; | 885 Will. Soams, Esq; |

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| 887 John Sudbury, Esq; | 896 Will. Humble, Esq; |
| 888 Paul Jenkinson, ex. | 897 James-Chapman Fuller. |
| 889 Rob. Guldeford, Esq; | 898 William Pynsent. |
| 890 Nicholas Sherburn, Esq; | 899 William Stych. |
| 891 Charles Bloys, Esq; | 900 William Williams. |
| 892 Will. Compton, Esq; | 901 Henry Ashurst. |
| 893 Sir Job Charleton, Kt. | 902 John Morden. |
| 894 George Davies, Esq; | 903 Thomas Fisch. |

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Queen Mary.*

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| 906 Will Robinson, Esq; | 918 Henry Techbourn. |
| 907 John Duddleston. | 919 Richard Faringdon, |
| 908 James Edwards. | 920 Thomas Typing. |
| 909 John Wentworth. | 921 John Germaine. |
| 910 Henry Dutton Colt, Esq; | 922 Thomas Powell. |
| 911 John Thomas, Esq; | 923 Samuel Clark. |
| 912 Richard Blackham, Mer. | 924 Basil Frebraxe. |
| 913 Thomas Wheat, Esq; | 925 William Norris. |
| 914 Oliver Ayscombe, Esq; | 926 John Rogers, Esq; |
| 915 Edw. Mansell, Esq; | 927 John Stanley, Esq; |

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Master of the Rolls, Sir John Trevor, Kt.

Secretary to the Master of the Rolls, Mr. John Rawlinson,

The Twelve Masters in Chancery,

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Sir Leon William Child,	John Methwyn, Esq;
Sir John Hoskins.	Samuel Keck, Esq;
Sir John Franklin.	Sir Richard Holford, Kt.
Sir Robert Legard.	Tho. Pit, Esq;
John Edisbury, LL. D.	Hen. Newton, LL. D.

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John Suffield, Esq;	Nathaniel Barnadiston, Esq;
John Trevor, Esq;	William Lambe, Esq;

Clerk of the Crown, Tho. Chute, Esq;

His Deputy, Mr. William Grisley.

Prothonotary of the Court, Jonathan Gostelow Snow,

Clerk of the Hanaper, Henry Seamour, Esq;

His Deputy, Mr. Edward Seamour; whose Clerk is Mr. Geo. Castle,

Warden of the Fleet, William Veedon Ford, Esq;

K k k

Serjeant

Serjeant at Arms, *Thomas Charnock*, Esq;

The two Examiners, *VWilliam Emerton*, Esq; *Ralph Hough*, Esq;

The Three Clerks of the Petty-Bag.

John Dauling, Esq;

Daniel Bland, Esq;

Alexander Griffith, Esq;

The Six Clerks of the Rolls-Chappel.

Samuel Killingworth.

— *VWoodford*.

Henry VWatson.

VWilliam Grimes.

— *Lawton*.

— *Horsman*.

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His Deputy, Mr. *Nich. Hook*.

Clerk of the Patents, Lord Marquess of *Carmarthen*.

His Deputy, *Thomas Brook*, Esq;

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Deputy Registers, *George Edwards*, Esq; *Carew Guidott*, Esq;

Registers for the Rolls, *Edward Goldsbrough*, Gent. *Richard Price*, Gent.

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keeper of one other Entry-Book, *Henry Devenish*, Gent.

Master of the Affidavit-Office, *Sam. Pointer*, Esq;

His Deputy, Mr. *Maurice VWilliams*.

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Mr. *William Richardson*, for *Bucks* and *Bedford*.
 Mr. *William Wickliff*, for *Sussex* and *Worcester*.
 Mr. *Henry Thornycroft*, for *Hertford* and *Derby*.
 Mr. *Andrew Gillingham*, for *Hereford* and *Monmouth*.
 Mr. *Richard Nelson*, for *Suffolk* and *Huntingdon*.
Alexander Pitfeild, Esq; one of the *Cursitors* for *Devon* and *Kent*.
 Secretary of the *Presentation of Spiritual Benefices*, *John Baber*, Esq;
 Alienation Office.

Peregrine Bertie, Esq;
James Saunderson, Esq;
William Glanville, Esq; } Commissioners.

Master in *Chancery*, *George Morley*, Esq;

Receiver, Mr. *Nicholas Whitaker*.

Clerk of the *Inrollments*, Mr. *Bernard Halspeny*.

Clerk of the *Entries*, Mr. *Thomas Webb*.

A List of the Officers of the Court of Kings-Bench.

Lord Chief Justice, Sir *John Holt*,

Sir *Too. Rookshy*, Kt.
 Sir *John Turtun*, Kt.
 Sir *Henry Gold*, Kt. } Justices.

Crown-Office.

Clerk of the *Crown*, Sir *Samuel Aftrey*, Kt.

His Secondary, *Simon Harcourt*, Esq;

Clerk of the *Rules*, Mr. *Robert Seyhard*.

Other Clerks.

Mr. — *Horton*.

Mr. — *Eyres*.

Mr. — *Weekley*.

Mr. *Lionel Fanshawe*.

Mr. *Henry Maisterman*.

Mr. *Emanuel Parrey*.

Mr. *Rice Fowke*.

Mr. *Robert Wintour*.

Mr. *William Leighton*.

Mr. *Edward Crook*.

Mr. *Benjamin Brown*.

Mr. *John Davies*.

Prothonotaries Office.

Chief Clerk, or Prothonotary, *Rowland Holt*, Esq;

Secondary, *Giles Clerk*, Gent.

Clerks of the *Papers*, Mr. *Stone*, Mr. *Banes*.

Deputy for signing *Writs*, and Clerk for filing of the *Declarations*,

Mr. *Bromfield*.

Clerk of the Remembrances, or Doggets, Mr. Rob. Warter.

Clerk of the Bails and Postes, Mr. Fra. Thacker.

Custos Brevium, and Nisi Prius Office.

Tho. Goodinge, Serjeant at Law, and Tho. Goodall, Esq;

Keepers of the Writs and Records of the Court of Kings-Bench, Masters of the Office, for making up, examining and sealing all the Records of Assize and Nisi Prius of that Court wheresoever triable, and Clerks of the Essoigns, and Warrants of Attorney, and Clerk of the Treasury.

The Clerks under them for making up the Records throughout England, are,

Mr. Henry Boulton.

Mr. John Todd.

Mr. William Tullie.

Mr. John Hollyman.

Mr. James Hooton.

Mr. Thomas Goodinge.

Deputy Clerk of the Inner Treasury, Mr. Hen. Boulton.

Deputy Clerk of the Outward-Treasury, Mr. Will. Tullie.

Two Bag-bearers, who carry the Records into Court.

Marshall of the Kings-Bench, Godfrey Gimbert, Esq;

His Deputy, Mr. Cooke.

Clerk of the Papers there, Mr. John Lant.

Clerk of the Rules, Mr. Robert Pugh.

His Deputy, Mr. Pickering.

Clerk of the Errors, ———

Sealer of the Writs, Mr. Pepys.

The Filacers and Exigenters of the Kings-Bench, who are also Clerks of the Proclamations and Outlawries.

Sir James Fuller, Bar.

John Tiye, Esq;

Mr. Henry Dean.

Mr. Robert Hastings.

Mr. Thomas Bathurst.

Mr. Henry Dodd.

Mr. Philip Hodges.

Mr. Philip Perrey.

Mr. Robert Crosby.

Mr. Samuel Porter.

Mr. John Withers.

Mr. John Ayres.

Mr. Henry Ewen.

Mr. William Bennet.

Mr. William Osborn.

Mr. Robert Curtis.

Mr. Jonathan Ravenhill.

Mr. Sam. Porter.

Mr. Robert Hide.

Mr. William Waite.

Mr. James Mead.

Mr. Robert Avery.

Mr. Joseph Armitage.

Mr. William Adams.

Mr. Humphrey Ambler.

Mr. Edward Ambrose.

Mr. Frederick Alpe.

Mr. John Allen.

Mr. Sam. Aldridge.

Mr. Tho. Adamson.

Mr. William Allmont.

Mr. Edw. Aprice.

A List of the Officers, of the Court of Common-Pleas.

Lord Chief Justice, *Sir George Treby, Kt.*

Sir Edward Nevill, Kt.
Sir John Powell, Kt.
Sir John Blencour, Kt. } Justices.

Custos Brevium Office.

This Office belongs to the Lady *Ash.*

Sworn Master, *William Thursby, Esq;*

His Secondary, *Mr. Joseph Yates.*

Prothonotaries.

Chief Prothonotary, *John Cook, Esq;*

His Secondary, *Mr. Richard Cook.*

Second Prothonotary, *Thomas Winford, Esq;*

His Secondary, *Mr. Nicholas Hall.*

Third Prothonotary, *William Tempest, Esq;*

His Secondary, *Mr. George Cooke.*

Chirographers Office.

Robert Bird, Esq; Master in Trust for — *Drake, Esq;* an Infant.

Secondary, *Mr. John Storer.*

Clerks of the Office.

Mr. Robert Bird.

Mr. Thomas Newman.

Mr. Peter Storer.

Mr. Michael Glydd.

Mr. Joseph Biscoe.

Mr. Peter Woodward.

Mr. Rich. Campyon.

Register, *John Drake, Esq;*

Clerk of the Proclamations, *Mr. Peter Woodward.*

Clerk of the Treasury, of the Enrollments, Fines, and Recoveries, *Mr. Edward Mills.*

Clerk of the Outlawries, *Mr. Lloyd.*

Clerk of the King's Silver-Office, *Henry Ludlow, Esq;*

His Deputy, *Mr. Bell.*

Clerk of the Warrants, *Mr. William East.*

His Deputy, *Mr. Robert Fish.*

Clerk of the Juries, *Mr. Simpson.*

His Deputy, *Mr. Hampden.*

Clerk of the Essoins, Mr. *William Hall*.

Clerk of the Supersedeas, Mr. *Jonathan Perry*.

Exigenters.

Mr. *Avery*.
William Norcliff, Esq;

Mr. *Farrington*.
 Mr. *Tho. Goudge*.

Filacers.

Mr. *Buffield*,
 Mr. *Stringer*.
 Mr. *Nelson*.
 Mr. *Sheppard*.
 Mr. *Dottin*.
 Mr. *Herbert*.
 Mr. *Spicer*.
 Mr. *Jackson*.

Mr. *Allington*.
 Mr. *Carpenter*.
 Mr. *Child*.
 Mr. *Baynall*,
 Mr. *Farrington*.
 Mr. *Rider*.
 Mr. *Brooke*.

A List of the Officers of the Court of Exchequer.

Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

THE Right Honourable *Char. Montague*, Esq;
 Right Hon. *Ford E. of Tankerville*.
 Their Secretary, *William Loundes*, Esq;

Col. *Smith*.
 Sir *Stephen Fox*, Kt.
 The Hon. *Henry Boyle*, Esq;

Barons of the Exchequer.

Sir *Edward Ward*, Lord Chief Baron.
 Sir *Nicholas Lechmere*, Kt.
 Sir *William Symphon*, Kt. Curfitor Baron.

Sir *Littleton Powys*, Kt.
 Sir *Henry Hatsell*, Kt.

King's Remembrancer's Office.

Henry Ayliffe, Esq; Remembrancer, in Trust for *Charles Lord Viscount Fanshawe*.
Robert Barker, Esq; Deputy.

Eight Attorneys, or Sworn Clerks.

George Watts, Esq; } Secondaries.
Francis Butler, Esq; }
 Mr. *Gabriel Armingier*.
 Mr. *William Bathurst*.

Mr. *William Walker*.
 Mr. *Thomas Eyre*.
 Mr. *John Thompson*.
 Mr. *Thomas Harris*.

Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

Leonard Thompson, Esq; Remembrancer.

Six Attorneys, or Sworn Clerks.

<i>John Tayleure, Esq;</i>	} Secondaries.	<i>Mr. William Allanson.</i>
<i>Charles Battely, Esq;</i>		<i>Mr. Henry Thompson.</i>
<i>Mr. John Hamond.</i>		<i>Mr. Thomas Madox.</i>

Pipe-Office.

Lord Robert Russell, Clerk of the Pipe.
Peter Frowde, Esq; Deputy.

Eight Sworn Clerks.

<i>Walter Wallinger, Esq;</i>	} Secundaries.	<i>Mr. Peter Frowde.</i>
<i>Thomas Cole, Esq;</i>		<i>Mr. Philip Tullie.</i>
<i>Mr. Joseph Cranmer.</i>		<i>Mr. William Wrote.</i>
<i>Mr. Charles Milborne.</i>		<i>Mr. Charles Horneby.</i>

Boards-end Clerks.

Mr. William Wrightson. *Mr. Thomas King.*
Clerk of the Leases, *Mr. Charles Horneby.*

Clerks of the Augmentation.

Mr. Charles Battely. *Mr. Thomas Madox.*
John Potenger, Esq; Comptroller of the Pipe.

His Clerks.

Mr. William Potenger. *Mr. Nicholas Hughes.*
Michael Baker, Esq; Marshal of the Court of Exchequer.
Charles Whitacre, Esq; Foreign Opposer.
John Cooke, Esq; Clerk of the Extracts.
Mr. Thomas Roberts, his Clerk.
Nathaniel Boothe, Esq; Surveyor of the Green-Wax.
Mr. Arnold Squibb, Clerk of the Nichels.

Office of Pleas in the Exchequer.

Master of the Office, *Thomas Marriot, Esq;*
Secondary and First Attorney, *Tho. Arden, Esq;*
Second Attorney, *Mr. Samuel Anderson.*
Third, *Mr. David Fielder.*
Fourth, *Mr. Thomas Owen.*

Auditors of the Revenue.

<i>John Shales, Esq;</i>		<i>Anthony Stevens, Esq;</i>
<i>John Philips, Esq;</i>		<i>William Aldworth, Esq;</i>
<i>Anthony Parsons, Esq;</i>		

Auditor for the Principality of Wales, *Mr. Chetwin.*
Auditor for the Dutchy of Cornwall, *Mr. T. ylor.*

First-Fruits Office.

Remembrancer of the First-Fruits and Tenths, *John Fenn, Esq;*
His Deputy, *Mr. Robert Butler.*

Clerks of the Office.

Mr. Daniel Pigeon.

Mr. John Edon.

Receiver of the First-Fruits, *William Glanville, Esq;*

*A List of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury,
and other Officers, appointed for Managing His
Majesties Revenue.*

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

THE Right Honourable *Charles Montague, Esq;* Chancellor and
Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.

The Right Honourable *Ford Earl of Tankerville.*

Sir Stephen Fox, Knt.

John Smith, Esq;

The Honourable *Henry Boyle, Esq;*

Will. Lownds, Esq; Secretary.

Clerks of the Treasury.

William Glandville

John Taylour

Richard Powys

Christopher Tilson.

Under Clerks.

Thomas Bendysh

Edward Webster

George Booth

Miles Granger

— Jerms.

William Wicket, Chamber-keeper.

Officers of the Exchequer.

Charles Montague, Esq; Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the
Exchequer.

Chamberlains of the Exchequer.

Sir Nicholas Steward, Bar. and Charles Cole, Esq;

Deputy-Chamberlains.

Mr. John Lowe, and Mr. Peter le Neve.

Auditor of the Receipts.

Christopher Mountague, Esq;

Clerk of the Pells.

Mr. Pelham.

The

The Four Tellers.

*Thomas Howard, Esquire.**Henry Carew, Esquire.*The Right Honourable *John Viscount Fitz-Manning*, of the Kingdom of Ireland.*Guy Palmes, Esquire.*

Usher of the Receipts.

Edwin, Esquire.

The Lord Treasurer's Usher and Tally-Cutter.

*Mr. John Taylour.**Court of the Dutchy of Lancaster.*CThomas Earl of Stamford.Vice-Chancellor, *Sir Joseph Tily, Kt.*Attorney-General of the Dutchy, *Edward Northey, Esq;*Receiver-General, *Sir John Elwes, Kt.*Auditor of the North, *John Fanshaw, Esq;*Auditor of the South, *John Vanbrough, Esq;*Clerk of the Dutchy, *Cheek Gerard, Esq;*Attorney of the County Palatine, *Henry Ashhurst, Esq;*Deputy Clerk, *Mr. Benjamin Ayloffe.*Deputy Register, *Mr. John Baker.*

Attorneys.

*Mr. Richard Husbands.**Mr. Thomas Asheton.*Deputy Auditor of North and South, *John Bennett, Esq;*Usher, *Edward Cooke, Esq;*Messenger, *Mr. Samuel Gellibrand.**The King's Attorney, and Sollicitor General; his Serjeants, and the other Serjeants; and his Learned Council at Law.*A ttorney General, *Sir Tho. Trevor, Kt.*Sollicitor General, *Sir John Hawles, Kt.*

His

His Majesties Serjeants at Law.

Sir Geo. Hutchins, Kt.
 Sir William Wogan, Kt.
 Sir Ambrose Philips, Kt.
 Nathaniel Bond, Esq;

Sir Salathiehl Lovel, Kt.
 Sir Nathan. Wright, Kt.
 Sir John Darnel, Kt.

The other Serjeants at Law.

Sir Robert Atkins, Kt.
 William Mountague, Kt.
 Richard Holloway, Esq;
 Sir John Jeffreys, Kt.
 Sir Thomas Powel, Kt.
 Sir Robert Shaftoe, Kt.
 Sir George Stroude, Kt.
 Thomas Rawlins, Esq;
 Edward Bigland, Esq;
 Sir Creswel Levins, Esq;
 Sir Francis Wythens, Kt.
 Sir Thomas Jennor, Kt.
 Edwin Wyat, Esq;
 Edward Birch, Esq;
 Sir Edward Lutwich, Kt.
 Sir Richard Heath, Kt.
 Sir Henry Selby, Kt.

Sir William Rawlinson, Kt.
 William Killingworth, Esq;
 Thomas Geers, Esq;
 John Thurborne, Esq;
 William Powlet, Esq;
 William Coward, Esq;
 Sir Charles Ingleby, Kt.
 William Le-Hunt, Esq;
 Sir John Rotherham, Kt.
 Sir Henry Chancey, Kt.
 Henry Trinder, Esq;
 Francis Fuller, Esq;
 George Pricket, Esq;
 Reginald Bretland, Esq;
 Joseph Girdler, Esq;
 Thomas Gooding, Esq;
 Charles Bonython, Esq;

Their Majesties Council at Law.

Sir VWilliam VWilliams, Bar.
 Sir VWilliam VWhitlock, Kt.
 John Conyers, Esq;

Cooper, Esq.
 VWilliam Clark, Esq;
 John Aglyonly, Esq;

A List of the Custom-House Officers.

The Seven Commissioners are,

Charles Godolphin, Esq;
 Sir Walter Tonge, Bar.
 Samuel Clarke, Esq;
 Ben. Overton, Esq;
 Sir John Austen, Bar.
 Rob. Henly, Esq;
 Sir William St. Quintin, Bar.

} Each 1000 l.
 per Annum.

Other Officers.

John Sanson Secretary to the Commissioners

l. s. d.
 — — —
 Rich.

<i>Rich. Savage</i> , Plantation Clerk	—	—	—
<i>Mor. Abbot</i> , Esq; Receiver General	1000	00	00
<i>Rowland Holt</i> , Esq; Comptroller General	500	00	00
<i>John and Thomas Crisp</i> , Coll. of the Subsidy outwards	276	13	04
<i>Richard Miller</i> , Customer for Cloth, and Petty Customs outwards	—	—	—
<i>Sir John Shaw</i> , Bar. Collector of the Subsidy inwards	466	13	04
<i>Henry Starkey</i> , Esq; Customer of the Petty Customs inwards	62	06	08
<i>Tim. Thornbury</i> , Customer Great Customs	50	00	00
<i>John Needler</i> , Esq; Comptroller of the Great Customs	30	00	00
<i>Edward Blackwell</i> , Esq; Comptroller of the Customs and Subsidy, inward and outward	255	00	00
<i>Richard Breton</i> , Comptroller of the Cloth and Petty-Customs	200	00	00
<i>Sir John Stapeley</i> , Kt. Surveyor of the Customs and Subsidies, inward and outward	300	00	00
<i>John Earl</i> , Register for Seizures	200	00	00
<i>Sir William Fowlie</i> , Chief Searcher	120	00	00
— Register in the King's Remembrancer's Office for Clerks, &c. in looking after Coast-Bonds	240	00	03
<i>Matthew Humberston</i> , Usher of the Custom-house	04	00	00
<i>George Nicholas</i> , Surveyor General	500	00	00
Seven under-Searchers at 12 l. each per Annum.	80	00	00
In all	988	00	00
Nineteen King's Waiters at 52 l. each per Annum.	988	00	00
In all			

Officers appointed by Warrant from the Lords Commissioners of His Majesties Treasury.

One Examiner outwards	—	30	00	00
One Receiver outwards	—	80	00	00
One Copying-Clerk outwards	—	30	00	00
One Examiner inwards	—	60	00	03
One Receiver from the Plantations	—	100	00	00
One Copying-Clerk inwards	—	40	00	00
One Wine-Taster, and Examiner of the Sufficiency of Officers, Securities, and others	—	140	00	00
One Wine-Taster and Gager	—	80	00	00
One Clerk of the Coast-Business	—	40	00	00
One Assistant to the Clerk of the Ships Entries	—	30	00	00
One Clerk to the Accomptant	—	50	00	00
				One

A List of the Offices

PART III.

One Northern Clerk	80	00	00
One Plantation Clerk	56	00	00
One Copying-Clerk	60	00	00
Four Examiner of the Out-port Books, 50 l. per Annum each	400	00	00
Three Jerquers at 100 l. each	300	00	00
One Clerk of the Coast-Business, and making Bills of Store	50	00	00
Two Appraisers, each 30 l. is	60	00	00
Two Watermen for the Coast-Business, each 25 l. is	50	00	00
Six pair of Oars, Coast-waiters			
A Master of the Incidents	40	00	00
One Examiner and Computer of Wine and Currans	40	00	00
A Doorkeeper 10 l. and a Messenger 30 l. in all	40	04	00
Four Watchmen at 6 l. 15 s. each, is	27	00	00
John Davies Surveyor of the Warehouse	200	00	00
Warehousekeeper for a Clerk	30	00	00
Assistant to the Surveyor of the Warehouse	40	00	00
Seventeen Coast-waiters at 30 l. each. Their Business is to go on Board Merchants Ships as they come up the River Thames, till their Officers take them in Charge. In all	180	00	00
One Surveyor of the Coast-waiters	60	00	00
One Clerk to the Tide-Surveyors, and to set the weighing Porters on work	50	00	00
Twenty-five weighing Porters at 25 l. each. In all	625	00	00
Gager	30	00	00
Cooper	10	00	00
Surveyors of the Land-waiters at 150 l. each, Eight. Makes in all	1200	00	00
John Dove Surveyor of the Searchers	150	00	00
Five deputed Searchers 60 l. per Annum, each	300	00	00
John Cook Register of the Cocquets in the Searchers Office	30	00	00
Eight Tide-Surveyors at 60 l. each, makes	420	00	00
Thirty-one Land-waiters at 80 l. each, makes in all	2480	00	00
100 Tidesmen at 35 l. and 40 l. per Annum			
Twelve Land-carriage Men at 25 l. each, whose Business is to take notice of all Goods by Carriers, which ought to pay Customs	400	00	00
One Surveyor of the Land-Carriage Men	80	00	00
Thirty-five Watchmen at 6 l. 15 s. each	236	05	00
Sixteen Noon-Tenders, who attend the Goods on the Keys, whilst the other Officers go to Dinner, at 16 l. each	256	00	00
Twelve pair of Oars at 60 l. each pair	720	00	00

Blackwall,

Blackwall, one Surveyor	40	00	00
Gravesend, one Searcher	40	00	00
Two pair of Oars there at 60 l. each	60	00	00
Leigh, one Surveyor, Waiter and Searcher	20	00	00
Two Persons to clean the Custom-House	24	00	00
Greenwich, one Waiter and Searcher	50	00	00
Barkin, one Surveyor	40	00	00

In the Receiver General and Cashier's Office.

George Toller, Esq; Assistant	100	00	00
Three Clerks	140	00	00
Three Tellers	—	—	—
One to get Bills of Exchange accepted	50	00	00
Another Clerk for Bills of Exchange	50	00	00
The Gravesend Smack, and Five Men, &c.	246	00	00
New-England, one Collector and Surveyor, and Searcher of His Majesties Duties in the several Colonies of New-England	100	00	00

Patent-Officers in the Out-Ports.

Sir Edward Turner Surveyor General	366	13	04
Sandwich, Richard Breton and Thomas Wheel, Esquires, Customers	74	04	00
One Comptroller	15	06	08
One Searcher	10	00	00
Chichester, one Customer	61	00	00
One Comptroller at 13 l. 10 s. one Searcher at 10 l.	23	10	00
Southampton, one Customer inward	62	13	04
One Customer outward	62	13	04
One Comptroller 45 l. Searcher 10 l.	55	00	00
Pool, one Customer	18	00	00
One Comptroller 10 l. Searcher 8 l.	10	00	00
Exon, one Customer	83	06	08
One Comptroller 10 l. 6 s. 8 d. Searcher 20 l.	30	06	08
Plimouth, one Comptroller 10 l. 6 s. 8 d. Searcher 30 l.	40	06	08
Gloucester, one Comptroller	—	—	—
Bristol, Four King's Waiters 50 l. per Annum each	200	00	00
Bridgewater, one Customer	28	00	00
One Comptroller 5 l. 6 s. 8 d. Searcher	5	06	08
Milford-Haven, one Customer	15	05	00
One Comptroller 10 l. Searcher 10 l.	20	00	00
Cardiff, one Customer	16	06	08
One Comptroller 10 l. Searcher 10 l.	20	00	00
Ipswich,			

<i>Ipswich</i> , one Customer	55	06	08
One Comptroller 15 l. Searcher 8 l.	23	00	00
<i>Tarmouth</i> , one Customer	38	00	00
One Comptroller 10 l. Searcher 8 l.	18	00	00
<i>Lynn-Regis</i> , one Customer	62	07	10
One Comptroller 15 l. 4 s. 4 d. one Searcher 12 l.	27	04	04
<i>Carlisle</i> , one Customer	32	00	00
One Comptroller 10 l. another 20 l.	30	00	00
<i>Boston</i> , one Customer	31	06	08
One Comptroller 12 l. 9 s. 2 d. one Searcher 2 l.	14	09	02
<i>Hull</i> , Sir Math. Apleyard Customer	39	00	00
One Comptroller	16	13	04
One Searcher	12	00	00
<i>Newcastle</i> , two Customers	54	00	00
One Comptroller 20 l. Searcher	20	00	00
<i>Chester</i> , one Customer	78	06	08
One Comptroller 20 l. one Searcher 3 l. 6 s. 8 d.	23	06	08
<i>Berwick</i> , one Customer	24	09	00
One Comptroller	25	00	00

Commissioners of the Excise.

E dward Clarke, Esq;	Christopher Montague, Esq;
Foot Ouslow, Esq;	John Smith, Esq;
Philip Meadows, Esq;	William Carr, Esq;
Thomas Everard, Esq;	William Fleming, Esq;
Sir William Ashhurst, Kt.	
George Townesend, Esq; Secretary.	
Solicitor, Whitlock Bulstrode, Esq;	
Registers.	
Edward Noell, Esq;	Thompson, Esq;
Comptroller, Sir Scroop How, Kt.	
Auditor, Sir Basil Dixwell, Kt.	
Cashier, Thomas Hall, Esq;	

Governours of the General Post-Office.

SIR Robert Cotton, Kt.
 Sir Thomas Frankland, Kt. and Bar.

and Officers of ENGLAND.

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Secretary to the Governours, Mr. *Avent.*

Foreign Office.

Comptroller, Mr. *Ashburnham Frowde.*

Clerks.

Mr. *Lawrence*, Alphabet-keeper. Mr. *Stockhouse.*

English Office.

Comptroller, Mr. *Manly.*

Treasurer, Mr. *Lilly.*

Accomptant, Mr. *Searle.*

Clerk of the *North Road*, Mr. *Middleton.*

Clerk of the *Chester Road*, Mr. *Sawtell.*

Clerk of the *West Road*, Mr. *Garrett.*

Clerk of *Tarmouth Road*, Mr. *Comber.*

Clerk of *Bristol Road*, Mr. *Minors.*

Clerk of the *Kentish Road*, Mr. *Jackson.*

Governour of the Penny-Post-Office, Mr. *Docwra.*

Accomptant, Mr. *Darnelle.*

Receiver, Mr. *Ralph Blakhall.*

Commissioners of Trade.

SIR *John Somers*, Kt. Lord Chancellor of England.

Thomas Duke of Leeds.

Thomas Earl of Pembroke, Lord President of the Council.

Charles Duke of Shrewsbury.

John Earl of Bridgwater.

Thomas Earl of Stamford.

Ford Earl of Tankerville.

Edward Earl of Orford.

Sir *VVilliam Tyburnull*, Kt. Secretary of State.

Charles Mountague, Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir *Philip Meadows*, Kt.

VVilliam Blaithwaite, Esq;

John Lock, Esq;

John Pollexfen, Esq;

Abraham Holt, Esq;

John Methewen, Esq;

Secretary, *VVilliam Popple*, Esq;

Commissioners

Commissioners of the Stamp-Office.

J ohn Stanley, Esq;	Jacob Vander, Esq;
Edward Lloyd, Esq;	James Isaackson, Esq;
Henry Cornish, Esq;	Col. Faringdon.
Hen. Harris, Esq;	

Comptroller, Mr. Pawling.

Mr. Penyman, Receiver.

William Bridges, Gent. Secretary.

Clerks.

John Rayner, Gent.

William Knox, Gent.

Charles James, Gent.

Officers of the Tower of London.

THE Right Honourable Robert Lord Lucas, Governour of the Tower.

Collonel John Farewell, Lieutenant-Governour.

John Sergeant, Esq; Gentleman-Porter.

Tower-Major, Marmaduke Soule.

Officers of the Ordnance.

The Right Honourable Henry Earl of Rumney, Master-General.

The Honourable Sir Henry Goodrick, Lieutenant-General.

John Charlton, Esq; Surveyor-General.

Christopher Musgrave, Esq; Clerk of the Ordnance.

Will. Meesters, Esq; Keeper of His Majesties Stores.

James Lowther, Esq; Clerk of the Deliveries.

The Honourable Coll. Henry Mordant, Treasurer and Pay-master.

John Pulteney, Esq; Secretary to the Master-General.

Charles May, Esq; Deputy-Keeper of the Armory.

Thomas Gardiner, Gent. Keeper of the Small Guns.

Sir Martin Beckman, Chief Engineer.

Coll. Holcraft Blood, Second Engineer.

Coll. Jacob Richards, Third Engineer.

Lieutenant-Collonel George Brown, Master-Gunner of England.

Capt,

and Officers of ENGLAND.

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Capt. *John Leake*, Capt. *Tho. Dodg*, and Capt. *Thomas Silver*, his
Mares.

Thomas Howard, Yeoman of the Tents and Toyls.

Major *John Henry Hopke*, Chief Fireman.

Capt. *Charles Ball*, Waggon-master to the Office,

John Blake and *John Allen*, Proof-masters.

Matthew Blyton, Clerk of the Checque.

Edward Snapes, Messenger to the Office.

Officers of the Mint, within the Tower.

Isaac Newton, Esq; Warden.

Thomas Neale, Esq; Master-worker.

Thomas Hall, Esq; Chief Clerk and Assistant to the Master-
worker.

Tho. Molineux, and *Charles Mason*, Esq; Comptrollers.

George Evans, Esq; Surveyor of the Melting.

Thomas Fitch, Esq; Weigher and Teller.

Daniel Brattle, Assay-master.

Henry Harris, Esq; Engraver.

Thomas Doyley, Engineer.

Proyost, Mr. *John Brent*.

Melter, Mr. *Jonathan Ambrose*.

Keeper of the Records within the Tower, *William Petit*, Esq;

Keeper of the Records of State, Sir *Joseph Williamson*, Kt.

A List of the Lords Lieutenants of the several Counties of England.

Bedford and Cambridge, *William Duke of Bedford*.
Berks, Norfolk, Surrey, and City of Norwich, *Henry Duke of
Norfolk*.

Bucks, *John Earl of Bridgewater*.

Cheshire, and City of Chester, *Richard Earl of Rivers*.

Warden of the Cinque-Ports, *Henry Earl of Romney*.

Cornwall, *Charles Earl of Radnor*.

Cumberland and Westmorland, *Charles Earl of Carlisle*.

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Devonshire.

Devonshire, and City of Exon, Thomas Earl of Stamford.
Derby, William Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward of His Majesties Household.
Dorset, Charles Duke of Bolton.
Durham and Northumberland, Richard Earl of Scarborough.
Essex, Ambrey Earl of Oxford.
South-Wales, viz. Pembroke, Carmarthen, Cardigan, Brecknock, Glamorgan, and Radnor, Thomas Earl of Pembroke, Lord President of the Council.
North-Wales, viz. Anglesey, Carnarvan, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, Montgomery, Charles Earl of Macclesfield.
Gloucester and Bristol, Charles Viscount Dursley.
Herefordshire, Charles Duke of Shrewsbury.
Huntingtonshire, Charles Earl of Manchester.
Kent, and City of Canterbury, Henry Earl of Rumney.
Lancaster, Charles Earl of Macclesfield.
Leicestershire, John Earl of Rutland.
Lincolnshire, and City of Lincoln, Robert Earl of Lindsey.
Middlesex, William Duke of Bedford, in the Minority of the Marquess of Tavistock.
Northamptonshire, —————
Nottinghamshire, John Duke of Newcastle.
Oxon, Thomas Lord Wharton.
Rutland, Bennet Lord Sherrard.
Salop, Francis Earl of Bradford.
Somersetshire, James Duke of Ormond.
Hampshire, and Town of Southampton, Charles Duke of Bolton.
Staffordshire, William Lord Paget.
Suffolk, Charles Lord Cornwallis.
Sussex, Charles Earl of Dorset and Middlesex.
Tower, and Hamlets, Robert Lord Lucas.
Warwick, George Earl of Northampton.
Wilts, Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.
Worcestershire, and City of Worcester, Charles Duke of Shrewsbury.
All Yorkshire, and City of York, Thomas Duke of Leeds.

Constables, and Governours of Castles and Garrison'd Places.

B*edford, Major-General Levison.*
Beaumaris-Castle, Charles Earl of Radnor, Constable.
Carlisle, Earl of Carlisle.
Chester, Colonel Roger Kerby.
Dover and Cinque-Ports, Henry Earl of Rumney.

Gravesend

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Graveſend and Tilbury, Colonel William Selwin.
Guernſey, Chriſtopher Viſcount Hatton.
Holy-Iſland, Major-General Leviſon, Governour.
Harleigh-Caſtle, Charles Nicholas Eure, Conſtable,
Hull and Blockhouſe, Thomas Duke of Leeds.
Hurſt-Caſtle, Samuel Pitman, Eſq;
Jerſey-Iſland, Lord Jermin.
Landguard-Fort, Colonel Jones.
St. Maws-Caſtle, Hugh Boſcawen, Eſq;
Pendennis-Caſtle, Sir Bevill Granville.
Plimouth and St. Nicholas-Iſland, Charles Trelawny, Eſq;
Portſmouth, Major-General Earle.
Sandon-Caſtle, Colonel March.
Sheerneſs, Robert Cranford, Eſq;
Scilly-Iſland, Sidney Godolphin, Eſq;
Tinmouth-Caſtle, Henry Villers, Eſq;
Tilbury, Brigadier Schern, Eſq;
Upnor-Caſtle, Colonel Rouſs.
Iſle of Wight, John Lord Cutts.
Windsor-Caſtle, Henry Duke of Norfolk, Conſtable.
Caſhott-Caſtle, William Knapton, Eſq;
Deal-Caſtle, ———

Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

John Earl of Bridgwater.
 John Lord Haverſham.
 Sir Robert Rich.
 Sir George Rooke.
 Sir David Mitchel.

Admirals of the Fleet laſt Employed,

Red. { Admiral, Earl of Orford.
 { Vice-Admiral, Matthew Aylmer, Eſq;
 { Rear-Admiral, Marqueſs of Carmarthen.

 Blue. { Admiral, Sir Cloudeſly Shovell.
 { Vice-Admiral, Sir David Mitchell.
 { Rear-Admiral, John Benbow, Eſq;

Accidental Admirals now Employed.

John Benbow, Eſq; in the *Weſt-Indies*,

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Commiſſioners

Commissioners in General.

John Hill, Esq;
James Southern, Esq;
Benjamin Timewell, Esq;
Mathew Aylmer, Esq;

Four Principal Officers of the Navy.

Treasurer, *Sir Tho. Littleton*.
 Comptroller, *Sir Rich. Haddock*, Kt.
 Surveyor, *Edmund Dummer*, Esq;
 Clerk of the Acts, *Charles Sergufon*, Esq;

Commissioners of the Navy.

Comptroller of the Purfers Accounts, *Sir Cloudefly Shovel*.
 Comptroller of the Treasurers Accompts, *Dennis Liddell*, Esq;
 Comptroller of the Store-keepers Acco mpts for the several Yard
Tho. Wilshaw, Esq;
 Commissioner for *Portsmouth*, *Hen. Greenhill*, Esq;
 Commissioner for *Chatham*, *Sir Edward Gregory*, Kt.
 Commissioner at *Plimouth*, *George St. Lo*, Esq;

Commissioners for Victualling the Navy.

Thomas Papillon, Esq;
Simon Mayn, Esq;
John Burrington, Esq;

Officers of His Majesties Yards.

At *Chatham*.

Clerk of the Checque, *Jer. Gregory*.
 Store-keeper, *Baldwin Duppa*.
 Masters-Attendants, *Sampson Bourne*, and *Barack Pitts*.
 Master Shipwright, *Dan. Furzer*.
 His Assistants, *William Lee*, *Benj. Roswell*.
 Clerk of the Survey, *Charles Finch*.

At *Deptford*.

Clerk of the Checque, *Joseph Fownes*.
 Store-keeper, *Francis Hosier*.
 Master-Attendant, *Capt. William Wright*.
 Master Shipwright, *Sam. Miller*.
 His Assistant, *John Bond*.
 Clerk of the Survey, *John Tippetts*.

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At Woolwich.

Clerk of the Checque, *Peter Jeyes.*

Store-keeper, *Robert Smith.*

Master-Attendant, *Edward Alford.*

Master Shipwright, *Fisher Harding.*

Clerk of the Survey, *John Pelham.*

At Portsmouth.

Clerk of the Checque, *Abraham Tilghman.*

Store-keeper, *William Cooper.*

Master-Attendants, *Edm. Barret and Rob. Chappel.*

Master Shipwright, *Elias Waffe.*

His Assistants, *Joseph Allen, John Lock,*

Clerk of the Survey, *Henry Hull.*

At Sheerness.

Clerk of the Checque, *Rich. Hale.*

Store-keeper, *Roger Daniel.*

Master-Attendant, *Henry Morgan,*

Master Shipwright, *Rob. Shortis.*

Clerk of the Survey, *John Phillips.*

At Plymouth.

Clerk of the Checque, *John Addis.*

Store-keeper, *Tempest Holmes.*

Master Shipwright, *Thomas Podd.*

Master-Attendant, *Thomas Stollard.*

Clerk of the Survey, *Richard Lea.*

A List of His Majesties Royal Navy.

<i>First Rates.</i>				<i>Men. Guns.</i>	
		Victory		780	102
		Royal William		780	102
<i>Rates.</i>	<i>Men. Guns.</i>	<i>Second Rates.</i>			
ST. Andrew	730 100	Albemarle		660	90
Britannia	780 100	Association		660	90
St. George	710 102	Duke		660	90
London	730 102	Dutchess		660	90
Queen	780 102	St. Michael			
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	Men.Guns.			Men.Guns.	
St. Michael	660	90	Suffolk	460	70
Namur	660	92	Swiftsure	460	70
Neptune	660	90	Shrewsbury	460	80
Osory	660	90	Torbay	460	80
Vanguard	660	90	Warsprite	465	72
Bartleur	660	90	Yarmouth	460	70
Royal Katherine	660	90			
Sandwich	660	90			

Fourth Rates.

Third Rates.			Fourth Rates.		
Berwick	460	70	Advice	230	50
Burford	460	70	Anglesey	230	50
Bredah, New	460	80	Assistance	230	50
Boyne	440	70	Bonadventure	230	48
Cambridge	480	70	Bristol	230	50
Chichester	460	70	Burlington	235	50
Captain	460	70	Blackwall	230	50
Cumberland	460	70	Canterbury	230	50
Defiance	460	70	Centurion, New	240	50
Dorsetshire	460	70	Chatham	230	50
Devonshire	460	70	Colchester	230	50
Expedition	460	70	Coventry	230	50
Eagle	460	70	Crown	235	50
Elizabeth	470	75	Chester	235	50
Edgar	465	75	Carlisle, New	240	56
Essex	460	70	Deptford	230	50
Grafton	460	70	Dover	230	50
Hampton-Court	460	75	Dragon	230	50
Humber	460	70	Dreadnought	230	50
Ipswich	460	70	Dunkirk	230	50
Kent	465	70	Exceter	230	50
Lancaster	460	70	Falmouth	230	50
Lenox	460	70	Forefight	230	50
Monmouth	460	70	Falkland	230	48
—	460	70	Gloucester	230	50
Newark	460	70	Greenwich	230	50
Northumberland	465	70	Guernsey	230	50
Norfolk	464	70	Hampshire, New	250	56
Resolution	465	72	Harwich	230	50
Restauration	465	72	Kingsfisher	230	50
Revenge, New	470	75	Kingston	230	50
Royal Oak	460	70	Lincoln	230	50
Rupert	460	70	Litchfield	230	50
Ranelagh	460	70	Lion	230	50
Russell	460	70	Mary	—	—
Sterling-Castle	460	70	Medway	230	50
			Monk	230	50
			Mountague	230	50

<i>uns.</i>		<i>Men.Guns.</i>			<i>Men.Guns.</i>
70	Newcastle	230	50	Mermaid	130 30
70	Nonfuch, New	248	55	Milford, New	130 30
80	Norwich	230	50	Pool	130 30
80	Oxford	230	50	Richmond	130 30
72	Pembroke	230	50	Ruby Prize	130 30
70	Pendennis	230	50	Roebuck	130 30
	Plimouth	230	50	Rye	130 30
	Portland, New	260	56		130 30
50	Reſerve	230	50	Sheerneſs	130 30
50	Rumney	235	45	Sweepſtakes	130 30
48	Rochefter	240	52	Soldadoes Prize	129 30
50	Ruby	230	50	Shoreham	130 30
10	Southampton	235	52	Sorlings	130 30
0	Swallow	230	50	Speedwell	130 30
0	Severn	230	50	Scarborough	130 30
0	Sunderland	230	50	South-Sea-Caſtle	130 30
0	Trident	230	50	Terrible	130 30
0	Tyger	230	50	Thunderbolt	130 30
0	Weymouth	230	50		130 30
0	Windfor	230	50	Wincheſlea	130 30
0	Woolwich	230	50	Loo	135 40
0	Wincheſter	230	50		
0	Warwick	230	50		
0	York	230	50		
	<i>Fifth Rates.</i>				
	Adventure	130	30		45 18
	Aſſurance	130	30	Biddford	45 18
	Arundel	130	30	Erillant Sloop	40 24
	Betty	130	30	Durwich	45 16
	Bedford Galley	130	30	Deal Caſtle	45 24
	Dolphin	130	30	Diſpatch Brigantine	— —
	Dover Prize	130	30	Eſſex Prize	40 24
		130	30	Flamborough	40 16
		130	30	Gernoon Prize	40 24
		130	30		45 16
	Experiment	130	30		40 18
	Feverſham	130	30	Margatt	45 20
	Fowey	130	30		40 24
		130	30		45 16
	Gosport	130	30	Lark	45 24
		130	30	Lizard	40 16
	Limz	130	30	Maidſtone	45 18
	Linn	130	30	Mariana	40 20
	Laſtoffe	130	30	Newport	45 20
	Lewis Prize	130	30	Penzance	45 20
	Mary Galley	130	30	Queenborough	45 24
					45 16
				Swan	45 18
				L I L 4	Solebay

Solebay	45	20	—	40	24
Seahorse	45	22	Seaford	40	24

A List of the Seven Thousand Men, Appointed by His Majesty, in His late Proclamation, to be the Standing Forces of this Kingdom.

THE First Troop of Horse Guards. Consisting of a Captain, viz. the Duke of *Ormond*, 2 Lieutenants, a Cornet, a Guidon, 4 Exempts, 4 Brigadiers, a Chaplain, an Adjutant, a Chirurgeon, 4 Trumpets, a Kettle-drum, and 160 Private Gentlemen; making in all 181.

The Second Troop of Horse Guards. Consisting of a Captain, viz. the Earl of *Rivers*, 2 Lieutenants, a Cornet, a Guidon, 4 Exempts, 4 Brigadiers, a Chaplain, an Adjutant, a Chirurgeon, 4 Trumpets, a Kettle-drum, and 160 Private Gentlemen; making in all 181.

The Third Troop of Horse Guards. Consisting of a Captain, viz. the Earl of *Albemarle*, 2 Lieutenants, a Cornet, a Guidon, 4 Exempts, 4 Brigadiers, a Chaplain, an Adjutant, a Chirurgeon, 4 Trumpets, a Kettle-drum, and 160 Private Gentlemen; making in all 181.

The Troop of Grenadier Guards. Consisting of a Captain, viz. *George Cholmondeley*, Esq; a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, 2 Lieutenants, a Guidon, 2 Sub-Lieutenants, a Chaplain, a Chirurgeon, an Adjutant, 6 Serjeants, 6 Corporals, 4 Drummers, 4 Hautboys, and 145 Private Men; making in all 176.

The Royal Regiment of Horse. Consisting of a Colonel, viz. the Earl of *Oxford*, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, a Chaplain, 9 Captains, (whereof the said Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major, are Three) 9 Lieutenants, 9 Cornets, 9 Quarter-masters, 9 Trumpets, 18 Corporals, an Adjutant, a Kettle-drum, and 324 Private Men, in 9 Troops of 36 Private Men in each Troop; making in all 390.

The Regiment of Horse, under the Command of *Henry Lumley*, Esq; Consisting of him as Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, a Chaplain, 9 Captains, (whereof the said Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major, are Three) 9 Lieutenants, 9 Cornets, 9 Quarter-masters, 9 Trumpets, 18 Corporals, an Adjutant, a Kettle-drum, and 324 Private Men, in 9 Troops of 36 Private Men in each Troop; making in all 390.

The Regiment of Horse, under the Command of *Cornelius Wood*, Esq; Consisting of him as Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major,

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The Regiment of Horse, under the Command of the Earl of Arran. Consisting of him as Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, a Chaplain, Six Captains, (whereof the said Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major, are Three) 6 Lieutenants, 6 Cornets, 6 Quarter-masters, 12 Corporals, 6 Trumpets, a Kettle-drum, and 204 Private Men, in 6 Troops of 34 Private Men in each Troop; making in all 248.

The Regiment of Horse, under the Command of the Earl of Arran. Consisting of him as Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, a Chaplain, Six Captains, (whereof the said Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major, are Three) 6 Lieutenants, 6 Cornets, 6 Quarter-masters, 12 Corporals, 6 Trumpets, a Kettle-drum, and 204 Private Men, in 6 Troops of 34 Private Men in each Troop; making in all 248.

The Regiment of Horse, under the Command of Hugh Wyndham, Esq; Consisting of him as Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, a Chaplain, 6 Captains, (whereof the said Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major, are Three) 6 Lieutenants, 6 Cornets, 6 Quarter-masters, 12 Corporals, 6 Trumpets, a Kettle-drum, and 204 Private Men, in 6 Troops of 34 Private Men in each Troop; making in all 248.

The Regiment of Horse, under the Command of the Duke of Schomberg and Leinster. Consisting of him as Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, a Chaplain, 6 Captains, (whereof the said Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major, are Three) 6 Lieutenants, 6 Cornets, 6 Quarter-masters, 12 Corporals, 6 Trumpets, a Kettle-drum, and 204 Private Men, in 6 Troops of 34 Private Men in each Troop; making in all 248.

The Regiment of Horse, under the Command of the Earl of Macklesfield. Consisting of him as Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, a Chaplain, 6 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 6 Cornets, 6 Quarter-masters, 12 Corporals, 6 Trumpets, a Kettle-drum, and 204 Private Men, in 6 Troops of 34 Private Men in each Troop; making in all 248.

The Royal Regiment of Dragoons, under the Command of the Lord Raby. Consisting of him as Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, a Chaplain, 6 Captains, (whereof the said Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major, are Three) 6 Lieutenants, 6 Cornets, 6 Quarter-masters, 6 Serjeants, 12 Corporals, 6 Drummers, 6 Haut-boys, and 228 Private Men, in 6 Troops of 38 Private Men in each Troop; making in all 283.

The Regiment of Dragoons, under the Command of William Lloyd, Esq; Consisting of him as Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, a Chaplain, 6 Captains, (whereof the said Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major, are Three) 6 Lieutenants, 6 Cornets, 6 Quarter-masters, 6 Serjeants, 12 Corporals, 6 Drums, 6 Haut-boys, and 228 Private Men, in 6 Troops of 38 Private Men in each Troop; making in all 283.

The Regiment of Dragoons, under the Command of the Earl of *Essex*. Consisting of him as Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, a Chaplain, 6 Captains, (whereof the said Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, are Three) 6 Lieutenants, 6 Cornets, 6 Quarter-masters, 6 Serjeants, 12 Corporals, 6 Drums, 6 Hautboys, and 228 Private Men, in 6 Troops of 38 Private Men in each Troop; making in all 283.

The First Regiment of Foot Guards, under the Command of the Earl of *Romney*. Consisting of him as Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, a Chaplain, 28 Captains, (whereof the said Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major, are Three) 32 Lieutenants, 24 Ensigns, a Chirurgion, and 2 Mates, 2 Adjutants, 2 Quarter-masters, a Solicitor, a Drum-major, a Deputy-marshal, 56 Serjeants, 56 Corporals, 56 Drummers, and 1120 Private Men, in 28 Companies of 40 Private Men in each Company; making in all 1383.

The Second Regiment of Foot Guards, under the Command of the Lord *Cutts*. Consisting of him as Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, a Chaplain, 14 Captains, (whereof the said Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major, are Three) 16 Lieutenants, 12 Ensigns, a Chirurgion and Mate, an Adjutant, a Quarter-master, a Solicitor, a Drum-major, a Deputy-marshal, 28 Serjeants, 28 Corporals, 28 Drums, and 560 Private Men, in 14 Companies of 40 Private Men in each Company; making in all 694.

The Regiment of Foot, under the Command of *William Selwyn*, Esq; Consisting of him as Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, a Chaplain, 10 Captains, (whereof the said Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major, are Three) 10 Lieutenants, 10 Ensigns, a Chirurgion and a Mate, an Adjutant or Quarter-master, a Drum-major, 20 Serjeants, 20 Corporals, 10 Drums, and 360 Private Men, in 10 Companies of 36 Private Men in each Company; making in all 445.

The Regiment of Foot, under the Command of *Charles Churchill*, Esq; Consisting of him as Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, a Chaplain, 10 Captains, (whereof the said Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major, are Three) 10 Lieutenants, 10 Ensigns, a Chirurgion and one Mate, an Adjutant or Quarter-master, a Drum-major, 20 Serjeants, 20 Corporals, 10 Drums, and 360 Private Men, in 10 Companies of 36 Private Men in each Company; making in all 445.

The Regiment of Foot, under the Command of *Henry Trelawney*, Esq; Consisting of him as Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, a Chaplain, 10 Captains, (whereof the said Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major, are Three) 10 Lieutenants, 10 Ensigns, a Chirurgion and one Mate, an Adjutant or Quarter-master, a Drum-major, 20 Serjeants, 20 Corporals, 10 Drums, and 360 Private Men, in 10 Companies of 36 Private Men in each Company; making in all 445.

His Majesties Ambassadors, Envoys, and Residents Abroad.

A T Vienna, S. Edward Sutton, Esq; Secretary.
 At Constantinople, A. Lord Pager.
 In Holland, A. Sir Joseph Williamson.
 Spain, E. Alexander Stanhope, Esq;
 Flanders, E. Richard Hill, Esq;
 Sweden, R. Dr. John Robinson.
 Denmark, Min. Hugh Greg, Esq;
 Brandenburg, E. Geo. Stepney, Esq;
 Lunenburg and Brunswick, E. James Cresser, Esq;
 Switzerland, E. Philibert Hervart.
 Hamburgh, R. Sir Paul Rycart.
 Geneva, ———
 Savoy, ———

Governours of Foreign Plantations.

J Amaica, Sir William Preston.
 Virginia, Francis Nicholson, Esq;
 New-York, Earl of Bellomont.
 Barbadoes, Ralph Grey, Esq;
 Leeward Islands, Col. Codrington.
 Massachuset Bay, or New-England, Earl of Bellomont.
 New Hampshire, Earl of Bellomont.
 Bermudos, Samuel Day, Esq;
 Hudjon's Bay, ———

Consuls in Foreign Parts.

A T Cadiz and St. Maries, Martin Wescomb, Esq;
 Sevil, ——— Goodshall, Esq;
 St. Lucar and Alicant, Nich. Hern, Esq;
 Genoa, Tho. Kirke, Esq;
 Leghorne, John Burrows, Esq; Deputy.
 Naples, Sir Geo. Davis.
 Venice, Hugh Broughton, Esq;

Argiers,

Argiers, Robert Cole, Esq;
Tripoly, Nath. Loddington, Esq;

Foreign Ministers, at present residing in England.

S *Pain, Marquis de Canailles.*

Portugal, _____

Sweden, Monf. Leijoncrona.

Denmark, _____

Holland, Monf. Geldermalsen.

Brandenburgh, Count D'hona.

Lunenburgh, _____

Savoy, _____

Vienna, Count Aversberg, Envoy, Monf. Hoffman, Resident.

A List of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Officers under them.

S *IR Francis Child, Kt. Lord Mayor.*

Aldermen.

Sir Robert Clayton.

Sir John Moore.

Sir William Pritchard.

Sir Robert Jeffries.

Sir Thomas Stamp.

Sir John Fleet.

Sir William Ashurst.

Sir Thomas Lane.

Sir John Houblon.

Sir Edward Clark.

Sir Humphry Edwin.

Sir Peter Daniel.

Sir Samuel Dashwood.

Sir John Parsons.

Sir Richard Levitt.

Sir Thomas Cook.

Sir James Houblon.

Sir Thomas Abney.

Sir William Hedges.

Sir Owen Buckingham.

Sir Thomas Rawlinson.

Sir Robert Beddinsfield.

Alder. Withers.

Sheriffs.

Sir William Gore.

| Sir Joseph Smart.

Sir Salathiel Lovel, Recorder.

Officers.

Sir Thomas Cuddon, Chamberlain.

Henry Crisp, Esq; Common Serjeant.

John Goodfellow, Esq; Town-Clerk.

William Man, Esq; Sword-bearer.

— *Hale*, Esq; Common Hunt.

John Wells, Esq; Common Crier.

Zachary Hicox, Esq; Water-Bayliff.

City Council.

Tanfeild Lemmon, Esq;

— *Richardson*, Esq;

Comptroller, *Nicholas Willmot*, Esq;

| *William Lightfoot*, Esq;

— *Major*, Esq;

Attorneys in the Mayor's Court.

Mr. Gibson.

Mr. Edward Smith.

| *Mr. Andrews*.

| *Mr. Jackson*.

Judges of the Sheriffs Court.

— *Mundy*, Esq;

| *Dunkin Dee*, Esq;

Secondaries of each Compter.

Mr. Trotman, of Poultry.

| *Mr. Foxall*, of Woodstreet.

Attorneys of the Sheriffs Court.

Mr. Godfrey Woodward.

Mr. Hargrave.

Mr. Bogan.

Mr. Bellamy.

| *Mr. Smith*.

| *Mr. White*.

| *Mr. Barry*.

| *Mr. Short*.

Prothonotaries.

Mr. Headly.

| *Mr. Thompson*.

A List of the Officers of the Trained Bands of the City of London.

I. Orange Regiment.

THE Honourable Sir *Robert Clayton*, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.

Lieutenant-Col. *Thomas Cuthbert*.

Major *Nathaniel Long*.

1. Captain *Edward Jenkins*.

2. Captain *John Symon*.

3. Captain *Robert Gower*.

4. Captain *Henry Coxed*.

5. Captain *Henry Daintry*.

II. Yellow Regiment.

The Honourable Sir *Tho. Stampe*, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.

Lieutenant-Col. *William Walker*.

Major *Thomas Seeley*.

1. Captain *John Hulls*.

2. Captain

2. Captain *Samuel Knapp.*3. Captain *William Cooke.*4. Captain *William Hulls.*5. Captain *Thomas Freeman.*III. *White Regiment.*The Honourable Sir *William Ashburst*, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.Lieutenant-Colonel *Henry Hatley.*Major *John Ayres.*1. Captain *John Ward.*2. Captain *John Wilkes.*3. Captain *John Marlow.*4. Captain *John Heron.*5. Captain *William Grayburst.*IV. *Red Regiment.*The Honourable Sir *Thomas Lane*, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.Lieutenant-Colon. *Benjamin Dry.*Major *Edward Harle.*1. Captain *Timothy Thornbury.*2. Captain *Isaac Dighton.*3. Captain *Daniel Neale.*4. Captain *William Smith.*5. Captain *Charles Bainton.*V. *Green Regiment.*The Honourable Sir *William Hedges*, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.Lieutenant-Col. *Jam. Boddington.*Major *Peter Effington.*1. Captain *Thomas Emms.*2. Captain *John Geast.*3. Captain *Henry Langford.*4. Captain *Symon Snell.*5. Captain *John Shorey.*VI. *Blue Regiment.*The Honourable Sir *Owen Buckingham*, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.Sir *J. Collett*, Kt. Lieutenant-Col.Major *Samuel Westoll.*1. Captain *Jeremy Johnson.*2. Captain *Daniel Newcome.*3. Captain *Richard Collins.*4. Captain *Thomas Hardwicke.*5. Captain *Matthew Pierce.**A List of the Deans throughout England, and Wales.**C*anterbury, Dr. *Hooper.*York, Dr. *Gale.*London, Dr. *Sherlock.*Durham, Dr. *Comber.*Winchester, Dr. *Wickart.*Coventry and Litchfield, Dr. *Adison.*Landaff, Dr. *Gamage.*

St. Asaph, _____

Rochester, Dr. *Ullock.*Carlisle, Mr. *Musgrave.*Exeter, Mr. *Annesley.*St. Davids, Dr. *Ellis.*Sarum, Dr. *Woodward.*Bangor, Dr. *Jones.*Worcester, Dr. *Talbott.*Ely, Dr. *Lamb.*Hereford, Dr. *Tyler.*Chester, Dr. *Fogg.*Oxford, Dr. *Aldrich.*Norwich, Dr. *Fairfax.*Peterborough, Dr. *Freeman.*

Glocester

Glocester, Dr. Jane.

Chichester, Dr. Haley.

Bath and Wells, Dr. Bathurst.

Bristol, Dr. Royle.

Lincoln, Dr. Fuller.

Westminster, Dr. Sprat.

A List of the Judges, Chancellors and Doctors of the Civil Law, belonging to Doctors Commons, &c.

DR. George Oxenden, Official Principal of the Arches Court of Canterbury, Vicar-General, and Principal Official to the most Reverend Father in God, Thomas Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and Dean or Commissary of the Peculiars belonging to the said Archbishop.

Sir Charles Hedges, Kt. Doctor of Laws, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Master of the Faculties, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Rochester.

Sir Richard Raines, Kt. Doctor of Laws, Judge of the Prerogative-Court of Canterbury.

Dr. Thomas Bourchier, Commissary of the Diocese of Canterbury.

Dr. Watkinson, Vicar-General to the Archbishop of York.

Sir Thomas Pinfold, His Majesties Advocate-General, Chancellor of the Diocese of Peterborough, and Official to the Arch-Deacon of London, and Commissary of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

Dr. Henry Falconbridge, Chancellor of the Diocese of St. David's,

Dr. William Oldys, Chancellor of the Diocese of Lincoln,

Dr. John Edisbury, Chancellor of the Diocese of Exeter, and Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

Dr. Robert Pepper, Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich.

Dr. Henry Newton, Chancellor of the Diocese of London, and one of the Masters in Chancery.

Dr. Henry Alworth, Chancellor of the Diocese of Oxford.

John Price, Batchelor of Law, Chancellor of the Diocese of Worcester.

Charles Baldwin, Esq; Chancellor of the Diocese of Hereford.

Dr. Thomas Briggs, Chancellor of the Diocese of Chichester.

Dr. Brookebank, Chancellor of the Diocese of Durham,

Dr. John Cook, Chancellor of the Diocese of Ely.

Peter Mews, Batchelor of Laws, Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester.

Dr. Powel, Chancellor of the Diocese of St. Asaph.

Dr. Richard Parsons, Chancellor of the Diocese of Gloucester.

Dr. Henry Jones, Chancellor of the Diocese of Landaff.

Dr. Tullie, Chancellor of the Diocese of Carlisle.

Dr. William Hughes, Chancellor of the Diocese of Bath and Wells,

Henry

Henry Raines and William Walmisley, Batchelors of Law, and
Chancellors of the Diocess of Coventry and Litchfield.

Dr. Wainwright, Chancellor of the Diocess of Chester.

Dr. Jones, Chancellor of the Diocess of Bristol.

Dr. Pennington, Chancellor of the Diocess of Bangor.

Edward Spenser, M. A. Chancellor of the Diocess of Sarum.

Doctors of the Law, who are not Chancellors.

Sir William Trumbal, Kt.

Dr. Joseph Taylor.

Dr. Charles Davenant.

Dr. John St. John.

Dr. George Brampton.

Dr. Stephen Waller.

Dr. Matthew Tindal.

Dr. John Conant.

Dr. Thomas Lane.

Dr. Richard Paget.

Dr. John Harwood.

Dr. William Clements.

Dr. William King.

Dr. Owen Wynne.

Dr. John Cooke.

Dr. John Bridges.

Dr. Nathanael Lloyd.

Dr. Thomas Ayloffe.

Proctors in the Arches Court of Canterbury.

1. Samuel Franklin, Esq;

2. Everard Exton, Esq;

3. Mr. John Hill.

4. Mr. Thomas Smith.

5. Mr. Rich. Newcourt.

6. Mr. Francis Nixon.

7. Mr. Thomas Tillot.

8. Mr. Peter Barret.

9. Mr. Godfrey Lee.

10. Mr. Thomas Swallow.

11. Mr. Thomas Rock.

12. Mr. John Hungerford.

13. Mr. John Miller.

14. Mr. Keate Waller.

15. Mr. Edward Shaw.

16. Mr. John Lovel.

17. Mr. John Roberts.

18. Mr. George Sawyer.

19. Mr. John Tomlinson.

20. Mr. Rob. Constable.

21. Mr. Robert Pierson.

22. Mr. Edward Cook.

23. Mr. John Cottle.

24. Mr. Richard Shaler.

25. Mr. Thomas Cantrel.

26. Mr. Symond Sandys.

27. Mr. James Bridges.

28. Mr. Jeffrey Glasier.

29. Mr. William Jones.

30. Mr. William Haslefoot.

31. Mr. Thomas Ross.

32. Mr. Thomas Newman.

33. Mark Sayer.

34. Samuel Boheme.

35. Robert Wilmer.

36. Thomas Willymot.

37. Edward Alexander.

REGISTERS.

Richard Crawley, Esq; Register to the High Court of Delegates.

Thomas Cantrel, Deputy-Register.

Ludovicus Maudwell, Register of the Arches Court of Canterbury.

Symon Sandys, Deputy-Register.

John Bryan, Gent. Actuary of the same.

Thomas Tyllot, Deputy-Actuary.

Sir Orlando Gee, Kt. Register of the High Court of Admiralty.

Richard Crawley, Deputy-Register.

John Cheek, Marshal of the Admiralty.

The Prerogative Office or Registry, for Probats of Wills, and granting of Letters of Administration in the Province of Canterbury.

EVerard Exton, Batchelor of Laws, Register of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Mr. Thomas Welham, Deputy-Register.

Clerks in the said Office,

Mr. Charles Pinfild.

Mr. John Cottle.

Mr. John Holman.

Mr. William Dew,

Mr. George Smith.

Mr. Rupert Brown.

Officers belonging to the Court-Martial.

His Majesties Advocate, William Oldys, Doct^r of Laws,

Register of the said Court, ———

Secretary and Seal-keeper, Francis Negus, Esq;

Deputy-Register, Mr. John Cheek.

Proctors in the said Court.

Samuel Franklyn, Esq; Batchelor of Laws.

Mr. Everard Exton, Batchelor of Laws.

Marshall of the Court, Mr. John Curry.

Mr. John Hill.

Mr. Francis Nxon.

Mr. Samuel Wiseman.

Mr. Keate Waller.

A List of the Lieutenancy of the City of London.

THE Right Honourable Sir Francis Child, Lord Mayor.

Sir William Ashurst.

Sir Robert Clayton.

Sir John Moore.

Sir William Pritchard.

Sir Robert Jeffereys.

Sir Thomas Stamp.

Sir John Fleet.

Sir Salathiel Lovell.

Sir Peter Daniell.

Sir Samuel Dashwood.

Sir Thomas Lane.

Sir John Houblon.

Sir Edward Clark.

Sir Humphrey Edwin.

Sir Richard Levett.

Sir William Gore.

Sir Thomas Cook.

Sir James Houblon.

Sir Thomas Abney.

Sir William Hedges.

Sir Thomas Halton.

Sir John Mordant.

Sir Henry Ashbush.

Sir Benjamin Newland.

Sir Peter Vandeputt.

Sir William Russell.

Sir Jeremiah Sambrook.

Sir Gabriel Roberts.

Sir Thomas Vernon.

Sir William Scawen.

Sir John Foache.

Sir Stephen Evance.

Sir Henry Furniss.

Thomas Papillion, Esq;

Thomas Frederick, Esq;

Thomas Westerne, Esq;

Nathaniel Tench, Esq;

Thomas Langham, Esq;

M m m

William

William Warren, Esq;
John Railey, Esq;
Francis Gosfright, Esq;
Samuel Powel, Esq;
James Denué, Esq;
Jos. Scriven, Esq;
Daniel Allen, Esq;
Robert Raworth, Esq;
Thomas Shaw, Esq;
William Faulkner, Esq;
James Boddington, Esq;
Henry Hatley, Esq;
John Adams, Esq;
Benjamin Whitcomb, Esq;
Charles Chamberlain, Esq;
Richard Aley, Esq;
John Nicholls, Esq;
Thomas Colston, Esq;
Richard Hoare, Esq;
James Smith, Esq;
Sir Joseph Smart.
Peter Foye, Esq;
William Hooker, Esq;
Arthur Barron, Esq;
Peter Floyer, Esq;
John Sawyer, Esq;
Jefferey Jeffereys, Esq;
Nathanael Haws, Esq;
William Strong, Esq;
John Jeffereys, Esq;
John East, Esq;
Richard Pierce, Esq;
Edmund Boulter, Esq;
John Morrice, Esq;
Edward Rudge, Esq;
Richard Bristow, Esq;
John Hammond, Esq;
Isaac Houlton, Esq;

Gilbert Heathcott, Esq;
John Carey, Esq;
Henry Cornish, Esq;
George Gooday, Esq;
John Morgan, Esq;
Thomas Goddard, Esq;
George Bowne, Esq;
Thomas Death, Esq;
Robert Foot, Esq;
Thomas Cudden, Esq;
Thomas Cuthbert, Esq;
John Bickley, Esq;
Robert Hatton, Esq;
William Gunn, Esq;
John Cullum, Esq;
Joas Bateman, Esq;
William Walker, Esq;
Sir Owen Buckingham.
Samuel Stanyer, Esq;
Michael Rolls, Esq;
Edward Cressenor, Esq;
William Coles, Esq;
Richard Young, Esq;
John Mountfort, Esq;
Arthur Shallet, Esq;
John Sherbrook, Esq;
Sir John Wolfe.
Daniel Dorville, Esq;
Richard Gwynn, Esq;
Edward Lemmon, Esq;
John Gardiner, Esq;
John Lordell, Esq;
Samuel Lock, Esq;
Bartholomew Gracedieu, Esq;

Clerk, John Borret,
Muste-master, Jos. Hide.
Messenger, William Bird.

A List of the Royal Society.

A List of the Present Council, Eleven of which are to be continued till St. Andrew's Day, 1699.

<p>THE Right Honourable John Lord Sommers, Baron of Evesham, Lord Chancellor of England, President.</p>	<p>Sir Robert Southwell, Kt. James Bridges, Esq; Mr. Charles Bernard. Richard Bentley, D. D.</p>
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William

and Officers of ENGLAND.

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William Byrd, Esq;
 Sir Godfrey Copley, Kt. and Bar.
 John Evelyn, Esq;
 Thomas Gale, D. D. Dean of York.
 Robert Hook, M. D. Pr. Ge. Gref.
 John Harwood, L. L. D.
 Thomas Henshaw, Esq;
 Abraham Hill, Esq;

Sir John Hoskins, Kt. and Bar.
 Sir Martin Lister, M. D.
 Mr. Isaac Newton, Mat. Prof. Luc.
 Alexander Pittsfield, Esq;
 Edward Southwell, Esq;
 Hans Sloane, M. D.
 Richard Waller, Esq;
 Sir Cyril Wiche, Kt.

F Francis Ashton, Esq;
 William Aglionby, Esq;
 John Bemde, Esq;
 Nicholas Bagnal, Esq;
 Ralph Bathurst, Dean of Wells.
 Arthur Bayly, Esq;
 Richard Beaumont, Esq;
 Jonathan Blackwell, Esq;
 William Bridgeman, Esq;
 Orlando Bridgman, Esq;
 Orlando Bridgeman, Esq;
 Robert Briggs, A. M. Prof. L. L.
 Edward Brown, M. D.
 Sir Richard Bulkley, Kt. and Bar.
 John Earl of Carbery.
 Henry Earl of Clarendon.
 St. George Lord Bishop of Cloyne.
 Edward Ld Bp of Cork and Ross.
 William Cockburn, M. D.
 Hugh Chamberlen, M. D.
 Mr. Dethleus Cleuvers.
 Daniel Cox, M. D.
 John Creed, Esq;
 Thomas Crisp, Esq;
 Sir Anthony Dean, Kt.
 Mr. Samuel Doudy.
 Maurice Emmot, Esq;
 John Flamsted, Ast. Reg.
 John Fryar, M. D.
 Thomas Foley, Jun. of Witley, Esq;
 Patrick Gordon, M. A.
 Sir Robert Gordon, Kt.
 David Gregory, M. D.
 Charles Gresham.
 Nehemiah Grew, M. D.
 Sir Rowland Gwynne, Kt.
 John Herbert, Esq;
 Edward Haines, Esq;

Clopton Havers, M. D.
 Mr. Edward Haistwell.
 John Harris, A. M.
 John Henley, Esq;
 Mr. John Houghton.
 Charles Howard of Norfolk, Esq;
 Edward Howard of Norfolk, Esq;
 Hugh Howard, Esq;
 John Hutton, Med. Reg.
 John Jackson, Esq;
 Sir Charles Isaac, Kt.
 Thomas Isted, Esq;
 Alexander Earl of Kincardin.
 Sir Edmond King, Kt.
 Thomas Kirke, Esq;
 Robert Earl of Lindsey, Lord
 Great Chamberlain.
 Joseph Lane, Esq;
 Edward Laney, Prof. Theol. Gref.
 John Lock, Esq;
 Sir John Lowther, Bar.
 Sir Berkley Lucy, Bar.
 John Mapletost, D. D.
 Roger Meredith, Esq;
 Walter Mills, M. D.
 Benjamin Middleton, Esq;
 Robert Molesworth, Esq;
 Thomas Molineux, M. D.
 Mr. George Molt.
 William Musgrave, L. L. D.
 Henry Duke of Norfolk, E. Mar.
 Edward Norris, M. D.
 Robert Nelson, Esq;
 John Newey, A. M.
 Thomas Earl of Pembroke, C. P. S.
 Samuel Pepys, Esq;
 Henry Petty, Esq;
 Edward Paget, A. M.

M m m 2

Mr. James

Mr. James Petiver.
 Walter Pope, M. D.
 Thomas Povey, Esq;
 Robert Pitt, M. D.
 Mathew Prior, Esq;
 Thomas Lord Bishop of Rochester.
 Lord Reay.
 John Ray, A. M.
 Richard Robinson, M. D.
 Tancred Robinson, M. D.
 Sir Paul Rycaut, Kt.
 Joseph Ralphsin, M. A.
 Francis Roberts, Esq;
 Gilbert Lord Bishop of Salisbury.
 Lord Viscount Seafield.
 Sir Jeremy Sambrook, Kt.
 Frederick Slare, M. D.
 Thomas Smith, D. D.

Stanley, Esq;
 Edward Smith, Dean of St. Pat.
 William Stanley, D. D.
 George Stepney, Esq;
 The Lord Viscount Tarbat.
 Edward Tyson, M. D.
 Alexander Torriano, Ast. Pro. Gtes.
 Charles Marquiss of Worcester.
 Thomas Lord Viscount Weymouth.
 Sir Joseph Williamson, Kt.
 Sir Christopher Wren, Kt.
 John Wall, D. D. Geo. Pr. Sav.
 Sir Paul Whitcomb, Kt. and Bar.
 Sir Thomas Willoughby, Bar.
 John Woodward, M. D. P. M. G.
 William Wotton, A. M.
 Benjamin Woodroffe, D. D.

Out of these Fellows of the Society, Ten are to be chosen into the Council for the Year ensuing, on Thursday, the Thirtieth of November, 1699. being St. Andrew's Day.

Persons of other N A T I O N S.

D S. Georgius Baglivus.
 Ds. Balthazar Becker, M. D.
 Ds. Dominicus Bottonus.
 Ds. Busnage de Bauval.
 Ds. Dominicus Cassini, Ast. Reg. Pa.
 Ds. Jacobus Cassini.
 Ds. Johannes Dolæus, M. D.
 Ds. Nicolaus Fatio de Duillier.
 Ds. Stephanus Geoffry.
 Ds. Jo. Theodor Heinson, Hanov.
 Ds. Urbanus Hiern.
 Ds. Jo. Phil. Fordis, M. D. Franc.
 Ds. Gothofr. Gul. Leibnitius, J. V. D.
 Ds. Antonius Leuxenbeck, De.

Ds. Abrahamus de Moivre.
 Ds. Johannes Musigli, Cont. Im. R.
 Ds. Dionisius Pajin, M. D.
 Ds. Louis Paul, M. D.
 Ds. Jo. Nicolaus Pechlin, M. D.
 Ds. Moises Pujlas.
 Ds. Jo. Ambrosius Sarotti.
 Ds. Francisc. Spoletus, Med. Pr. Pr. Pa.
 Ds. Ez. de Spanbeim.
 Ds. Jo. Adamus Stamfer.
 Ds. Franciscus Travigni, Ph. Ven.
 Ds. Raymundus Vieussiens, M. D.
 Ds. Vincentius Virvianus, Mat. Flor.
 Ds. Nicolaus Witsen, Conf. Amst.

A Catalogue of the Fellows of the College of Physicians, London.

SIR Tho. Millington, President.
 Dr. Walter Charleton, Censor.
 Dr. Tho. Burwell, Elect.
 Dr. Peter Barwick.
 Dr. Sam. Collins, Elect. Censor.
 Dr. Jo. Lamson, Elect.

Dr. Edw. Browne, Treasurer, Elect. Censor.
 Dr. Josiah Clarke, Elect.
 Dr. Richard Torlesse, Elect.
 Dr. Sam. Morrice.
 Dr. Tho. Alry.

Dr. Edw.

and Officers of ENGLAND.

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Dr. Edw. Hulse, Elect.
Dr. Char. Gooddall.
Dr. Robert Brady, Proff. Med.
Canab.

Dr. Plumas Fowke.
Dr. Walter Harris, Censor.
Dr. William Briggs.
Dr. Walt. Mills.
Dr. Edw. Tyson.
Dr. Charles Phrasier.
Dr. Fred. Slave.
Dr. Rich. Darnelly.
Dr. Jo. Bateman.
Dr. William Johnson.
Dr. William Dawes.
Dr. Thomas Gill, Register.
Dr. Rich. Robinson.
Dr. Launcelot Harrison.
Dr. Martin Lister.
Dr. Robert Pitt.
Dr. Edm. Dickenson.
Sir Edm. King.
Dr. Chr. Love Morley.
Dr. Edw. Baynard.
Dr. Theod. Collidon.
Dr. Rich. Blackburn.
Dr. Christ. Harrell.
Dr. Simon Wellman.
Dr. Geo. How.
Dr. Nath. Johnson.
Dr. Robert Peirce.
Dr. Robert Gray.
Dr. Robert Smith.
Dr. Joshua le Feure.
Dr. Tho. Walsh.
Dr. John Ratcliff.
Dr. Jo. Harrison.
Dr. Hans Sloane.
Sir Rich. Blackmore.
Dr. Tanckard Robinson.

Dr. Rich. Car.
Dr. Jo. Hutton.
Dr. Wellwood.
Dr. Peter Gelfthorp.
Dr. William Musgrave.
Dr. Humph. Ridley.
Dr. William Gibbons.
Dr. William Gould.
Dr. Jo. Hawys.
Dr. Robert Conny.
Dr. Samuel Garth.
Dr. Barnham Soames.
Dr. Hugh Chamberlaine.
Dr. William Cole.
Dr. Salust. Cade.
Dr. Denton Nicholas.

CANDIDATES.

DR. John Nicholson.
Dr. Thomas Hoy.
Dr. Thomas Sutton.
Dr. Joseph Gaylard.
Dr. Richard Adams.
Dr. Humph. Brook.
Dr. William Coward.
Dr. John Woollaston.
Dr. Richard Morton.
Dr. Jo. Wright.
Dr. Ja. Drake.
Dr. Jo. Woodward.
Dr. Edw. Norris.
Dr. George Colebrook.
Dr. Gideon Harvy.

HONORARY-FELLOWS.

SIR William Langham, R.
Dr. Robert Feilding.
Dr. John Windibanc.
Dr. Henry Sampson.
Dr. Daniel Cox.
Dr. Nehemiah Grew.
Dr. Thomas Gibson.

The Governors Names of the Charter-house.

THE King.
The Queen.
The Princess Anne.
The Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Lord Chancellor.
The Lord President.
The Lord Privy Seal.
The Duke of Ormond.

The

The Duke of *Beaufort*.
 The Duke of *Shrewsbury*.
 Marquiss of *Normanby*.
 Marquiss of *Hallifax*.
 Earl of *Clarendon*.
 Earl of *Rocheſter*.
 The Biſhop of *London*.
 The Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.
 Lord Chief Juſtice *Holt*.
 Lord Chief Juſtice *Treby*.

The Maſter, Dr. *Burnet*.
 The Preacher, Mr. *King*.
 The Phyſician, Dr. *Goodal*.
 The Register, Mr. *Lightfoot*.
 The Treafurer, Mr. *Paine*.
 The School-maſter, Mr. *Walker*.
 The Uſher, Mr. *Took*.
 The Reader, Mr. *Welſtead*.
 The Organift, Mr. *Lightfoot*.

*A List of the Heads of the Colleges and Halls in the
 University of Oxford.*

HIS Grace James Duke of Ormond, Chancellor.
University College, Dr. *Charlett*, Maſter.
Baliol College, Dr. *Maunder*, Maſter.
Merton College, Dr. *Lydel*, Warden.
Exeter College, Dr. *Painter*, Rector, and Vice-Chancellor.
Oriel College, Dr. *Royſe*, Provost.
Queen's College, Dr. *Halton*, Provost.
New College, Dr. *Beeston*, Warden.
Lincoln College, Dr. *Adams*, Rector.
All-Souls College, Dr. *Finch*, Warden.
Magdalen College, Dr. *Hough*, (Biſhop of *Oxon*.) Preſident.
Brazen-Nose College, Dr. *Mear*, Principal.
Corpus-Chriſti College, Dr. *Turner*, Preſident.
Chriſt-Church College, Dr. *Aldrich*, Dean.
Trinity College, Dr. *Bathurſt*, Preſident.
St. John's College, Dr. *DeLaune*, Preſident.
Jeſus College, Dr. *Edwards*, Principal.
Wadham College, Dr. *Dunſter*, Warden.
Pembroke College, Dr. *Hall*, (Biſhop of *Briſtol*.) Maſter.
Worceſter College, Dr. *Woodroff*, Provost.

HALLS.

ST. *Edmund Hall*, Dr. *Mill*, Principal.
St. Alban Hall, Dr. *Bourchier*, Principal.
Hart Hall, Dr. *Thornton*, Principal.
New-Inn Hall, Dr. *Baily*, Principal.
St. Mary Hall, Mr. *Wyat*, Principal.
Magdalen Hall, Dr. *Adams*, Principal.

MAGISTRATES.

Chancellor, James Duke of Ormond.
 Vice-Chancellor, Dr. *William Painter*.

Pro Vice-Chancellors { Dr. Timothy Halton.
Dr. Roger Mander.
Dr. Arthur Charlett.
Dr. Fitzherbert Adams.

PROCTORS.

MR. VVatkins of Magdalen College.
Mr. Monpeffon of New College.

Professors in the University of Oxford.

DR. VVilliam Jone, King's Professor of Divinity.
Dr. Tho. Sykes, Margaret Professor of Divinity.
Dr. Tho. Hyde, Hebrew and Arabick Professor, and Library-keeper.
Dr. Humph. Hody, King's Professor of Greek.
Dr. Tho. Bourchier, King's Professor of Law.
Dr. Tho. Hoy, King's Professor of Physick.
Dr. John Wallis, { Savilian Professors in { Geometry.
Dr. Dav. Gregory, { Astronomy.
Sir Tho. Millington, Natural Philosophy Reader.
Dr. Charles Aldworth, Camden Professor of History.
Dr. Edward Hannes, Professor of Chymistry.
Mr. Jacob Robart, Botannick Professor.
Mr. Richard Goodson, Musick Professor.

A List of the Colleges and Halls in the University of Cambridge, with the Names of their Governors.

HIS Grace Charles Duke of Somerset, Chancellor.
Sir William Dawes, Baronet, Vice-Chancellor.
St. Peter's College, Dr. Beaumont, Master.
Clare Hall, Dr. Blyth, Master.
Pembroke Hall, Dr. Brown, Master.
Corpus-Christi, or Bennett College, Dr. Stanly, Master.
Trinity Hall, Dr. Oxenden, Master.
Gonvill and Caius College, Dr. Brady, Master.
King's College, Dr. Roderick, Provost.
Queen's College, Dr. James, Master.
Catherine Hall, Sir VVilliam Dawes, Baronet, and Vice-Chancellor.
Jesus College, Dr. Saywell, Master.
Christ's College, Dr. Covell, Master.
St. John's College, Dr. Gower, Master.
Magdalen College, Dr. Enadring, Master.
Trinity College, Dr. Mountague, Master.
Emanuel College, Dr. Balderston, Master.
Sidney, Suffex College, Dr. Johnson, Master.

Professors

Professors in the University of Cambridge.

DR. Beaumont, *Regius* Professor.
 Dr. Gower, *Margaret* Professor.
 Dr. Smalt, *Casuistical* Professor.
 Dr. Oxenden, Professor of *Law*.
 Dr. Brady, Professor of *Physick*.
 Dr. Newton, *Mathematical* Professor.
 Dr. Stubbs, *Hebrew* Professor.
 Dr. Lude, *Arabick* Professor.
 Mr. Josua Barnes, *Greek* Professor.

PROCTORS.

MR. Witty, of *St. Peter's* College.
 Mr. Robbins, of *St. John's* College.

The Scarlet-Gown Days in the University of *Oxford*, are as followeth.

Circumcision, or *New-Years-Day*.
 Epiphany, or *Twelfth-Day*.
 Purification, or *Candlemas-Day*.
 Anunciation, or *Lady-Day*.
 Sermon at *New College*.
 Ascension, or *Holy Thursday*.
 Restauration of King *Charles II.* or the 29th of *May*.
 Whitsunday, *Trinity-Sunday*, Sermon at *New College*.
 Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday Morning, in the
All time at Sermon and Congregation.
 All-Saints Day, the Fifth of November, or Gunpowder-Treason.
 All Publick Thanksgiving Days, *Christmas-Day*.

The Habit Days in the University of *Oxford*.

THE Day the Judges come to Town, Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Doctors meet at *St. Maries*, and then go to wait on the Judges in their Formalities. All *Latine* Sermons. Morning Sermons in *Term* time. All Sermons at *St. Peter's* in the *Lent*. Congregation Days. *Scholastica*, being the Tenth of *February*. The Day after *Michaelmas*, when the Mayor is Sworn at *St. Maries* in the Morning by the *Senior* Proctor.

The Scarlet Days in the University of *Cambridge*, are as followeth.

ALL-Saints, *Christmas-Day*, *Easter-Day*, *Ascension-Day*, *Whitsunday*, *Trinity-Sunday*, Commencement, and the 29th of *May*, at the Two Fairs Proclaiming in *June* and *September*, the Feast of *St. Michael*, and the Fifth of *November*.

To Funerals, *Clerums*, and Supplications, all Doctors go as to Congregations; that is, in their Robes.

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